



20th Century History
OF
Steubenville
AND
Jefferson County, Ohio
AND
Representative Citizens

BY
JOSEPH B. DOYLE

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Example"

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Preface



THE aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object. For many of the historical illustrations in this work we are indebted to Mr. Charles P. Filson, whose father, Davison Filson, with rare enterprise and patience extending through a long series of years collected and grouped the marvelous reproduction of 1,200 former citizens whose features appear in the body of the book. It is a service to the community as unique as it is valuable.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives that make up the biographical part of the volume are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium for perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches are replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, and are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of the book its most attractive feature. In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Jefferson County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for its development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. Sketches unrevised by subscribers are marked by a small asterisk (*) placed after the name of the subject.

The publishers have endeavored to avoid slighting any part of the work, and to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and to give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout the volume and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgments.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., August, 1910.

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JOSEPH B. DOYLE

History of Jefferson County

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Physical Features of the County—Formation of the Coals and Fire Clays—The Glacial Period and Its Work—Elevation and Climate.

For the physical beginning of what is now Jefferson County we must go to a past so far distant that it cannot be counted in years, but must be estimated by ages. Could we see it there would be a far different picture presented from what is shown at present, or even when man made his first appearance in this valley. There was no valley then, because there were no hills. There was no Ohio River, for the stream had not been born, much less christened. As far as the eye could reach, and it could not reach very far unless there had been the vantage of some artificial elevation, there was apparently a dead level. It was hard to distinguish the land from the waters. A tropical climate and steamy swamps encouraged a luxuriant vegetation, and immense ferns waved their fronds of dark green, while in the depths of the watery forests queer creatures, half fish and half reptile, disported, the vegetable kingdom preparing vast stores of coal for future ages, while the finny tribes, according to some authorities, were preparing to become the future producers of petroleum. (?) Where are now the rugged hills

and deep-cut ravines of Jefferson County was then an estuary of the Gulf of Mexico, a body of brackish water variously estimated to have an area of 6,000 to 13,000 square miles, dotted with an archipelago, on whose islands grew the great tree ferns of the Carboniferous Age, and on whose sandy shores the wavelets left their ripple marks, which are perpetuated to the present day. Then the islands slowly sank beneath the waters, the forests became coal beds, and deposits of clay, sandstone and limestone, in alternate layers, preserved the black fuel of the future.

All this went on quietly year after year and millennium after millennium, disturbed, according to the fish theory of petroleum, by an occasional cataclysm sufficient to destroy animal life, but not sufficient to make any general dislocation of the strata or serious interference with the process just described. It should be noted, moreover, as will be seen later, that petroleum and petroleum gas are found below the coal measures, indicating an earlier formation when fish life was most abundant.

But the subsidence finally came to an end and the land began slowly rising. Then were formed the Allegheny Mountains, of which the western foot hills begin in this county. Then began the Ohio River to flow along the tops of the present hills, whose summits had not been worn down by the elements. Fully 400 feet above the present level it began that process of erosion which has worn its channel down to even below its present depths, fed by a mighty glacier that covered all the northern part of the state. As the river bed descended, the mouths of the streams flowing into it naturally kept going along with it, and hence we have the deep cross gorges starting at or near the western boundary of the county, and pursuing more or less directly an eastern course, continually increasing in depth until the stream which was doing the work mingled its waters with those of the Ohio. While this naturally made the county more rugged, yet by cutting through the strata of fire clay, sandstone, limestone, coal, etc., it made these valuable veins easily accessible, a fact which has contributed not a little to the industrial development of the county, while in the creek and river bottoms the detritus of ages has produced some of the best farming lands in the state.

The strata in this county have a general dip to the southeast, so that if it were not for the fact of the drainage being towards the east being somewhat greater than the dip of the strata we would expect the lowest stratum to come to the surface at the northwest corner of the county, but as Yellow Creek in the north end falls towards the east at a more rapid rate than the strata dip in this direction we must go to the mouth of that creek, seventeen miles north of Steubenville, to find the lowest exposed strata of the county. Were a shaft to be sunk there we might obtain from the remains of animal and plant life a geological history back at least to the beginning of the stratified rocks. At this point above the bed of the stream a short distance below the C. & P. Railroad we

find a seam of coal three and one-half feet thick, known in the reports of the Ohio Geological Survey as the Creek vein, or No. 3. Nos. 1 and 2, mined in other parts of Ohio, are below drainage and are not exposed in this county. Coal No. 4, known as the Strip vein, occurs about twenty feet above the Creek vein at the level of the C. & P. Railroad, and is generally about two and one-half feet thick. The Roger vein, No. 5, is found about seventy-two feet above the strip vein, but in the railroad cutting north of the creek disappears to a mere trace, reappearing in paying quantity a few miles further north. Fifty feet higher we come to what is here known as the Big vein, one of the most persistent and important coal seams in the world, labeled in the survey as No. 6. Two hundred yards above the mouth of the creek the Diamond mine, now abandoned, was in this seam. The bone coal, six inches thick, under the main seam, proved a veritable mine of fossiliferous life, and largely through the labors and study of the late Sam Huston, county surveyor and afterwards state commissioner of highways, more than fifty new species of fossil fishes and batrachians have been discovered and described. There were parts of the mine where well preserved specimens were secured by the hundred, teeth by the thousand, and the surface of almost every slab was covered with scales, showing the abundant life that thronged these lagoons and swamps. Prof. Newberry, of the Ohio Geological Survey, in Vol. I, *Paleontology*, published in 1873, refers to the above described locality, with the fact that up to that time about twenty species of fishes had been obtained from that deposit with at least as many amphibians, all found here for the first time, although two or three species have since been met with in this or adjoining states. Most of the fishes found here were four to eighteen inches long, some of them beautifully marked, and Prof. Newberry says:

"We learn from a careful study of the deposit, that there was in this locality at

the time when the coal was forming, an open lagoon, densely populated with fishes and salamanders, and that after a time this lagoon was choked up with growing vegetation; and peat (which afterwards changed to cubical coal) succeeded to the carboniferous mud (now cannel) that had previously accumulated at the bottom of the water. The fishes of this pool were mostly small, tile-scaled ganoids, belonging to the genus *Eurylepis*. Though here extremely abundant, they have not been found elsewhere. There were also in this lagoon two, or perhaps three, species of *Celacanthus* (one of which is so closely allied to *C. Lepturus* of the coal measures of Europe, that they should perhaps not be separated) and yet this genus has been nowhere else recognized on the American continent. There are also found here the thin scales from one to two inches in diameter, some ornamented and some plain, and also the lance-head teeth of the *Rhizodus*, and the teeth and spines of *Diplodus*. On the whole, this must be looked upon as one of the interesting localities of vertebrate fossils known on this continent, and it is even doubtful whether any other equals it in the number of new species or in their zoological and geological interest."

Many of these specimens have found their way into prominent museums of the country, while quite a number remain in the late Mr. Huston's private museum, together with a collection of *sigillaria*, *stigmarna*, ferns and other flora of the coal period.

From the fifty or more varieties of fossil fishes discovered in the cannel coal at Linton, many of which are found nowhere else, we have selected five typical specimens for illustration. No. 1, the *Celacanthus Elegans*, was six to eighteen inches in length, and a near relative of the *C. Lepturus* of the English coal measures. Nos. 2 and 3, *Eurylepis Tuberculatis*, were three inches long, and No. 4, the *E. Cornutus*, slightly larger. No. 5, the *Palaoniscus Peltigerus*, was five inches long.

This coal seam extends westward to

Perry County coal field and eastward through the state of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at the east of the Allegheny Mountains passes through this seam, the west end of the tunnel being above the coal, and the east end below it. At the Diamond mine the greatest thickness of the coal is about eight feet, sometimes less, overlaid by a solid ledge of sandstone, forming a model roof so that rooms were driven thirty feet wide for long distances without props.

Formerly what is known as the Steubenville shaft coal was considered synchronous with No. 6, or the "big vein," at Yellow Creek, but a more thorough investigation has led geologists to place it with the Roger vein or No. 5, which would make it of more recent formation. However this may be, and the proposition is not undisputed, there is no doubt according to all the authorities that the limestone coal of the Wills Creek section (Lower Freeport) is plainly the shaft coal of Steubenville. It is exposed in the bed of the Ohio just above Wills Creek; was reached at a depth of seventy-five feet in the Cable shaft above Alikanna, eighty in the Bustard shaft at the north end of Steubenville, 221 feet in the Market Street or High shaft, 188 feet at the Jefferson (now La Belle), 210 feet in the O. & P. or Averick, 240 in the Borland and 234 at Mingo, two miles below. All these workings have been abandoned except the High shaft and La Belle.

The coal beds above enumerated, with their associated limestones, fire clays, sandstones and shales, form what are called the lower coal measures, because, so far as disclosed, there are no persistent seams below them that can be depended on over any great extent of territory. The combination has been the foundation of the industrial resources of this portion of the Ohio Valley, and the basis of all the manufacture of coke, steel, fire brick, pottery and other products of this region.

From the heavy sandstone roof covering coal No. 6 coming upward 500 to 600 feet, we reach vein No. 8, popularly known as

the Pittsburgh coal. This interval includes the Lower Barren coal measures, because the seams therein are thin and not of workable thickness for any distance. While the coal may be anywhere from three to eight feet thick at a certain place, it is liable to thin out to a trace or disappear entirely within a few yards. These measures are, however, very rich in fossils, especially what is known as the crinoidal limestone, which in some cases is a compact mass of shells and other remains. What are known as pentacrinoids are found here in abundance. They were a low form of animal life, immured like the coal to the rock on which they grew, having a flower shaped mouth ready to take in their prey as it came along. This limestone is about half way up the series, and may be found in greater or less abundance in nearly all our valleys. This ledge seems to mark the limit of marine life, as the fossils found above it are land plants, insects and land and fresh water shells, marking the last direct invasion of the ocean into this section.

The Pittsburgh or No. 8 coal above this during the last seventy-five or 100 years has probably supplied three-fourths of the domestic consumption of the county. Cropping out on the hiltops, it was so accessible that almost every farmer could have his own coal bank, while its comparative cleanliness and excellent burning qualities with freedom from ash or sulphur made it a general favorite. Shafts were seldom needed to reach it, and the favorite method of mining was by means of entries or "banks" driven into the hillside with sufficient slope to secure natural drainage. This coal is the lowest stratum of what is called the Upper Productive coal measures, which include 200 or 300 feet of the rocks in this county. The seam is one of the most persistent and uniform coal seams known, and is always found of workable thickness and fine quality, where the earth covering is sufficient. It crops out along the hill-sides in this and adjoining counties and is a leading product in West Virginia and

western Pennsylvania. The millions of bushels conveyed down the Ohio River with every rise are a striking exhibit of its commercial importance. In this county it shows itself in the highest hills of Ross, Knox, Steubenville and Salem Townships, and has a fair exposure in Island Creek, Wayne, Cross Creek, Wells and Warren. It underlies nearly all of Smithfield and all of Mt. Pleasant except a small area cut out by Short Creek and Long Run. At its exposures on these streams in Mt. Pleasant Township it lies nearly 400 feet above the Ohio River, or nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level. Science Hill, in the western part of Mt. Pleasant Township, rises over 1,300 feet above the ocean level, and consequently 300 feet above the Pittsburgh seam. The overlying strata contain several unimportant coal seams and a large amount of limestone interstratified with sandstones and shales. No fossils have been found here, but although this is not the highest point in the county it contains the highest geological strata.

Above and below the Pittsburgh coal are limestone strata whose disintegrations have contributed largely to the fertility of Jefferson County hiltop farms, by which they were able to rival the over landed tracts within the limits of the drift period. The soil of all this section was at an early date discovered to be better adapted to the raising of fine woolled merino sheep than any other section in the United States, and for many years this was a leading industry in the farming sections of eastern Ohio, West Virginia Panhandle and western Pennsylvania. It was a great boon to the county, otherwise its agricultural productiveness would have been largely confined to the bottom lands in the narrow valleys.

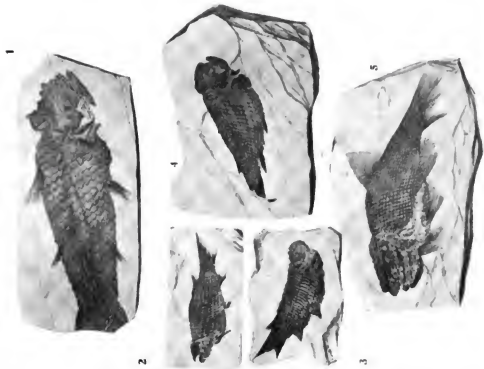
While the work of erosion previously mentioned had been gradually wearing off the jagged summits of the hills and eating out the valleys, another geological era, known as the drift or glacial period, was approaching. The drift did not reach into Jefferson County, but indirectly at least it affected it very materially. Its influence



No. 3 Gravel Bank, 9 miles below Steubenville, where was found the first evidence of Pre-glacial Man in the Ohio Valley.



Indian Cave opposite Steubenville, used as a Tomb.



Fossil Fishes discovered in the Coal Measures at Linton, mouth of Yellow Creek.

1. *Coelacanthus Elegans.*
2. *Eurypterus Tuberculatus.*
3. *Eurypterus Tuberculatus.*
4. *Eurypterus Cornuatus.*
5. *Palaoniscus Pettigernus.*

indirectly contributed to the formation of the latter part of the Ohio River cañon by furnishing water for erosion, but later its more direct influence was felt in the deposition of gravel to a considerable depth and especially in the sand and gravel terraces of the Ohio Valley, which are very decided at Toronto, Steubenville and below Brilliant and Portland Station. During the construction of the Panhandle railroad bridge at Steubenville the original rock bed of the river was found to be 150 feet below the surface of the present gravel bed, and it was necessary to build the piers on cribs resting on the gravel, a circumstance which necessitated a reconstruction of several piers a couple of years since. How were these terraces formed, and how did the original bed of the river come to be filled up? Not by the ordinary action of the river, which was erosion rather than filling, and which is now engaged in wearing a new channel through the accumulated gravel. Geologists are pretty well agreed that at the close of what is known as the Tertiary period there was a tremendous accumulation of ice and snow, similar to that now existing in northern Greenland, which covered a great portion of the northern hemisphere. Either propelled by its own weight as are the Alpine glaciers today, or by an elevation of the land, this vast accumulation moved slowly southward, grinding and scratching the rocks in its path and carrying huge boulders from their home in the far North, dropping them on what are now the fertile plains of northern Ohio, where they are of interest to the traveler and a nuisance to the farmer.

As we have said, this great ice sheet did not reach Jefferson county, but it came very near it. The southerly line of the glacier in the United States strikes Cape Cod in Massachusetts, following Long Island into New Jersey, thence across the northern end of that state and Pennsylvania it recedes back nearly to Lake Chautauqua, thence sweeping southwestwardly it enters Ohio at Asher, in Columbiana

County, twelve miles north of the Ohio River, just touches the northern border of Carroll, takes in about one-half of Stark, passing just south of Canton, thence by a semicircular sweep including Millersburg, in Holmes County, curving around into Knox, thence south with a slight trend towards the west it reaches the Ohio River at Ripley, thence proceeding almost due west it crosses the river a short distance into Kentucky, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati. We need not follow it further westward. Had it not been for the crossing of the river Jefferson County's connection with the drift or glacial period would have been confined to its service as a feeder to the tributary streams which flowed into the Ohio and specimens of small boulders carried by water from the terminal moraines and scattered along the river beaches. But when the big glacier slowly crept into the river bed and climbed up the Kentucky hills, depositing its boulders more than 500 feet above the water level, one result was inevitable, a result that can be seen on a smaller scale every time the spring freshets break up the ice which has formed from shore to shore. An immense ice dam was formed at least 500 or 600 feet high. A little water might work its way through and under the ice, but the bulk would be retained, forming a long, narrow lake extending back into valleys of the Allegheny and Monongahela, and submerging the present site of Pittsburgh to a depth of over 300 feet. This theory of a great ice dam at Cincinnati has been vigorously attacked, but so far no other adequate explanation of these river terraces has been afforded. Of course, the first terraces with their sand and gravel holding small granite and other boulders with other foreign objects would be found near the present hilltops, but the rains of thousands of years have carried most of them into the lower valleys. Naturally all streams tributary to these upper rivers would be affected in similar manner to the main stream, and we find adjacent to them, as might be expected, terraces of smaller

size. As the waters receded, perhaps with long halts at intervals, successive terraces were formed down to the present flood levels. Probably the best example of these terraces to be found in this vicinity are at Holliday's Cove, W. Va., just opposite the upper end of Stenbenville. That the high wooded hill which separates that valley from the present river was once an island is demonstrated by the most cursory examination, the terraces not only containing the usual sand and gravel, but fresh water shells and other evidence of fluvial life.

With the disappearance of the Drift and change of climate the present era may be said to have begun, and to-day we owe our productive soil, well watered valleys, and rich farms to the erosive action of these streams long ago, and our alluvial bottom lands to the work of the Drift period.

Like the remainder of the state, the climate of Jefferson County varies considerably, although as a rule without the intense extremes of heat and cold which mark some of the sections further west. Possibly the coldest weather ever registered here was in February, 1899, when the thermometer registered from 20 to 25 degrees below zero. Ten to twelve degrees below is, however, considered extremely low, the thermometer seldom falling far below the zero mark. Ninety-eight in the shade is considered extreme hot summer weather, so the range may be considered about 100 degrees. Hot summer nights are few in number, and the hilltops especially are generally subject to light breezes. The summer heat enables corn to grow rapidly and make a paying crop, which a cool season would prevent, and thus offset any advantages of a mild winter. As to the average temperature a series of observations extending over six years gives the following:

January	31.60	July	75.60
February	32.60	August	73.80
March	39.30	September	65.60
April	55	October	53.40
May	64.10	November	41.40
June	73.60	December	32.60
Annual mean for six years			54

Observations of inches of rainfall for thirty-seven years give the following, which insures safe and, as a rule, abundant crops.

January	2.94	July	3.89
February	2.75	August	3.97
March	3.38	September	3.48
April	3.53	October	3.18
May	3.85	November	3.16
June	4.01	December	3.24
Annual mean for 37 years			41.48

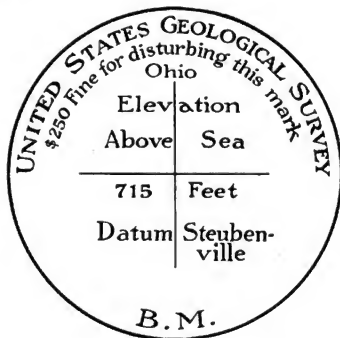
The early settlers of the county found not only the valleys but tops of the hills covered with an almost unbroken forest, including white and black oak, sugar and other maples, beech, poplar, black and white walnut or butternut, hickory, chestnut, locust, gum, honeysuckle, sassafras, mulberry, wild cherry, wild cucumber, and other varieties too numerous to mention, in fact, a complete list would fill a volume. Of course, there were the native berries of various kinds, the pawpaw, wild grapes, etc., while the woods abounded with game, the favorite being the deer and wild turkey, while the rivers and all the smaller streams abounded in fish. Here and there were Indian villages where maize or Indian corn was cultivated, with other vegetables and a little tobacco, although for reasons hereafter given there was little of this in Jefferson County. It was a primeval wilderness, the paradise of the hunter and the trapper.

The hilltop farms of Jefferson County average about 1,300 feet above tidewater. The highest recorded elevation in the county, and the highest in the state with one exception, according to the Ohio Geological Survey, is about one mile east of Bloomfield, in Wayne Township. It measures 1,434 feet above the sea, or 861 feet above Lake Erie, which is 573 feet above mean tide. What has been taken as low water mark in the Ohio River at Stenbenville is 640½ feet above mean tide, or 67½ feet above the lake. This should probably be reduced several inches since the record-breaking drouth of 1908, but the height is sufficient to demonstrate the absurdity of

a scheme once suggested of feeding the waters of the upper Ohio by means of a drainage canal from Lake Erie. A few years since a force from the United States Geological Survey ascertained that the surface of the ground at the southeast corner of the court house in Steubenville was 715 feet above the sea, and inserted a plate in the foundation of the building with the following inscription.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

Steubenville	728
Mingo	667
Gould's	670
Tunnel No. 1 (old)	833
Smithfield Station	773
Tunnel No. 2 (old)	943
Reed's Mill	811
Skelleys (Creswell)	841
Tunnel No. 3 (old)	1063
Bloomfield Station	601
Unionport	946
County Line	991



Other elevations at railroad stations in the county are given in part as follows, the tracks having been possibly raised a few inches since these figures were ascertained:

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

Hammondsville	688
Yellow Creek (Linton)	694
Empire	684
Toronto	698
Steubenville	683
Portland ..	683

The summit of this line is at old tunnel No. 4, about a mile west of Cadiz Junction, in Harrison, the measurements showing 1,178 feet. This is a divide, separating the headwaters of Cross Creek and other streams flowing eastwardly across Jefferson County into the Ohio from the Conotton and other tributaries flowing west and southwest into the Tuscarawas and Muskingum.

CHAPTER II

PRIMEVAL MAN

Leaves an Interesting Relic—The Mound Builders and Early Indian Artists.

As an introduction to a paper by G. Frederick Wright, the well-known geologist, who has given special study to glacial conditions in Ohio and elsewhere, read before the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society on February 18, 1886, the author said: "As yet no implements have been found in Ohio which can certainly be ascribed to the glacial age." Such relics had been discovered in the valley of the Somme, near Abbeville, in northern France, nearly fifty years before, and some ten or twelve years previous others had been found near Trenton, N. J., on the Delaware River, thus demonstrating that if primeval man originated in what is called the Old World he was not confined there. But if man could and did exist in the Delaware Valley at that early date, why not in the Ohio Valley? If his migration was from west to east, which, however, is only a theory, he should have been here first. Although Prof. Wright does not seem to have heard of it until later, an implement chipped from a pebble of black flint had been found eight feet below the surface at Madisonville, Ohio, eleven miles northeast of Cincinnati, in a depression connecting the Little Miami River with Mill Creek, about five miles back from the Ohio River. It will be remembered that this section was covered by the glacier. Another similar implement, which was found shortly after at Loveland, on the Little Miami, in the same neighborhood, induced Prof. Wright to visit the locality, with the

result of confirming the authenticity of the find. Subsequently, in 1887, another was discovered. These instruments are rudely chipped pointed stone weapons from two to six inches long, and one to four and one-half inches wide, roughly made predecessors of later flints and arrow heads.

The immediate results of these and perhaps one or two other isolated finds were rather to excite controversy than to settle the question of human existence in the Ohio Valley during the glacial or preglacial period. It remained for a Jefferson County scientist to make a further discovery which practically closed the discussion by conclusive evidence. Mr. Sam Huston, to whose labors and discoveries we have referred on preceding pages, is entitled to this credit. His discovery consisted of a chipped chert or flinty implement one and three-quarter inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide in its broader part, with a projecting shoulder on one edge, giving to it the character of what in aboriginal usage would be called a knife. The object was found a mile and a half below Brilliant, and about eight and one-half miles below Steubenville. Prof. Wright, in an article published in the *Popular Science Monthly* for December, 1895, gives the following account of this discovery, written by Mr. Huston himself:

¹Steubenville, O., August 13, 1895.

²Prof. G. F. Wright.

³My Dear Sir: Below Brilliant, Jefferson County, Ohio, is a very fine remnant of high level river terrace.

Its length is two miles and maximum width over a quarter of a mile. On the West Virginia side of the Ohio River at that point the bluffs rise to a height of over 300 feet, directly from the water, at ordinary levels. On the Ohio side there is a flood plain from fifty to 100 yards wide and from twenty to thirty feet above low water. Along the west side of this flood plain is located the river division of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, along the foot of the high level terrace. This terrace ranges from sixty-five to eighty feet above low water. Excavations in this terrace to a depth of forty-three feet show it to consist of interstratified sand, fine gravel, and clay in small quantities, all, with rare exceptions, cross-bedded. Coarse gravel is found at the top of the terrace; but, except for two or three feet on top, only rare pieces of gravel occur of more than one half cubic inch in size. Two small ravines cut through the terrace at Brilliant. A mile below these, Block House Run, and a mile and a half below, Riddle's Run, cut through the terrace down to the flood plain of the river. Otherwise the surface of the terrace is a plain. A half mile of turnpike was built on it, in which the original surface varied less than two feet. Indian mounds and intrusive burials occur at numerous places on the terrace, but the stratification and cross-bedding of the sands and gravels of it are such that intrusive burials or excavations can not be made without leaving evidence so distinct as to be readily seen, and at the face of an excavation a slip or talus is easily detected. Over three years ago a sandpit was worked in this terrace at its southern extremity below Riddle's Run. While the excavation was being made, and at a noon hour, I found a plainly marked but pale flint implement imbedded in the freshly exposed face of the stratified sand and gravel, under about eight feet of undisturbed cross-bedded stratification, only the point of the implement showing on the perpendicular face of the excavation. The condition of the stratification in all of the superincumbent eight feet, which was closely examined by me, was such as to convince me that the implement was not intrusive, but had been deposited with the remainder of the material of the terrace. The condition of the face of the excavation above the find is fairly, but not as clearly as would be desired, shown by the photograph taken by Mr. Doyle, of the now abandoned sandpit, where the find was made, where slips and talus cover the face.

"SAM HUSTON."

Prof. Wright, with Mr. Huston, F. C. McClave and the writer, visited the place where the implement was found and made a careful study of the site and surroundings, which fully corroborated Mr. Huston's descriptions, which were preserved by Doyle's photographs. During that visit Prof. Wright also made an examination of the high level deposits, and in the article above referred to gives the following as the result of his investigations:

"As shown in the accompanying illustration, the Ohio River occupies a narrow valley which might almost be called a

gorge, which it has eroded in the nearly parallel strata of the coal measures to an average depth of about 300 feet. This gorge is continuous from Louisville, in Kentucky, to the headwaters of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, a distance of more than 1,200 miles. All the tributaries of the river occupy gorges of similar depth. This erosion has evidently taken place with considerable rapidity consequent upon an elevation of the continent at the close of the Tertiary period, giving a steep gradient to streams which, during the most of the Tertiary period, had been very sluggish. The evidence of this is seen in the narrowness of the gorge and in the gentleness of the slope above the 300-foot line.

"Along the 300-foot level there is a line of rock shelves which contains a shallow deposit of loam and pebbles. This is very conspicuous on the Allegheny River and for some distance below Pittsburgh, but rather less as far down as Stenbenville. Still, these high-level deposits are clearly marked there on both sides of the river. The most significant thing about these high-level terrace deposits is that they contain granite pebbles, which are a sure indication that the deposit is post glacial: for none of the tributaries of the Ohio River have access to granite rock, except as fragments have been brought over from Canada by the glacial movement and deposited within their reach."

While there has been considerable discussion concerning the age of the gravel deposits on these high rock shelves, some contending for two glacial periods with a long interval between, during which the rock gorge was made, Prof. Wright believes there is only evidence of one such epoch, and that these high-level deposits were produced partly by an extensive filling up of the Allegheny gorge as far as Pittsburgh and somewhat below, and lower down by the effect of the Cincinnati ice dam, which set back the water up to this level, and is sufficient to account for many of the facts. Under this view these de-

posits would coincide approximately with what Dana calls the "Champlain epoch," during which there was considerable depression of land at the north, the influence of which may have been felt as far south as the latitude of Pittsburgh. To this Mr. Wright adds:

"But whatever may be the difference of opinion about the age of these high level gravels, there is no disagreement about the glacial character and relatively late age of the lower terraces along the Ohio River, such as occur at Steubenville and Brilliant. The rock gorge extends on the average a hundred feet below the present bottom of the river, having been filled up originally by gravel not only to that extent, but to the level of the terrace in which the implement was found. That this extensive deposition of gravel in the old rock gorge is connected with the glacial period is clearly shown by the fact that these lower terraces can be followed up the bank of every stream which comes out of the glaciated region to the old ice border, where they emerge into the moraines which were deposited directly by the ice. Only those streams which rise in the glacial area have such terraces. The contrast between the Monongahela and Allegheny in this respect is very marked. The Allegheny River throughout its course was gorged with this glacial gravel, but the Monongahela River neither had gravel within reach nor the floods of water coming from the melting ice to distribute it if that had been within reach, therefore the gravel terraces are absent. The northern tributaries of the Ohio had both these advantages (or disadvantages), and therefore have the terraces. On the Ohio these are always larger and higher where a tributary comes in from the glaciated region to the north, as, for example, at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, where the terrace is 130 feet above low water mark. But down the river the supply of gravel diminished, and the terrace becomes correspondingly lower, being at Steubenville and Brilliant only seventy or eighty feet above low water.

"So far as direct evidence is concerned in estimating the age of implements in these terraces, it relates to the question whether or not they have been found in undisturbed strata of the original terrace. If they are so found they are as old as the disposition of the gravel, which took place in glacial times; for since that period of deposition the action of the present river has been confined to eroding an inner channel, and to working over gravel within the limits of its own flood plain. No disturbances by present floods could affect the gravel of the eighty-foot terrace. That has remained constant from the time of its original deposition."

This now famous implement was taken to the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Springfield, Mass., in August, 1895, and submitted to a number of experts, when the corroborative indications of its antiquity were readily and emphatically recognized. Prof.

F. W. Putnam remarked upon the distinctness with which the patina or velvety oxidation had been preserved, indicative of the conditions in which it was said to have been found, and in itself bearing evidence of great antiquity. F. H. Cushing, the famous Zuni ethnologist, declared that there could be no question that it was a finished implement and not a "reject" and that not only had it been finished by careful chipping all along the edge, but it had been finished twice, having been at least once reshaped upon its rutting edge; and, what is of special significance, that it had been sharpened not by the more modern processes in which the chips were broken from the edge by pressing against it with a piece of bone, but by the older process of striking against the edge with another stone. The type of the implement also was pronounced by Mr. Cushing to be the earliest known, although from the convenience of the form it has always continued in use. It was one, however, which appeared at the very dawn of human development.

"Thus," as Prof. Wright says, "the circumstantial evidence connected with the implement itself confirms in a remarkable degree the direct evidence respecting it. And it deserves to be placed, as it doubtless will be, among the most important discoveries heretofore made connecting man with the Glacial period."

As to the ability of man to live in this valley during the retreating ice front of the Glacial period, it is no more than the Eskimaux do in Greenland and Alaska to-day, the former country being timberless and the latter forested in the southern part, as was the Ohio Valley in Glacial times. Previous to the introduction of firearms, these tribes used bone and stone implements, just as did their prehistoric southern neighbors. The habitations of Glacial man, when he had any, have long ago disappeared, and it is not likely that his permanent abodes were often located on the lower terraces where they were subject to floods, and it is only here and there

we find a memento of this long forgotten race. But, as concluded by Prof. Wright, "the clear testimony of the ancient chipped knife discovered by Mr. Ilinston, at Brilliant, Ohio, must go far to close the question of man's antiquity on the Western Continent and to dispel the doubts upon the subject which, for one reason or another, have heretofore existed."

The inquiry naturally arises, how long is it since primitive man ranged along this valley? That he was contemporary with the mastodon is indicated by finding remains of that mammoth animal in the same river terraces that held our human implement. About five years ago a mastodon skull was found while excavating for sand in the river terrace opposite the lower end of Steubenville, which was added to Mr. Huston's collection. But the mastodon lived almost down to the beginning of the historic period, and was possibly hunted by the "mound builders." Some very wild estimates have been given as to the first appearance of man upon the earth, some placing it as high as 100,000 years. This is pure guesswork, and not very good guessing at that. Fortunately, in this section, we have a great time keeper, which marks, at least approximately, the close of the Glacial period. Previous to that period there were no Niagara Falls and no Lake Erie. The recession of the falls from Queenstown heights back seven miles to their present location, represents the erosion of the Niagara River. Careful measurements by the United States surveyors and others have placed the average rate of recession at not less than three feet per annum, and during a portion of the way it may have been more rapid. This gives an outside limit of 11,000 years since the falls were at Queenstown, and it is possible that the limit may not be over 7,000, a thousand years before the building of the great pyramid of Cheops. Investigation of northern Ohio streams flowing into Lake Erie confirms these figures, so that it is safe to say that an estimate of 10,000 years since the

first appearance of man in the Ohio valley is not an unreasonable limit.

It is a long gap from the original prehistoric man to the mound builders. Even if we knew exactly who the mound builders were, it is conceded that they must have had their rise and fall at a period far subsequent to that which we have just been considering. In contradistinction to Glacial and pre-Glacial man, the mound builders have left quite voluminous, if not very definite, traces of their existence. Extended earthworks that have in turn been taken for fortifications, municipal boundaries, cemeteries and temple sites, crumbling skeletons, implements of the chase or war, household ornaments and utensils, with a few doubtful hieroglyphic characters, have enabled writers with vivid imaginations to create an empire of, at least semi-civilized, people, who were the progenitors of the Mexicans and Peruvians and who were finally overcome either by their own internecine wars or by the Indians, or both. Latest researches do not confirm these conclusions. A recent writer (Fowkes) sums up that:

"So far as has yet been discovered, these people could not build a stone wall that would stand alone, or even wall up a spring. They left not one stone used in building that shows any marks of a dressing tool. Their mounds and embankments were built by bringing loads of earth, never larger than one person could carry, in baskets or skins, as is proven by the hundreds of lens-shaped masses observable in the larger mounds. They had not the slightest knowledge of the economic use of metals, treating what little they had as a sort of malleable stone; even glass, which it seems impossible they could have without discovering its low melting point, is always worked, if at all, as a piece of slate or other ornamental stone would be. They left nothing to indicate that any system of written language existed among them, the few "hieroglyphics" on "inscribed tablets" having no more significance than the modern carving by a boy on the smooth bark of the beech, or else being deliberate frauds—generally the latter, in the case of the more elaborate specimens. They had not a single beast of burden. Beyond peddling from tribe to tribe a few ornaments or other small articles that a man could easily carry in a canoe, they had no trade or commerce. A close study of the enclosures leads to the conviction that the population was not numerous except in the immediate vicinity; they were not necessarily built synchronously—in fact, some have the appearance of being of much more ancient date than others only a few miles dis-

tant. What their use may have been has always been a very puzzling question, my conjecture finding many difficulties to overcome. Among other suggestions is the plausible one that they were intended as a means of defense to the villages built within them. They (the people) were, no doubt, many thousands in number, but to suppose them to "equal or exceed in number those now living in the same region of country" is absurd. Nearly all the enclosures of Ohio and of the allied works of the Kanawha Valley, whose condition is such as to admit of it, have lately been carefully surveyed, and not a single 'exact square' or 'perfect circle' has been found among them, though some of the works approach very closely to these forms."

This is a pretty strong indictment, not of the real mound builders, but of the fictitious characters that parade under that title in many publications. While their habits were certainly different from their successors, if not their posterity, the red Indian, as a whole, it would be hard to prove their civilization to be markedly, if any, higher, although it may have had a different form. Some fairly worked ornaments have been found in their mounds, but none that could not be duplicated or excelled by the Southern Indian tribes. There is no evidence that they ever formed a confederacy like the Iroquois, or had an individual chieftain, who was the equal of King Philip, Pontiac, Logan, Tecumtha, or many others who might be mentioned. But while we might proceed to pronounce in detail what the mound builders were not, this does not throw much light on whom they were. That some of them inhabited Jefferson county is evident from mounds found along the river terraces, although the number is not great. There is one mound of considerable size below Portland Station used as a private graveyard. There are, also, mounds in Wells, Cross Creek, Ross, Saline and other townships, perhaps ten or twelve in all. When the first settlers in the valley inquired of the Indians concerning these mounds, they could tell nothing about them, they had existed as far back as their traditions extended, and that is all they knew. There is a tradition of the Delaware Indians that, during the migration of that tribe from the West they came to a river beyond which dwelt a people called Tallegwi, who gave them per-

mission to pass through their territory, but when the migrators divided, the Tallegwi attacked that portion which had crossed the river, and drove them back with great slaughter. A long and bloody war ensued, in which the Tallegwi made fortifications of earth and made a brave defense, but were gradually driven backward, building forts and other defenses as they went, until they finally passed beyond the Ohio. The Detroit River has been identified by Heckwelder as the meeting place of the tribes, when some of the defensive works of the Tallegwi were pointed out to him, as well as mounds where were buried bones of some of the slain.

Mr. Fowkes, whom we have quoted above, furnishes some original testimony on this subject, which is worthy of record. In the summer of 1887, while at Munissing, Mich., he met William Cameron, a man of thorough education and extensive reading, who for more than sixty years—he then being eighty-four—had almost literally lived in the woods. He resided first among the Chippewas, who told him that when they first came into the country they found the Sioux in possession, and a war of several years' duration followed. They finally obtained firearms from the French and drove the Sioux westward. Afterward, Cameron went among the Sioux, and heard substantially the same story from the old chiefs. They added that in going westward they came to a race of people who lived in mounds, which they piled up. These people were large and strong, but cowardly. As the Sioux expressed it, "If they had been as brave as they were big, between them and the Chippewas we would have been destroyed; but they were great cowards, and we easily drove them away."

B. G. Armstrong, of Ashland, Wis., investigated this story and became satisfied of its truth. He added that, from all he could gather, these people, whom the Sioux called Ground House Indians, built houses of logs and posts, around and over which they piled earth until it formed a conical mass extending several feet above the roof.

They occupied a portion of western Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota, and some maps give a "Ground House" river in the latter state. The Sioux exterminated the tribe, the last survivors being an old man and woman, who had married Sioux; they were taken to the present site of Superior, near Duluth, where they died about two centuries ago.

Many of the Chippewas were familiar with this tradition, and one of them declared to Mr. Fowkes that he had heard the old men say these Indians erected their houses of wood and piled several feet of dirt over them, and buried their dead in little mounds out in front of their houses, a few hundred feet away. He told of a mound that was opened, in which the position of the skeletons, two or three of children being among them, showed as plainly as anything could that the inmates had been sitting or lounging around the fire, when the roof fell in and killed them. There are thousands of small mounds in that neighborhood.

It is a well known fact that Indian tales, and so-called traditions, like some other tales, must be received with a great deal of caution, but there is a circumstantiality about this which at least gives it an air of great plausibility. If the "Ground House" people referred to were indeed the remnant of a vanishing race, then their final extermination took place less than three centuries ago, or near the beginning of the seventeenth century. They no doubt had disappeared from the Ohio Valley a considerable time before that.

That the Indians themselves were mound builders, to some extent, is attested by members of De Soto's expedition to the Mississippi in 1541, when they found among the Cherokees many villages built on mounds erected by those people. Early accounts of the Natchez Indians describe the king's house as on a high mound, with the dwellings of the chiefs on smaller mounds about it. When a king died, his successor did not occupy his house, but built another on a new mound. Even the

Iroquois built mounds in their own country, and so did other Indian tribes. Hence the conclusion is irresistible either that the Indians found here by the first European discoverers were direct descendants of the Mound Builders, who had changed their habits and mode of living owing to constant wars and other causes, or that they had exterminated the former people and occupied their country. And from some incidents given above, the latter process would still seem to have been going on at the time of the arrival of Columbus. Of course, the origin of the Mound Builders is a different matter; they may extend back to the Glacial period, but this is mere speculation. Of late, the trend of scientific belief has been towards the theory that they were simply ancestors of the Indians, but were they ancestors of the more civilized Aztecs and Peruvians? Data on this subject are yet too meager to dogmatize with any certainty.

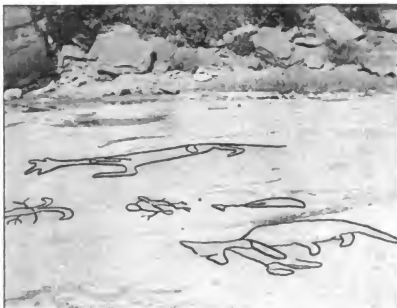
In this connection, as an illustration of how even scientific men allow their imagination to run away with them, and draw deductions from insufficient data, we copy the following from Prof. J. S. Newberry's chapter on the physical geography of Ohio, in Volume I of the Geological Survey, published in 1873:

"During the last two seasons, which have been unusually dry, the waters in the Ohio and its tributaries sank down lower than was ever known before. At Smith's Ferry, where the Pennsylvania line crosses the Ohio River, a ledge of rock was, by the continual drought, laid bare in the bottom of the river, which had never been so fully exposed to the observation of the present inhabitants of this region. On this ledge, a surface from fifty to one hundred feet wide and several hundred yards long, was found covered with inscriptions, such as are usually ascribed to a race which densely populated this country anterior to the advent of the nomadic Indians. The existence of these ancient hieroglyphics, now almost constantly buried beneath the waters of the Ohio, seems to prove that these rocks were once longer and more fully exposed than they now are, and that the volume of water in the Ohio was then less than now. The facts I have stated, associated as they are with others of similar import which have come to my knowledge, indicate a period when our climate was drier than now, or one when from natural or artificial causes the oscillations of level in the Ohio were greater than they have been during the last fifty years. It is among the possibilities that we have here the record of the effect produced upon the

climate of this portion of our country through its occupation during hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years by a dense, agricultural population."

It would be difficult to compress more misinformation, and consequently more faulty conclusions, within the limits of a single paragraph than is found in the above. The one single correct statement in the whole article is that a ledge of rock at Smith's Ferry does contain certain markings, as can be verified by the hundreds who visited the spot last summer and fall, when the river was lower than in

marks at Steubenville showed five inches on the bars, with a probable depth somewhat greater. No levels were taken, along the ledge, but a reasonable estimate placed the flat surface on which the figures were cut at not less than 18 inches above the water level, some of it higher. So, in order to cover the figures, the channel marks at Steubenville must show a depth of 23 or 24 inches. Now, there has been scarcely a season within the historic period when the river has not dropped below two feet at some time during the summer or



INDIAN CARVINGS, SMITH'S FERRY. NO. 1.

the previous record-breaking years. But the markings were not "found" on either of those occasions, from the simple fact that the "oldest inhabitant" heard of them on his first arrival. They have been known and talked about ever since the settlement of this valley and before, for the Indians met here by the first settlers, although they were familiar with the marks, did not know, or pretended not to know, by whom they were made. At the time the writer visited the spot last fall (1908), the river

full, frequently remaining below that figure for quite a while. Thus, no special aridity was necessary to give opportunity for this work. The rocks were exposed probably for a longer period in 1908 than at any other time in their history. As to ascribing the carvings "to a race which densely populated this country anterior to the advent of the nonindie Indians," or "that we have here the record of the effect produced upon the climate of this portion of our country, through its occupation during

hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years, by a dense agricultural population," that is all the veriest nonsense.

As to the real origin of these carvings, there is little doubt that they were made by the "nomadic Indians" aforesaid, some time anterior to the arrival of the whites in the valley. Their location is twenty-eight miles north of Steubenville, where the river has cut its way down to the Piedmont sandstone, the layers lying here practically horizontal.

In the first illustration accompanying

one side, turtle or tortoise, an Ohio River Hellbender with some nondescript lines. There are other markings, but not of special importance.

The tools used may have been flint or copper, more likely the latter.

Now, at the advent of the whites, the Iroquois confederation controlled the upper Ohio Valley. They were divided into eight clans or families, each tracing its descent to a common ancestry. This has nothing to do with their nationality, and for a description of the eight clans in the con-



INDIAN CARVINGS, SMITH'S FERRY. NO. 2.

this chapter, reproductions from a photograph, may be traced the outline of at least five animals, and it is not unreasonable to assume that they represent respectively a deer, a turtle or a tortoise, a bird, a beaver, and a crawfish. The other cut evidently shows part of a man's body, a large bird, apparently hovering over a papoose, and a large, composite figure, which probably includes two or more animals. The writer also made rough sketches of a number of other figures, including a man, boy, wolf, two birds, a bear, fish with both eyes on

federacy of five nations, the reader is referred to Parkman. Each of these clans was named after some animal, which was at once its symbol and evidence of kinship. The eight clans of the Iroquois were the Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Tortoise, Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk. There is no difficulty in identifying the above named animals along with others. These figures were regarded of sufficient interest to have plate casts made of them, which were exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair and placed in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh. Their

antiquity than if made by the Iroquois, for the Algonquins were the predecessors and enemies of the Iroquois in this section. One of the figures bears a striking resemblance to the thunder bird of the Ojibwas, whose home is now in Canada. Some drawings made by Ojibwas while sojourning in northern Michigan last summer were strikingly suggestive of this carving. It has been suggested that a prayer for rain is carved here, which would be evidence, as is indeed

or by some tribe that antedated them. It is possible that the figures are of Algonquin origin and, if so, they are of greater value. It has also been suggested that the marks indicate tribal boundaries, records of visits as of a modern traveler to a hotel, a good fishing point, or possibly simply the work of some prehistoric William Stubbbs, who certainly had no idea of becoming famous. However, some of them are at least significant, even lines drawn apparently at ran-



INDIAN CARVINGS, BROWN'S ISLAND, NEAR STEUBENVILLE.

the location of the figures, that droughts are not confined to recent periods. It has been suggested, if they have any, has never been translated. In some other instances of such work there has been some clue by which an interpretation could be worked out, but here there is none.

It has been suggested that they mark the location of some tribe, but as has been stated the Iroquois took care that no other tribes should remain hereabouts, so that the marks were made by their young men

dom; but to theorize would require volumes.

The Piedmont sandstone in which the figures are cut shows the marks of the wavelets when this section was an estuary of the Carboniferous age, which indicated to some of the visitors that the current of the river at one time flowed in an opposite direction. But the river was not there until ages later.

There is another set of carvings on the West Virginia side of the river, opposite

Brown's Island, six miles above Steubenville, quite as interesting as those at Smith's Ferry, although not so numerous. One represents a wild turkey and is about life size. Stretched across its neck, apparently in flight, is a wild goose with neck extended at full length. The heart of the goose is indicated by a small circle, with a line extending to the head. Such lines are frequently found, and appear to have some religious or legendary significance. Good photographs have been obtained of these and other animals, variously supposed to be a fox, bear, etc. There are also some outlines of feet and numerous strokes which are evidently parts of figures worn away and obliterated by the running waters. The river current is much stronger here than at Smith's Ferry, which would account for the more rapid obliteration of the figures, outside of a possible difference in the character of the sandstone. The lines of the figures are grooved, about the size of a small finger, and appear as though they were made by rubbing, and not by chipping, although long action of the water has doubtless contributed towards wearing down the sharp edges. While we cannot say positively that metal instruments were not used in their construction, yet the indications point to the use of flint or some other hard stone.

Some skepticism has been expressed as to the genuineness of these figures, and instances have been related of white boys cutting marks here in recent years. There are some modern imitations of the original carvings, but there is not the slightest difficulty in distinguishing the modern from the ancient inscriptions, and they really furnish strong testimony in favor of the genuineness of the older work. The figures are located at the upper entrance of Holliday's Cove, already referred to in connection with river terraces, and very possibly are on the line of an old Indian trail leading across the river, just as the ones farther up the stream find their natural location at the mouth of Little Beaver. It is not neces-

sary to suppose that this work was all done at one time, although it could easily have been accomplished during a single dry season, but may have been added to at different times, as the tribes passed and repassed.

Like the ruins of Phila, what is left of these designs will soon be buried permanently beneath the waters. The slack-water system inaugurated by the Government is approaching completion on the upper Ohio. When that is accomplished these records will be permanently covered. Fortunately, they have been pretty thoroughly recorded by means of photographs, drawings and "squeezes," and in a few instances by the removal of the rock itself, so that for philological purposes they will still be accessible.

In this connection, it may be of interest to note that, a few years ago, while excavations were in progress for the construction of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad at Short Creek, on the opposite side of the river from Warrenton, quite a large bed of freshwater mussel shells was encountered. The species was the same as in the adjacent waters. The collection, however, was evidently of artificial origin, indicating that the family or settlement there had used these bivalves for food, and thrown the shells in the most convenient place, which was, no doubt, the door of their dwelling, if they had any.

Amongst other fantastic ideas in this connection, it has been suggested that the great serpent mound in Adams County is symbolic of events in the Garden of Eden, which was located in Ohio. If a site for the garden were to be chosen at the present day, no doubt Ohio would have preference over the Euphrates Valley, but it is hardly worth while to discuss that proposition.

It is frequently asserted that the streams in this vicinity in the early days were practically the same the year round. This is not correct. No doubt the removal of the forests has made the shallow period longer and tended to increase the flood height, but the Indian carvings above described prove

that there was low water in the Ohio River before the advent of the white man, and there are plenty of Indian traditions as to floods. The record flood at Steubenville was February 7, 1884, when the marks showed 49 feet 1 inch. In 1907, it reached 48 feet 3 inches. The Pittsburgh marks, however, are as follows:

February 10, 1832.....	35.0 feet
April 19, 1852.....	31.9 feet
March 18, 1865.....	31.4 feet
February 10, 1866.....	32.0 feet
February 6, 1884.....	33.3 feet
February 18, 1891.....	31.3 feet
March 2, 1902.....	32.4 feet
January 23, 1904.....	30.0 feet

CHAPTER III

THE INDIAN TRIBES

Jefferson County and Neighboring Aborigines—Their Locations, Traditions and Mythology—Indian Character Generally.

It seems to be conceded by the generality of scientists that man in America is not autochthonous, but has migrated at some period, perhaps at various times, from the Asiatic Continent and perhaps from Europe, although little consideration is given to the latter. Even if it be conceded that man has descended (or ascended) from the Simian apes, no such apes have been found in America, and while South America has plenty of monkeys it is agreed that the gap as at present disclosed is too wide to be bridged on any theory of evolution. Hence science and tradition are in accord on this point. Nearly all the Indian tribes seem to have beliefs or traditions more or less vague that their ancestors came from the west, and the partially developed civilization of the southern part of North America and the northern part of South America bears some marked resemblances to similar work in the Eastern continent. That there are marked differences is true, but no greater than might have been expected in the divergence from a common stock through centuries of separation. That there could be a migration from the northeast coast of Asia to the northwest coast of America is apparent by a glance at the map. The Aleutian Islands extend from Alaska so far out into the Pacific that San Francisco is actually the central city of the United States on an east and west line.

We know that in historic times numerous vessels have been driven by storms from the Japanese coast towards the west, some of them as far as America, and this has probably been going on from the time the first sea-going fishing boat was constructed. It would be unprofitable to follow all the speculations on this subject, and we shall only refer to a late theory which has been advocated with considerable confidence by Prof. William E. Griffis, who, for a number of years, was a resident of Japan and member of the faculty of the University of Tokio. His published works, *The Mikado's Empire* and *Evolution of the Japanese People*, are recognized as standards. He comes to the conclusion that the original settlers of Japan were the Ainos or Ainus, a miserable remnant of which still exists in the northern part of the empire, having been forced thither by the Mongol and Malay invasions. These Ainos he considered to be degenerate descendants of the Aryans, who, according to late authorities, did not make a migration westward, but eastward from their home in Central Europe, not Asia, until some of them, at least, reached the islands of the Pacific. From there, as we have already shown, the passage to America was comparatively easy. He does not claim that they were the progenitors of the pre-Glacialites or the Mound Builders, but of the red Indian,

and gives many facts to support his theories. For instance, when he took Indian photographs to Japan the residents there found a remarkable resemblance to themselves. Possibly the Indians, the Japanese and the white settlers of North America are more nearly related to each other than they have imagined.

Passing by all this for what it may be worth, we come to the actual condition of things when the first Europeans reached these shores. There were many tribes occupying the country between the Atlantic and the Mississippi and between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, but two great combinations overshadowed all others, and to a great extent controlled many of the smaller tribes. These were called the Leni Lenape, known later under the general name of Algonquins, and the Mengwe or Iroquois. It is proper to say that there was great confusion in designating these tribes by the early settlers, and there is often considerable difficulty in properly locating them. The Lenape were sometimes called Delawares by the English, from the name of one of the tribes. The Mengwe were also called Mingoos, this being at first a corruption by ignorant white men and afterwards adopted by the Delawares as a term of reproach, it literally meaning absentee, or one away from home. The Virginia Indians who, for a while, had a strong confederacy, spoke the Algonquin language. We have already referred to the tradition of the Lenape or Delawares, that they came from the west and had a bloody war with the dwellers on what is now Detroit River, and from them we get the name Namoesi Sipu, or River of Fish, now the Mississippi, and Allegeni, from which we derive the name Allegheny. They united with the Mengwe after the Detroit River war, the latter keeping to the north along the Great Lakes, and the Lenape moving along the Ohio River and its tributaries, subsequently crossing the mountains and establishing themselves along the Potomac, the Susquehanna, the Delaware and the Hudson, and finally stretching up into the

New England States. They left confederate tribes, as well as independents, in the Mississippi Valley, who had their own troubles with the Mengwe who stretched along the lakes and touched the Algonquins at almost every point. The Long Council House of the Mengwe, whom we shall hereafter call by their French name, Iroquois, was located in the Onondaga Valley, New York, which may be considered their capital. Here they organized the confederacy of the "Five Nations," composed of the Mohawks or fire striking people, Senecas or Mountaineers, Cayugas, from the name of a lake; Onondagas, or hill-top dwellers, and Oneidas, or Pipe Makers. To these was added afterwards a sixth, the Tuscaroras, driven by whites from North Carolina in 1712. The original confederacy was organized at least two centuries before that time. Each nation was divided into eight tribes or families, called after the wolf, bear, beaver, turtle, deer, snipe, heron and hawk. The Mohawks guarded the home field in what are now the valleys of the Mohawk and the Hudson, and their chief was also chief of the confederacy. The Senecas, with whom the denizens of this valley were most familiar, were the most numerous and warlike, and to them was intrusted the task of guarding the western possessions. The Onondagas had the chief sachem, to whom was referred all disputes. The Cayugas watched the Delaware and Susquehanna Valleys, while the Oneidas were stationed along the lakes and St. Lawrence. When their parliament met in the grand council house at Onondaga, their deliberations were grave, and their military expeditions were carried out in a manner that would not have discredited Hannibal or Alexander, while they were as merciless as they were fearless. They have been called, not inappropriately, "The Romans of America." Their confederacy lasted about three hundred years.

Before the English arrived at Jamestown, the Iroquois had completely subjugated the Delawares, who with other tribes in Pennsylvania were ruled by a chief sent

by the Iroquois for that purpose, very much after the manner of the Roman proconsuls. Among these was the Cayuga chief, Shikellimus, father of the famous Logan, who dwelt at Shamokin, on the Susquehanna. In 1742 the chiefs of the Delawares were summoned to Philadelphia to make a "treaty," but really to force them to give up their lands along that river. Conossatego, an Iroquois, made a speech calculated to humiliate the Delawares to the bitter dregs. He called them old women, told them they had no right to control these or any other lands, and ordered them and their whole tribe into the interior to Wyoming or Shamokin. Sadly, they left their homes for the Susquehanna, where the lands were already occupied by the Shawnees, who dared not protest; so some of the Delawares stopped there, and others crossed the mountains. Subsequently, they moved to Ohio, where we will hear of them later.

To go back a little, in 1650, the Iroquois invaded the territory of the Hurons on the eastern shore of that lake, almost exterminating them, the remnant finding a precarious home at the head waters of the Mississippi. The Eries living south of that lake were exterminated five years later, a few being incorporated with the victors or other tribes. The Andastes, in the Allegheny Valley, shared the same fate. In fact, the all-conquering confederacy carried its arms from New York to the Carolinas and from New England to the Mississippi. A certain writer says: "At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the territory now Ohio was derelict, except as the indomitable confederates of the north made it a trail for further hostilities, or roamed its hunting grounds."

Hildreth, in his *Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley*, says: "Year after year the savage and warlike inhabitants of the north invaded the country of the more peaceable and quiet tribes of the south. Fleets of canoes built on the headwaters of the Ohio and manned with the fierce warriors of the Iroquois or Five Nations, an-

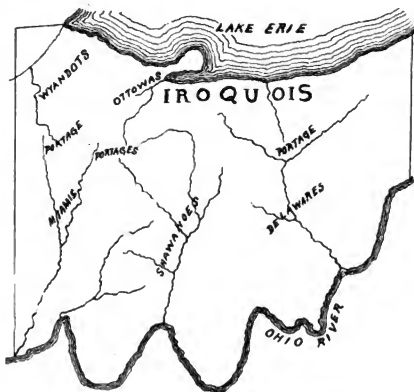
nually floated down this quiet stream, carrying death and destruction to the inhabitants who lived along its borders. All the fatigue and trouble of marching long distances by land was thus avoided; while the river afforded them a constant magazine of food in the multitude of fishes which filled its waters. The canoe supplied to the Indian the place of the horse and wagon to the white man in transporting the munitions of war. These they could moor to the shore and leave under a guard, while the main body made incursions against the tribes and villages living at one or more days' march in the interior. If defeated, their canoes afforded a safe and ready mode of securing a retreat far more certain than it could be by land. When invading a country, they could travel by night as well as by day, and thus fall upon the inhabitants very unexpectedly; while, in approaching by land, they could hardly fail of being discovered by some of the young hunters in time to give at least some notice of their approach. The battles thus fought along the shores of the Ohio, could they have been recorded, would fill many volumes."

This is not the place to discuss the now academic question as to the extent the Indians were wronged by the occupancy of their lands by the white settlers, or to consider whether loose roving tribes scattered over a continent and subsisting practically by the hunt and chase could acquire title to the lands over which their fleeting footsteps trod. It is sufficient to say that long before the advent of either the French or the English, might made right in the Ohio Valley, and the only way to hold land or even life itself was for the possessor to prove himself stronger than his opponent. Certainly the Iroquois were not deserving of any special consideration, although, having fallen out with the French, who were generally successful in cajoling the Indians, they served for a while the useful purpose of a barrier between the Canadian settlements on the north, and the Dutch and English on the south, giving the latter

time to acquire the numbers and strength which enabled them in time to vanquish their northern competitors in the struggle for the control of the continent.

Although the Iroquois were able to extend their conquests over a territory broad enough to include a magnificent empire, its consolidation and retention were quite beyond them. Had their powers of construction been equal to those of destruction, the

left almost as swiftly. Consequently, as soon as the pressure was removed, the old tribes or new combinations sprang up like a new set of vegetation after the soil has been devastated by a prairie fire. Their troubles with the French, against whom they had sworn eternal enmity, also gave them occupation at this time, and gave them less leisure for their characteristic forays. So, before the end of the seven-



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

history of America would have been quite different. But force and cruelty were the only influences they brought to bear, and their treatment of the Delawares is only a sample of what every other tribe received or could expect, who acknowledged their sway. It would have taken a large standing army to keep their vassals in subjection and that the Iroquois did not have. They came as the wings of the wind and

teenth century, we find located in Ohio several strong tribes, among them the Delawares, who have recovered their original power. In Vol. VII., of the Ohio Archaeological Society publications, is a valuable article on *The Indian Tribes of Ohio*, by William K. Moorehead, in which is printed the following map showing the location of the tribes as they stood in 1740. The rivers flowing southwardly into the Ohio begin

with the Muskingum on the east, then the Scioto, Little Miami and Great Miami, in order. Those flowing into Lake Erie are the Cuyahoga on the east, then the Sandusky, and Maumee or Miami of the North.

This arrangement could hardly be correct as regards the Delawares, for, as we have seen, they did not leave their old home until 1742, but it is certain that by 1750 they had become fully settled in Ohio and had recovered much, if not all, their pristine prestige. In fact, the Ohio country was very favorable to the rapid development of a vigorous population, just as it has been since. There were openings in the great forests sufficient for the moderate amount of cultivation needed or desired by the Indians, furnishing desirable sites for their villages; wild fruits and game, as we have seen, were abundant, the location was a central one between the East and the West, climatic extremes were not too severe, and the attraction was as strong for the red as it afterwards was for the white men. Except when they were hindered by their own or hostile war parties, the Indians paid more attention to agriculture than is generally supposed, and white settlers at Jamestown and other points were dependent on them for supplies to avert a famine. One authority says that maize or Indian corn was prepared in more than thirty different ways, each of which had an individual name, a proceeding which would tax the ingenuity of the modern chef. The first settlers of Ohio found several different varieties, perhaps as many as we have today, although the Indians had no Burbank. Then they had beans, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes, and as for wild potatoes, different kinds of nuts, haws, pawpaws, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, maple sugar, plums, persimmons, grapes, wild honey, oil from walnuts and bears, they had in abundance. Their cultivation and love for tobacco has been more generally immortalized than any other sentiment or people known. A cigar store without the statue of an Indian would hardly be recognized. So, if the Ohio coun-

try was not the Garden of Eden, it was certainly the barbarians' paradise.

The headquarters of the Delawares were on the Muskingum, from whence they claimed control over nearly half the state.

West of them were the Shawanoes, who seem to have been driven from the south, working northward until they settled in the beautiful Scioto Valley. They have been traced to many different points far distant from each other, and some have placed their original home in Florida, on the Suwanee or Shawnee River. They appear to come to Ohio about the same time as the Delawares, possibly a few years earlier. Two of their tribes have been commemorated in the names of the cities of Piqua and Chillicothe. They numbered Corustalk and Tecumtha among their chiefs, the former leading the Indians in the battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha in 1774, and Tecumtha, true to the traditions of his race, meeting his death at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, fighting the Americans on October 5, 1813. He was born near Chillicothe, about the year 1770.

The Miamis were a tribe of Algonquins whom the French first met near Green Bay, Wis., in 1658. About 8,000 of them were also found in 1670 at the head of the Fox River, Wisconsin, living in a palisaded village in houses of matting, and apparently more advanced in civilization than the surrounding tribes. In 1683 they were attacked by the Iroquois on the St. Joseph River, and at the same time were at war with the Sioux. In 1686 they fought the French, and, making some agreement with the English, they joined their former enemies, the Iroquois, against the Hurons, and threatening the Chippewas. They seem to have extended down into Illinois, Indiana and western Ohio, and do not seem to have had traditions of ever occupying any other territory, so they must have been here for many generations. Their principal villages were at the headwaters of the three Miami Rivers and along the Wabash as far south as Vincennes.

North of the Miamis were the Ottawas, extending along the Sandusky River to Lake Erie, with some of them in southern Michigan.

The word Ottawa signifies trader, and was said to have been applied to the tribe from the fact that it occupied an island in what is now the Ottawa River, where they exacted toll from all the Indians and canoes going to or coming from the country of the Hurons. A Jesuit priest, Father Le Jenne, states that though the Hurons were ten times as numerous as the Ottawas, they submitted to the tribute, which indicates that their sovereignty over the river was recognized. The Rhine Barons, who exacted tribute from traders and travelers along that river, seem to have had their counterpart on this side of the waters. But the Iroquois were no respecters of vested rights, and when the Hurons were driven from their homes the Ottawas suffered the same fate. Taking refuge among the Potawatomies and Ojibwas, the fugitive Ottawas found a temporary refuge on the western shore of Lake Huron and the northern portion of the lower Michigan peninsula. From there they migrated to the islands at the western end of Lake Erie and the Sandusky peninsula, where they were found by the French in 1750. It is stated that only among the Ottawa Indians were the heavenly bodies worshiped, the sun being regarded as the Supreme Deity. Their mythology was more complicated than usual among the Indians, and they kept an annual festival to celebrate the beneficence of the sun; on which occasion the luminary was told that this service was in return for the good hunting he had procured for his people, and as an encouragement to persevere in his friendly cures. They sometimes erected an idol in the middle of their towns and offered sacrifice to it, but this practice was not general. On first witnessing Christian worship, the only idea suggested by it was that of asking some temporal good, which was either granted or refused. This, however, was a characteristic of all heathen religions, and Christians

to this day have not gotten entirely away from it, as instanced by vows made to perform some act of worship or make some contribution in return for assured safety from disaster or conferring of some temporal benefit. The whole subject of the Indian religion is an uncertain and complicated one. It is maintained that the supposed simple belief in a single Great Spirit has no foundation among the Indians, but was assimilated from the whites at an early date, for the Indian has an imitative nature second only to the Chinese. It would be going too far, however, to say they had no original religion, as has been maintained in some quarters, for as we shall see, they were highly superstitious, which argues a conviction of an unseen world, and the elaborate and complicated mythology of the Aztecs and the Peruvians did not grow from nothing.

The Ottawas deserve a place in history if they had done nothing else than produce the great chief Pontiac, whose combination of the western tribes into a simultaneous attack on the English, in 1763, the year the French rule ceased in the Canadas, gave evidence of leadership that will not suffer by comparison with many whose names have been placed higher up on the roll of fame.

Closely united with the Ottawas were the Wyandots, descendants of the Hurons, whom the Iroquois had driven from their northern home. Freed finally from the pursuit of their terrible enemies, they found a refuge in southern Michigan and northwest Ohio, and by the middle of the eighteenth century had again become a powerful tribe.

Last, but far from least, were the outlying settlements of the Iroquois on the south shore of Lake Erie. As we have seen, they had driven away the Eries from all this country extending from Buffalo westward. The Senecas, as we indicated, were the most numerous and powerful of the Iroquois, and they were appointed to guard the western boundaries of the Six Nations. Their villages extended over into

northwestern Pennsylvania, along the Allegheny and, to a limited extent, down the Ohio, and they also held an important post or "capital" in the Tuscarawas Valley. As we shall see, they had three settlements on the Ohio.

Were we writing a history of the Indian tribes, this portion of our work alone would easily expand to one or more volumes, but we aimed to give only an outline picture of the condition and character of the tribes who controlled the Ohio wilderness at the advent of the white men, which will give a better understanding of what follows. We have seen that the state was pretty well occupied by a number of powerful tribes, among which the Iroquois, although they had lost some of their former power, still stood preëminent. To this occupancy of the soil there was a very important exception, and that was the Ohio Valley. While villages were numerous elsewhere, there was a tract forty to sixty miles in width, from the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela to the mouth of the Big Miami, that was practically deserted. It seems to have been a general hunting ground for the various tribes, and doubtless the memories of the visits of the terrible Iroquois in former days had something to do with keeping settlements away from the river. In 1749, when the French commander, De Celoron, came down the river, the only village found, or at least mentioned was what has since been known as Logstown, seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, and a settlement near the mouth of the Scioto. In the former were found Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas and others, and in the latter the same, with Miamis and Indians from nearly all the northwestern tribes or "upper country." This would indicate a general, if only a temporary, peace among the different tribes. Four years later, Washington found Tanacharison, Half-King of the Iroquois, at Logstown, and some members of that nation settled on the terrace below Steubenville, which was designated as Mingo Town. These were probably Senecas, the name

Mingo simply meaning a wanderer or an absentee from home, a name generally applied to the Iroquois in this section, which is sufficiently indicative of the temporary nature of their sojourn. Logan, who was a Cayuga, was said to have dwelt at Mingo for a while, but this is not authoritative, his title, "Chief of the Mingoës," simply meaning that he was the head one of his tribe away from home. He was located, in 1772, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, and some of his relatives had a hunting camp at the mouth of Yellow Creek, where they were massacred in the spring of 1774.

So far we have treated of the aborigines of this section for the most part without regard to their contact with the whites, with whom their subsequent history is inextricably mingled. Before leaving them as the possessors of the country it will be profitable to glance at their general character, their habits, domestic and social relations, native ability, religion (or the lack of it), superstitions, etc. For this we are largely indebted, as elsewhere in this work, for the excellent summary in Caldwell's history of Belmont and Jefferson counties, published in 1880, as well as to Parkman, Heckwelder and others. General Sherman is credited with the authorship of the saying that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, and from the degenerate descendants of the race still hovering around our western towns one is likely to come to that conclusion, and to regard all stories of noble character and trustworthy individuals among this race as pure romances like one of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson's stories. No doubt there has been plenty of romancing in regard to the Indian, and it would be as unfair to take Mrs. Jackson's pictures as illustrative of the whole race as it would be to adopt the prejudices of the most inveterate Indian hater of the frontier. It must not be forgotten that, after all the Indians were savages, and savages are children of larger growth. A recent writer asserts that every child under twelve years of age is a natural savage, a liar and cruel, and only the environment which has surrounded him from

birth restrains him from carrying out his natural instincts.

In the case of the Indian there was no such restraining environment, on the contrary his natural instincts were allowed free rein, save only as they were checked by individual or tribal interests. These instincts were freely indulged before the whites set foot on this continent, and had we a history of those days it would be almost a continuous record of internecine conflicts, wholesale massacres and individual tortures. But was Europe, with all its boasted civilization much better than this in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? What is the history of the Netherlands for instance, but a record not only of sanguinary battles, but ruthless slaughter, exquisite tortures, broken faith, ruined cities and devastated countries? It was a horrible thing for Indians to burn their prisoners at the stake, but was it more horrible than a Spanish *auto da fe*? To take little babies by the feet and dash their brains out against a tree makes one's blood run cold, but we venture to say that during the very period that the American savages were accused of doing this thing for every child they thus murdered, there were ten, yes a hundred, slaughtered by *Alva's* troops. For several centuries past a portion of the old world has been under control of a government and set of people, compared with whom Indian savagery is mildness itself, and while these lines are being written there come reports of wholesale slaughter and barbarities, yet Christendom so called, stands idly by without even offering a vigorous remonstrance. Many relics of various kinds have been found in so-called Indian mounds and interesting objects in native villages, but none of the ingenious instruments of torture so common in the old world, or cells where prisoners were allowed to rot or starve to death. It was only among the more advanced communities that human sacrifices as a religious or propitiatory ceremony were practiced to any extent, and in these they might have pleaded the example of the much landed

Greeks; and after all it is difficult to see wherein it is much worse to offer a life as a propitiatory sacrifice than to burn a person for difference of religious views. It is also well known that in the process of border warfare the worst savages were not always among the Indians, the settlers were not by any means lacking in ferocity and kept quite even at least with their dusky foemen. Then the Indians had what to them was a very real grievance. When the first settlers arrived they were few in numbers, and there seemed to be plenty of room for all, but as their numbers increased, the hunting grounds were occupied, the game was exterminated or driven away, and the Red Men began to realize that not only were their lands being absorbed but that their very existence was imperiled. We have already disclaimed any sentimentalism that would reserve a whole continent to roving bands of hunting parties or groups of savage warriors who in many cases at least had acquired title by exterminating or driving out the original occupants, but self preservation is the first law of nature, and when the Indians found themselves crowded out not only of their hunting grounds but of their villages, their homes and away from the graves of their ancestors, it would certainly be very remarkable that they should not resist with every means in their power. As for lack of good faith in connection with Indian character perhaps the less we say about that the better.

When the settler returned home after perhaps a short absence and found his house in ashes, his wife and children slain or carried off into captivity, and the labor of years destroyed he was naturally filled with a burning desire to wreak vengeance, not alone on the direct perpetrator of the outrage, but upon the whole race whose position and actions made such outrages possible. When the Indian found his companions or family murdered, his village destroyed and himself an outlaw he had precisely the same feeling, and his rage was not alone against any particular indi-

vidual, but against every man, woman and child whose presence was a menace to everything that he held near and dear. Hence those interminable border feuds with the Wetzells and the Kentons on one side and a whole Indian tribe on the other which could only end in extermination.

It is not certain that civilization always brings happiness. The naked Bushmen of Africa probably do not feel any better after having donned the clothes and trappings of their European superiors. Neither was the Indian any better off when he came in contact with the slowly moving mass of settlers as it crowded him toward the west. It was easier to absorb the vices than the virtues of the superior race, and if the white man could get drunk the Indian could get drunker. So with every disease and defect. Man in his natural state is apparently much less able to resist that which makes for his harm than when he has become more civilized. This may partly be ascribed to the environment and lack of proper treatment, but this will not account for all. A mild epidemic of small pox, chicken pox or measles communicated from the whites might sweep away a whole tribe of savages. While in their natural state their wants were few and easily supplied. The pleasures of the hunt furnished meat and clothing and their enclosures furnished their few simple vegetables. There were no rich and few poor, all were practically alike. A chief might possess a few extra trappings, a few extra furs for his wigwam but that was all. There was no "business" except a little trading of furs, weapons or trinkets, as property, such as it was, was largely held in common. Hospitality to the stranger was one of the cardinal virtues, and so long as there was food it was divided. To refuse to partake was an unpardonable breach of politeness even if the recipient were already surfeited. There were few great crimes in the villages, and theft was practically unknown, for there was little or nothing to steal. He had few moral laws but observed those he had. The whites had many and broke them all. Will-

iam Penn gives them the following character:

"They excelled in liberality. Nothing is too good for their friends. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks. Light of heart, strong of affection, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually. They never have much nor want much. Wealth circulated like the blood, all parts partake, and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. They care for little because they want but little, and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasure they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live, their pleasures feed them—I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and this table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, their seats and table are the ground."

Heckwelder says their principal food (in early times) consisted of game, fish, corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, cucumbers, squashes, melons, cabbages, turnips, roots of plants, fruits, nuts and berries, not a bad bill of fare, although we are not quite sure about the cooking. They made a pottage of corn, dry pumpkins, beans and chestnuts and fish and dried meats, meats pounded, all sweetened with maple sugar or molasses and well boiled. They also made a good (?) dish of pounded corn and chestnuts, shell barks and hickory nut kernels, boiled, covering the pots with large pumpkin, cabbage or other leaves. They also made preserves from cranberries and crab-apples with maple sugar. Their bread was of two kinds, one made of green and the other of dry corn, the former sifted after pounding, kneaded, shaped into cakes six inches in diameter, one inch thick, and baked on clean, dry ashes, of dry oak barks. If green it was mashed, put on

broad green corn blades, filled in with a ladle, well wrapped up and baked in ashes. They made warrior's bread by parching corn, sifting it, pounding into flour, and mixing sugar. A table spoonful with cold or boiling water was a meal, as it swelled in the stomach, and if more than two spoonfuls were taken it was dangerous. Its lightness enabled the warrior to go on long journeys and carry his bread with him. Their meat was boiled in pots, or roasted on wooden spits or coals. In making maple sugar the sap was gathered in large wooden troughs haggled out with tomahawks. Hot stones were then thrown into the sap which was made to boil, and the process continued until the required consistency was required. It is probable however, that later a more expeditious process was used.

For clothing they had blankets made of beaver and raccoon skins, with frocks, shirts, petticoats, leggings and moccasins of deer, bear and other skins. If cold the fur was placed next to the body, if warm outside. Rib bones of the elk and buffalo were used to shave the hair off of skins they wished to dress, and the process was successful. The women also made blankets of turkey and goose feathers, interwoven with thread or twine made from the rind of the wild hemp and nettles. The men were clothed in blankets, plain or ruffled shirts, leggings and moccasins. The women had petticoats of cloth, red, blue, or black when they could get it from traders, and adorned themselves with trinkets from the same source, displacing the original ones of bone and shells. They painted themselves with vermilion and the loose women deeply scarlet. Is this from whence the term "scarlet woman" is derived? The men painted their thighs, legs, breasts and faces, and there were dandies who would spend all night decorating themselves. They plucked out their beards and hair on the head, except a tuft on the crown, with tweezers. Heckwelder says, "The Indians would all be bearded, like white men were it not for this custom."

An Indian took his wife on trial. He

built the house and provided the provisions. She agreed to cook, and raise corn and vegetables while he hunted or fished. If both performed their duties they remained together as man and wife. If either failed they separated. The household duties were not heavy. There was but one pot to clean, no scrubbing, and little washing, for cleanliness is not an Indian virtue. If on a journey, the wife carried the baggage, for the husband must avoid hard labor and stiffening of the muscles if he expects to be an expert hunter and warrior. The Indian loved to see his wife well clothed and hence gave her all his skins. This was before the advent of the fur traders. While the wives seemed to have the heavy end of the labor problem, yet their husbands were not without affection for them. Heckwelder mentions a case where an Indian went forty or fifty miles after cranberries to satisfy his wife's longing. Another during a famine went a hundred miles on horseback (of course after whites had brought horses into the country) after some corn, traded his horse for what would fill the crown of his hat, and walked home bringing his saddle back with him. If a man's wife offended him, he seldom abused her, but would go into the woods and remain a week or two, living on ment, leaving his wife uncertain whether he will come back, and exposing her to the report of being a quarrelsome woman. When he returns she shows her repentance by attentions, although neither says a word of what has passed. The wife had her separate property, which included the contents of the wigwam except implements of the war or chase, and the councils and chiefs in the social government (not the military) were selected by a council of women from the male members of the tribe, a situation which would be considered quite advanced in these days.

The highest science of the Indian was war, and all his training was directed to that end. Each gens or tribe had a right to the services of all its available male members in avenging wrongs, in times of war,

and as hunters in supplying game. In times of scarcity whatever game was brought to the camp or village was fairly divided among all present. The military council was composed of all the able bodied men of the tribe. The war dance was the usual preliminary to opening a campaign. It was really a dramatic representation of a battle. When the rhythmic movements to the beating of drums and singing of songs have roused the warriors to a pitch of enthusiasm, arrows fly, tomahawks are wielded, dead and dying are supposed to strew the field, false scalps are taken from bleeding (painted) heads, and the scene closes with shouts of victory and dirges for the slain. Then all becomes quiet. The party leaves the village with its chief at the head threading its way through the forest in single or "Indian" file until the unsuspecting enemy is found, when the dramatic scenes of the war dance become a reality. Petroleum, which was found on Yellow Creek in Jefferson County, was used in mixing war paint and from the Senecas using this same fluid it was long known as "Seneca oil." The oil is said to have given them "a hideous glistening, appearance as well as adding permanency to the paint and making it impervious to water."

In this connection it may be mentioned that the common impression that the Indian was superior to his white competitor in woodcraft or even bravery is without foundation. Given sufficient experience, the white hunter and trapper has invariably proved the superior of the red man. The Indian will stand any sort of torture with stoicism and face inevitable death with the calmness of a Christian martyr, but never could be depended on for an assault in the open, unless in such overwhelming numbers as to make success certain. A check would disperse them even though they outnumbered their opponents several to one. So long as he could fight from behind a screen or overcome his adversary by a sudden rush he was cunning and brave, but he had no notion of standing up in the

open to be shot down. In simple fortitude, however, he was the equal if not the superior of the white man.

Indian councils were noted for a gravity and decorum which might well afford an example to other deliberative bodies. An orator was never interrupted except by a guttural sound "hoogh" expressive of satisfaction or agreement. Antagonists gave respectful attention to the speaker, and waited until he closed before rising to reply. The Iroquois were especially eloquent, and it is unfortunate that there is no record of their orations. The celebrated speech of Logan will have later reference, but he was only one among many. Redjacket, Cornplanter, Cornstalk and Tecumstha were only leading examples in a large company. Concerning one of these an eyewitness and auditor of the interview between the chief and Lord Dunmore says: "When he arose he was in nowise confused or daunted, but spoke in a distinct and audible voice, without stammering or repetition" and with peculiar emphasis. His looks while addressing Dunmore were truly grand and majestic, yet graceful and attractive. I have heard the first orators in Virginia, Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee, but never have I heard one whose powers of delivery surpassed those of Cornstalk."

The Indian learned to talk English, perhaps quite as rapidly as the average foreigner, but his own vocabulary being limited he naturally followed the same line in his acquired tongue. This, so far from detracting, added to the dignity of his declarations as they were expressed in plain Anglo-Saxon. Here is an extract from an address delivered to President Washington in Philadelphia in 1790 on behalf of Cornplanter, Great Tree and Half-King:

"Father, when you kindled your thirteen fires separately the wise men assembled at them told us that you were all brothers; the children of one Great Father, who regarded the red people as his children. They called us brothers, and invited us to his protection. They told us he resided beyond the great waters where the sun first rises; and he was a King whose power no people could resist, and that his goodness was as bright as the sun. What they said went to

our hearts. We accepted the invitation, and promised to obey him. What the Seneca nation promises they faithfully perform. When you refused obedience to that King he commanded us to assist his beloved men in making you sober. In obeying him we did no more than yourselves had bid us to promise. We were deceived, but your people, teaching us to confide in that King, had helped to deceive us, and we now appeal to your heart. Is all the blame ours?"

Could anything be more logical than the above? Pages of oration would have been no more convincing. Here is a bit of eloquence from Red Jacket.

"We stand on a small island, in the bosom of the great waters. We are encircled, we are encompassed. The Evil Spirit rides upon the blast and the waters are disturbed. They rise, they press upon us, and the waters once settled over us, we disappear forever. Who, then, lives to mourn us? None. What marks our extinction? Nothing. We are mingled with the common elements."

Tecumstha in 1810 made a speech in regard to the red men's common occupancy of the land which would not be a bad argument at the present day, but we have not space to multiply examples.

Jefferson County is interested in the account of the last fight between the Wyandots or Hurons, and their old enemies, the Iroquois. They had fought together at Braddock's defeat in 1755, and on the homeward route the Senecas followed the trail via Mingo and west to the Tuscarawas. The Wyandots kept to the north, striking the ridge between the heads of Elk Eye Creek (Muskingum) and the Seneca capital in Tuscarawas. They tried to steal a march on the town, but the Senecas were alert, and sent Ogista, an old chief, out to meet them. He went boldly into their camp, and made an agreement that in lieu of a general battle each tribe should pick twenty warriors, willing to suffer death by single combat. When all were slain they were to be covered, hatchet in hand, in one grave, and henceforth neither Seneca nor Wyandot were ever again to raise a bloody hand against the other. Forty braves were soon selected, the war dance enacted in all its details, and the carnage began. By nightfall but one warrior, a son of Ogista, was left, with none of the enemy to strike him

down. His father took his weapon, and with it cleaved the head of his offspring. The dead were gathered into a heap with their tomahawks by their sides, and a mound of earth raised over them, (this reads like a performance of the Mound Builders) when all repaired to the Seneca capital and closed the proceedings with a grand feast, as a memorial of the compact that the hatchet was to be buried forever between these two tribes. Fort Laurens was afterwards erected near here, in 1779, and was shortly after besieged by 184 Wyandots, Senecas and Mingoos. Supposing the Indians had left, a party of seventeen soldiers went out to catch horses and gather wood. They were ambushed and all killed by the Indians, who were performing religious or funeral rites at the grave of their relatives.

Indian respect for old age, in fact for any elderly person was carried to an extreme.

"The aged," they say, "have lived through the whole period of our lives, and long before we were born. They have not only all the knowledge which we possess, but a great deal more. We, therefore, must submit our limited views to their experience." While traveling the eldest always took the lead, even in the case of children, and if accosted on the way nobody presumes to reply except the eldest, whom they call the speaker. As an illustration of how far this rule was carried an incident is related of a party of Christian Indians near Philadelphia being permitted to return to their homes in the interior, peace having been concluded with some warring tribes. They had to cut a path through the wilderness which they did with great amount of labor and delay, and finally came to a very steep mountain through which no passage could be found above or below. They had been following the lead of several old men who undertook to be their guides. There seemed to be no alternative but to go back and take another road, which would involve a journey of nearly one hundred miles. It occurred to the missionary



THE HALF-MOON, OHIO RIVER, STEUBENVILLE



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF STEUBENVILLE



WELLS' RUN, STEUBENVILLE



ENTRANCE TO UNION CEMETERY, STEUBENVILLE

that there was an Indian named David with them who was acquainted with that part of the country and might be able to pilot them out of their difficulty. The supposition proved correct. David knew a good road along which the party might easily pass, but not having been questioned on the subject, he had hitherto kept silent, and followed with the rest, although he knew all the time they were going wrong. He now led them back six miles where they found an easy way through the mountain and pursued their journey.

There was also a strong filial affection it being considered the bounden duty of parents to care for their children until they were old enough to care for themselves, an obligation that was to be returned by the children when their parents grew old. In fact the old were treated very much as children, and even in hunting parties the aged were placed where the game would pass by so they would be in at the death. Zeisberger says: "I am free to declare that among all the Indian nations that I have become acquainted with, if any one should kill an old man or woman, for no other cause than that of having become burdensome to society, it would be considered as an unpardonable crime; the general indignation would be excited, and the murderer instantly put to death. I cannot conceive any act that would produce such an universal horror and detestation. Such is the veneration which is everywhere felt for old age."

To have one's children taken captive by the Indians was regarded as the most cruel fate possible, but unless children were killed in an attack on a settlement or put out of the way on the homeward march they were usually adopted into one of the tribes. The horrible tortures of children which are related as part of the history of the Orient especially had no counterpart among the earlier American savages. It is a well known fact that after living a few years with the Indians, white children were most loath to return to their former homes, and force was necessary to compel them to do

so. And it must be remembered, not as a justification but an explanation, that it was a cardinal rule of the frontiersman to which of course there were notable exceptions, that an Indian had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. They revered the graves of their dead which the whites ruthlessly desecrated. Their women were regarded as the property of every dissolute white man whose basest passions were excited. No consideration was shown their homes or their families, and as for shooting an Indian, that attracted about as much attention as shooting a bear or a wolf. Is it surprising that under such provocations the untutored savage engaged in reprisals that make the blood run cold? Even a civilized Christian would hardly be expected to maintain an equable poise under such conditions.

The Indians were not without a rude code of laws for the punishment of crime. Theft was punished by double restitution, treason, which consisted in revealing the secrets of the medicine preparations, as well as giving information or assistance to the enemy, was punished by death. Witchcraft was punished by death by stabbing, burning, or with the tomahawk. Probably the latest instance of this punishment in Ohio was that of Leatherlips, a chief who was tomahawked in Franklin County on June 1, 1810. For adultery a woman had her hair cropped for first offense, and for persistency in the practice her left ear was cut off. Outlawry was recognized, and it was not only permissible but the duty of any member of the tribe to kill any one who had been declared an outlaw.

Reverence for the aged and care for the children was carried beyond the grave. It is hardly necessary to repeat what everybody knows that with the warrior were buried his weapons, with the hunter his instruments of the chase, his cooking utensils and food, with the women their kettles and cooking apparatus, and with all to-bacco, as felicity in this world or the next without tobacco was unthinkable. Among the Iroquois and others the dead were

placed on scaffolds, and evidence of this practice is yet visible to the traveler on the Columbia River. Ten days were usually allowed for decomposition before final burial, so there was no danger of an Indian being buried alive.

In presenting a brief review of the better side of the Indian character, it must be borne in mind that he was after all a savage with all the traits that might be expected from such. This is nowhere more markedly exhibited in his religion if his system of mythology can be called such. We have already mentioned that the non-theistic, spiritual idea of a Great Spirit, as betrayed in the later tribes and which has been extensively adopted in romance and poetry was an assimilation from the missionaries, a habit in which the Indian is particularly apt. Nobody has made a more thorough study of this subject than Parkman, and his conclusions are worthy of credence. To the Indian the material world was sentient and intelligent. Birds, beasts, and reptiles have ears for human prayers, and are endowed with an influence on human destiny. A mysterious and inexplicable power resides in inanimate things. They, too, can listen to the voice of man, and influence his life for evil or for good. Lakes, rivers, waterfalls are sometimes the dwelling-place of spirits; but more frequently they are themselves living beings, to be propitiated by prayers and offerings. The lake has a soul; and so has the river, and the cataract. Each can hear the words of men, and each can be pleased and offended. Through all the works of nature or of man, nothing exists, however seemingly trivial, that may not be endowed for blessing or for bane. A belief prevailed that men owed their first parentage to beasts, birds or reptiles, as bears, wolves, tortoises or cranes, and the names of the totemic clans, borrowed in nearly every case from animals, are the reflection of this idea. Were the Indians the first Darwinians? Consequently an Indian hunter was always anxious to propitiate the animals he sought to kill. He had often been known to ad-

dress a wounded bear in a long harangue of apology. Bones of the beavers were treated with special tenderness, and carefully kept from the dogs, lest the spirit of the dead beaver, or his surviving brethren should take offense. This feeling extended to inanimate things. The Hurons in order to propitiate their fishing nets and persuade them to bring in good draughts, married them every year to two young girls with a more formal ceremony than was observed in human wedlock. So must the fish also be propitiated, and to this end they were addressed every evening from the fishing camps, the speaker exhorting them to take courage and allow themselves to be caught, assuring them that the utmost respect should be shown to their bones. A rather slender consolation, one would think. The harangue took place after supper, and during its delivery the remainder of the party were required to lie on their backs, silent and motionless, around the fire.

Beyond the material world the Indian believed in supernatural existences known among the Algonquins as Manitous and among the Iroquois and Hurons as Okies or Otkons. In these were included all forms of supernatural beings, possibly excepting certain diminutive fairies or hobgoblins, and certain giants, and monsters which appeared under various figures, grotesque and horrible in the Indian legends. There was little stretch of the imagination here. In nearly every case, when they revealed themselves to mortal sight they bore the semblance of beasts, reptiles, birds or shapes unusual or distorted. Other manitous without local habitation, good and evil, countless in number and indefinite in attributes, filled the world and controlled human destinies of men. These beings also appear in the shape of animals, sometimes of human beings, but more frequently of stones, which when broken are found full of living blood and flesh.

Each Indian had his guardian manitou, to whom he looked for counsel, guidance and protection, and these spiritual allies

are obtained by a process not unknown among more civilized communities. At the age of fourteen or fifteen, the Indian boy blackens his face, retires to some solitary place and remains for days without food. His sleep is haunted by visions, and the form which first or most often appears is that of his guardian manitou; a beast, a bird, a fish, a serpent, or some other object, animate or inanimate. An eagle or a bear is the vision of a destined warrior; a wolf, of a successful hunter, while a serpent foreshadows the future medicine man, or according to others, portends disaster. The youth henceforth wears about his person the object revealed in his dreams, or some portion of it—as a bone, a feather, a snake skin, or a tuft of hair. This in the modern language of the tribes is his "medicine." To it the wearer uses a sort of worship, propitiates it with offerings of tobacco, thanks it in prosperity, and upbraids it in disaster. If his medicine fails to bring the desired success he will sometimes discard it and adopt another. The superstition now becomes mere fetich worship, since the Indian regards the mysterious object which he carries about him rather as an embodiment than as a representative of a supernatural power.

Besides the beings already mentioned there were others more or less shadowy. The Algonquins had what they called Manabozho, Messon, Michabou; Nanabush or Great Hare, who was king of all the animal kings. According to the most current belief his father was the West Wind, and his mother a great granddaughter of the Moon. Sometimes he is a wolf, a bird, or a gigantic hare, surrounded by a retinue of quadrupeds; sometimes he appears in human shape, of majestic stature and of great endowments, a mighty magician, a destroyer of serpents and evil manitous; sometimes he is a vain, and treacherous imp, full of childish whims and petty trickery, the butt and victim of men, beasts and spirits. Although it does not appear that he was an object of worship, yet tradition declared him to be the chief of the

manitous, or the "Great Spirit." He was said to have restored the world, submerged by a deluge. He was hunting in company with his brother, a wolf, when the latter fell through the ice of a frozen lake and was devoured by serpents. Manabozho, intent on revenge, changed himself into the stump of a tree, and thus surprised and slew the king of the serpents as he basked with his followers in the sun. The other serpents, who were all manitous, in their rage caused the waters of the lake to deluge the earth. Manabozho climbed a tree, which in answer to his entreaties, grew as the flood rose around it, and thus saved him from destruction. Submerged to the neck he looked abroad over the waters and at length saw a loon or great northern diver, (which formerly was known on the Ohio) to whom he appealed for aid in the task of restoring the world. The loon dived in search of a little mud, as material for reconstruction, but could not reach the bottom. A musk-rat made the same attempt, but soon reappeared floating on his back, apparently dead. Manabozho, however, on searching his paws, discovered in one of them a particle of the desired mud, and of this, together with the body of the loon, created the world anew. In some other traditions Manabozho appears, not as the restorer, but as the creator of the world, forming mankind from the carcasses of beasts, birds and fishes (Darwinism again). Other accounts represent him as marrying a female musk-rat by whom he became the progenitor of the human race.

The Algonquins had traces of a vague belief in a shadowy spirit under the name of Atahocan, others saw a supreme being in the Sun, while others believed in a personal devil, who, however, was not as bad as his wife who was the cause of death, and who was driven away from the sick by yelling, drumming, etc.

The Iroquois and Hurons had a tradition that while the earth was a waste of waters there was a heaven with lakes, streams, plains and forests inhabited by animals, spirits and human beings. Here a female

spirit was chasing a bear, which slipping through a hole fell down to earth. Her dog followed, when she herself, struck with despair, jumped after them. Others declare that she was thrown out of heaven by her husband for an amour with a man; while others believed that she fell in the attempt to gather for her husband the medicinal leaves of a certain tree. The animals swimming in the watery waste below, saw her falling, and hastily met in council to determine what should be done. The case was referred to the beaver who turned it over to the tortoise, who thereupon called on the other animals to dive, bring up the mud and place it on his back. Thus was formed a floating island on which Atansic (the spirit) fell, and where she was delivered of a daughter who in turn bore two boys named Taouscaron and Jouskeha. They came to blows, and Jouskeha killed his brother with a staghorn. The back of the tortoise grew into a world full of verdure and life, ruled by Jouskeha and his grandmother. He was the Sun and she the Moon. He is beneficent and she is malignant. They had a bark house at the end of the earth, and graced the Indian feasts and dances with their presence. The early writers call Jouskeha the Creator of the world.

The Iroquois also had a Mars or god of war. The flesh of animals and of captive enemies was burned in his honor. Like Jouskeha, he was identified with the sun, and maybe regarded as the same being under different attributes. There was another superhuman personage, a deified hero. He was Taounyawatha, or Hiawatha, said to be a divinely appointed messenger, who made his abode on earth for the instructions of the race, and whose counterpart was found in the traditions of several primitive races.

Parkman thinks that the primitive Indian's idea of a Supreme Being was no higher than could have been expected. The moment he began to clothe it with attributes, it became finite, and commonly ridiculous. In the primitive Indian's concep-

tion of a God the moral had no part. The good spirit is the spirit that gives good luck, and ministers to the necessities and desires of mankind; the evil spirit is simply a malicious agent of disease, death and mischances.

In no Indian language could the early missionaries find a word to express the idea of God. Manitou and Oki meant anything endowed with supernatural powers, from a snake skin, or a greasy Indian conjurer, up to Manabozho and Jouskeha. The priests were forced to use a circumlocution, "The Great Chief of Men," or "He who lives in the Sky." Yet the idea that each race of animals had its archetype or chief would easily suggest the existence of a supreme chief of the spirits or of the human race. The Jesuit missionaries seized this advantage. "If each sort of animal has its king," they urged, "so, too, have men; and as man is above all the animals, so is the spirit that rules over men the master of all the other spirits." The Indian mind readily accepted the idea, and tribes in no sense Christian, quickly rose to the belief in one controlling spirit. The Great Spirit became a distinct existence, a pervading power in the universe, and a dispenser of justice. Many tribes began to pray to him, though still clinging obstinately to their ancient superstitions; and with some, as the heathen portion of the Iroquois, he was clothed with the attributes of moral good.

The primitive Indian believed in the future state, if not the immortality of the soul, but he did not always believe in a state of future reward and punishment. Nor, when such a belief existed, was the good to be rewarded a moral good, or the evil to be punished, a moral evil. Skilful hunters, brave warriors, etc., went after death to the happy hunting grounds, while the slothful, the cowardly and the weak were doomed to eat serpents and ashes in the dreary regions of mist and darkness. In the general belief, however, there was but one land of shades for all alike. The spirits, in form and feature as they had been in life, wended their way through dark

forests to the villages of the dead, subsisting on bark and rotten wood. On arriving they sat all day in the crouching posture of the sick, and, when night came, hunted the shades of animals, with the shades of bows and arrows, among the shades of trees and rocks; for all things, animate and inanimate, were alike immortal, and all passed together to the gloomy country of the dead.

Among the Hurons there were those who held that departed spirits pursued their journey through the sky, along the Milky Way, while the souls of dogs were consigned to another route, known as the "Way of the Dogs."

At intervals of ten years the Hurons and some other tribes collected the bones of their dead and deposited them with great ceremony in a common place of burial. The whole nation was sometimes assembled on such occasions, and hundreds of corpses were buried in one pit. From this time the immortality of the soul began. They took wing, as some affirmed, in the shape of pigeons, while others declared that they journeyed on foot and in their own likeness, to the land of shades, bearing with them ghosts of the wampum belts, beaver skins, bows, arrows, pipes, kettles, beads and rings, buried with them in the common grave. But the spirits of the old and of the children, too feeble for the march, were forced to stay behind, lingering near their earthly villages, where the living often heard the shutting of their invisible cabin doors, and the weak voices of disembodied children driving birds from their corn fields.

The Indian land of souls was not always a region of shadows and gloom. The Hurons sometimes represented the souls of their dead—those of their dogs included—as dancing joyously in the presence of *Ataentsic* and *Jouskeha*. According to some Algonquin traditions, heaven was a scene of endless festivity, the ghosts dancing to the sound of the rattle and the drum, and greeting with hospitable welcome the occasional visitor from the living world;

for the spirit land was not far off, and roving hunters (alias *Æneas*) sometimes passed its confines unawares.

Generally, however, the spirits on their journey heavenward were beset with difficulties and perils. There was a swift river which must be crossed on a log that shook beneath their feet, while a ferocious dog opposed their passage, and drove many into the abyss. The river was full of sturgeon and other fish, which the ghosts speared for their subsistence. Beyond, was a narrow path, with moving rocks, which, like those which threatened the Argonauts, each instant crashed together, grinding to atoms the less nimble of the pilgrims who tried the passage. A person named *Oscotarach*, or *Head Piercer*, dwelt in a bark house beside the path, and it was his office to remove the brains from the heads of all who went by, as a necessary preparation for immortality. According to some, the brain was afterwards restored to its owner.

Dreams were a universal oracle. They revealed to the sleeper his guardian spirit, taught him the cure of his disease, warned him against sorcerers, guided him to his enemy or haunts of game, and unfolded the book of the future. Their behests must be obeyed to the letter—a source of endless misery and abomination. There were professional dreamers and professional interpreters of dreams. The Hurons and Iroquois had a dream feast, which was a scene of frenzy, where the actors counterfeited madness and the town became worse than a lunatic asylum. Each person pretended to have dreamed of something necessary to his welfare, and rushed from place to place demanding of all he met to guess his secret requirement and satisfy it.

Surrounded by such a cloud of demons and spirits, the Indian lived in perpetual fear. The turning of a leaf, the creaking of an insect, the cry of a bird, the creaking of a bough, was to him a signal of weal or woe. Every community swarmed with sorcerers, medicine men and diviners, whose functions were often united in the same person. The sorcerer, by charms,

magic songs, feasts, beating of drums, etc., had power over the spirits and could call to him the souls of his enemies. They came in the form of stones, and he chopped and bruised them with his hatchet; blood and flesh issued forth, and the intended victim, however distant, languished and died. Like his old world counterpart, he made images of those he wished to destroy, and, muttering incantations, punctured them with an awl, whereupon the persons represented sickened and pined away.

The Indian doctor in place of natural remedies relied on dreams, beating of drums, songs, magic feasts and dances and howling to drive the female demon from his patient. The prophet or divines through the flights of birds and movements of fire and water read the secrets of the future. Among the Algonquins, a small conical lodge was made by planting poles in a circle, lashing the tops together seven feet from the ground, and closely covering them with hides. The prophet crawled in and closed the aperture after him. He then beat his drums and sang magic songs to summon the spirits, whose weak, shrill voices were heard mingled with his sonorous chanting, while at intervals the juggler paused to interpret their communications to the crowd. During the affair, the lodge swayed to and fro with a violence, to astonish the beholder, and the whole transaction was such as to give valuable pointers to modern spiritualistic demonstrators.

The sorcerers, medicine men and diviners did not usually exercise the functions of priest, in fact the Indians, strictly speaking, had no priesthood. Each man sacrificed for himself to the powers he wished to propitiate. The most common offering was tobacco thrown into fire or water. Scraps of meat were sometimes burned to the manitous, and, on a few rare occasions of public solemnity, a white dog, the mystic animal of many tribes, was tied to the end

of an upright pole, as a sacrifice to some superior spirit, or to the Sun, with which the superior spirits were constantly confounded by the primitive Indian. Since Christianity has modified his religious ideas, it has been, and still is, the practice to sacrifice dogs to the Great Spirit.

Space prevents even a reference to the numerous mystic ceremonies, extravagant, disgusting, designed for the cure of the sick and the general weal. The details can be found in any Indian work. If children were seen in their play imitating any of these mysteries, they were rebuked and punished. Secret magical societies existed, and still exist in the West, which were greatly feared and respected. Indian tales must not be told in summer because the spirits are awake and, hearing what is said of them, may be offended; but in winter they are fast sealed up in snow and ice.

The Indian, although a child of nature, knew nothing of her laws. If the wind blew, it was because the water lizard, which makes the wind, had crawled out of his pond. If the lightning was sharp and frequent, it was because the young of the thunder bird were restless in their nests. If the corn failed, the corn spirit was angry, and if the beavers were shy, it was because they had taken offense at seeing the bones of one of their number thrown to a dog.

As Parkman says, in summing up, the Indian's gods were no whit better than himself. Even when he borrows from Christianity the idea of a Supreme and Universal Spirit, his tendency is to reduce Him to a local habitation and bodily shape, and this tendency disappears only in tribes that have been long in contact with civilized white men. The primitive Indian, yielding his tutored homage to One All-pervading and Omnipotent Spirit, is a dream of poets, rhetoricians and sentimentalists.

CHAPTER IV

COMING OF THE WHITE MAN

Early Settlers, English and French—Different Methods—Story of De-he-wamis—Wars With the Whites.

There is a tradition that a party of Europeans were wrecked near the mouths of the Mississippi as early as 1586 and made their way northeastwardly to the Atlantic Coast up the Ohio Valley. If so, they left no record of their wanderings hereabouts, so they may be dismissed from further consideration. When the first English settlers arrived at Jamestown, in 1607, they carried a charter which granted a very indefinite area of lands extending to the South Sea, or the Pacific Ocean, which they supposed lay a short distance west of the Alleghenies, but the struggle for existence kept them too busy, and their numbers were too small to allow any serious attention to their great western territory, of which they knew little and cared less. It was more than a hundred years before they began to wake up to the possibilities of this region, and in the meantime another enterprising nation had gotten ahead of them.

In the year 1535, Cartier, a French explorer, ascended the St. Lawrence River, but it was not until 1608, one year after Jamestown, that Sir Samuel Champlain founded the city of Quebec. But the newcomers speedily made up for lost time. There was an essential difference between the English and French methods of settlement. The former were parties of citizens who, for various causes, came to cast their lot in the new world by virtue of grants

or charters from the government, but largely independent, self-governing, seeking little assistance from home, and growing up into a collection of separate communities scattered along the coast, having two rather slender bonds of interest, namely, allegiance to the king, and the necessity of common defense. The French, on the contrary, derived everything and every authority from the king. The French soldier and the French priest accompanied the French commandant, who was the Governor, and the colonists, like the French peasants, were simply the base which supported the superstructure. There was one central government which spoke with authority, and the will of the commandant at Quebec was law. This was not the way in which a wilderness could be settled to advantage, and hence it is not surprising that the English settlements grew more rapidly than the French. On the other hand, the concentration of authority, such as had the French, was of inestimable advantage, either in acquiring territory, contending with the savages, or struggling with their white neighbors. These advantages the French were not slow to improve. Scarcely had the palisades been erected at Quebec, when Champlain began his explorations and discovered the lake which bears his name. Whether they would have reached the Atlantic via the Hudson and made New

York City a second Paris, had not the unfriendly and powerful Iroquois blocked the way, is a matter of speculation, but as they could not advance in this direction they turned their attention westward. By 1660 they had become familiar with all the great lakes, and their priests, their trappers and their voyageurs, were a familiar sight as far as the west end of Lake Superior, and along the rivers which feed these sheets of water. There is a story that two fur traders in 1654 accompanied a band of Ottawas 500 leagues to the west, returning after two years bringing wonderful stories of that region. It would be foreign to our purpose to tell the travels and discoveries of these and following years, as detailed by Parkman and others they are more romantic and thrilling than the pages of a modern novel, and, it may be added, the accounts are somewhat more instructive. In 1668 numerous missions were established in what are now the states of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the exploration of the Mississippi was broached. There has been some controversy as to who was the real discoverer of the Mississippi. The first record of the river having been seen by a European, was that of a Spanish navigator named Menandez, who entered the mouths but made no exploration of the river. Then came De Soto, who advanced up the river in 1541 and died on its banks, but the stream as a whole was yet unknown save as tales were gathered from the Indians. One idea was that the river flowed southeast into the Atlantic, another that it ran into the Gulf of Mexico, and a third, that it emptied into the Gulf of California.

In 1671, a great congress of Indians was held at Sault Ste. Marie, at which an alliance was completed between the French and Northwestern tribes, which opened the way for further explorations. So, on May 13, 1673, Father Marquette, Joliet, and five voyageurs, embarked in two canoes at Mackinac, and crossing Lake Michigan to Green Bay went up Fox River, made a portage to the Wisconsin, and descended to the Mississippi, which they entered on

June 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, "which he could not express." They sailed down the great river, stopping at Indian villages, passing the mouths of the Des Moines, Illinois, Missouri, "muddy, rushing and noisy," Ohio, and other streams, until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas. They began their return journey on July 17, and reached Green Bay in September.

The course of the river was pretty well determined, but nobody had yet traveled its full length. This was reserved for La Salle, a native of Rouen, in Normandy, where he was born about the year 1635. He came to Canada in 1667, and was there when accounts of Marquette's and Joliet's explorations were received. He had the idea, which had been in men's minds ever since the voyage of Columbus, of finding a way to China via Canada and the South Sea, and, returning to France in 1675, he was warmly received and given the title of Chevalier. In September, 1678, he proceeded to Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, and on November 18th left there in a little brigantine of ten tons, the first vessel of European make in those waters. Nearly a month was consumed in beating up the lake to Niagara River, where the Iroquois had a village, and where La Salle built a fort which became Fort Niagara. On January 26, 1679, at Cayuga Creek, six miles above Niagara Falls, he laid the keel of the first ship to navigate Lake Erie. La Salle returned to Frontenac for supplies, but the Ontario barque was wrecked and most of the supplies lost. However, on August 7th, the new vessel was launched and named the Griffin. It had a stormy voyage across Lake Huron, but reached Mackinac on August 27th. Here La Salle built a fort and trading-house, and then went to Green Bay, where the ship was loaded with furs and sent back. She was never heard of again, having doubtless foundered during a storm on Lake Huron. La Salle descended the Illinois River to Lake Peoria, where he built a fort called Crève Coeur, or Broken

Heart, having probably heard of the loss of the Griffin and being greatly depressed. His supplies gave out, and the following spring he sent his companion, Father Hennepin, on an exploring tour up the Mississippi, while he should return east for men and supplies. Tonti, his lieutenant, was to remain with a small force and hold the fort. La Salle started back across the country in March, 1680, with a few attendants, and reached Frontenac, where he found his creditors had seized all his property. But he succeeded in getting both men and supplies, and started back by the middle of the summer. He found the fort deserted, Tonti having become alarmed by the Indians and returned to the lakes. La Salle went back to Mackinac, where he met Tonti. Hennepin had in the meantime gone up the Mississippi to the falls which he named St. Anthony, where is now the thriving city of Minneapolis. He returned in November, 1680, having made an interesting visit to the Sioux, with whom the whites were destined to become too well acquainted in after years. In August, 1681, La Salle started on his third journey to the Mississippi via Lake Michigan and the Chicago River. His party consisted of twenty-three Frenchmen and thirty-one Indians, men, women and children. They left the present site of Chicago about January 5, 1682, and reached the Mississippi on the 6th of February. They resumed their journey on the 13th, and reached the mouth of the great river on April 6th. Thus the whole river had now been traversed from end to end of its navigable waters, although its exact sources were not fully traced until a comparatively recent day. The explorers traversed the three great channels into the Gulf and, erecting a column surmounted by a cross, affixed the arms of France, with the following inscription:

LOUIS THE GREAT,
KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682.

Thus was this great Mississippi Valley,

which stretched from the Alleghenies to the Rockies and from the Lakes to the Gulf, formally claimed by the King of France. Having already possessed the country north of the lakes and about the mouths of the St. Lawrence, he practically controlled the continent, save the fringe of English settlements along the Atlantic Coast and the Spanish possessions in Mexico and on the Pacific Coast. In 1688 there were in all this vast region less than 12,000 Europeans, but this did not prevent the French from making good their claims by the construction of a chain of forts from Quebec to the mouths of the Mississippi. It will be noted that up to this time communication between the extremities of this magnificent territorial empire had been mainly via the Great Lakes, which furnished a natural water communication westward at all seasons of the year and were comparatively safe from the dreaded Iroquois. From the lakes south they had three routes, from Mackinac and Green Bay, Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, and the Maumee and Illinois. Now they began to turn their attention to a fourth, the upper Ohio, which was called by the Indians O-hee-yah, or Beautiful River, the French calling it La Belle Riviere, a name well deserved to the present time, but which industrial progress and destruction of forests threaten to make a misnomer. Detroit was founded in 1700, and trading-houses were said to have been established along the Ohio by 1730. Most of the Indians were bought over, and even the Iroquois were induced to be neutral.

But the English were beginning to wake up. As we have seen, the charter of the Jamestown colony extended to the Pacific, never acknowledged. A council of the Iroquois and the next step was to extinguish the Indian titles, for French supremacy was quiescent, who claimed the Ohio country by right of conquest, was held at Lancaster, Pa., in 1744, at which a treaty was made, somewhat indefinite in terms, but which was claimed to cede their western possessions to the English, and they proceeded

to act on that basis. On October 7, 1748, England and France, who had been at war, made a treaty of peace at Aix La Chapelle, but it left the Ohio country still an unsettled question. That same year, Thomas Lee, a member of the Virginia Council, associated with himself thirteen others, including Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, forming what was called the Ohio Company. The object was to carry on the Indian trade on a large scale. A few English traders had already ventured into this section, but the amount of their traffic was trifling. Lands were to be taken between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, on the south side of the Ohio, but the company was to have the privilege of locating lands on the north side if deemed necessary. Christopher Gist was employed as surveyor, and came as far as the Miami Indians, 200 miles into Ohio. The Indians had been invited to Logstown to form a treaty, without which operations could not be carried on, and notwithstanding the machinations of the French and hostile traders, this was accomplished on June 13, 1752. In the debates attending this treaty, the Indians repudiated the idea that they had ever consented to sell their lands. Shortly after the treaty, Mr. Gist laid off a town and fort at Chartiers Creek, below Pittsburgh, and the company assessed itself four hundred pounds for constructing the fort. Mr. Gist, with eleven families, settled in the Monongahela Valley, and goods for trading arrived from England but were disposed of before reaching the Ohio. War between the French and English breaking out again, operations were suspended. Efforts were made during a number of years to take up the lands or obtain reimbursement for money expended, but without success. An attempt was then made to merge it with a rival organization, but while this was in progress the Revolutionary War broke out and extinguished both companies. All persons concerned in the enterprise were losers, although at the beginning it promised good returns. Other companies were

formed with the same object, but the time had not come for settlements in the Ohio territory.

The French were not idle while all this was going on, but kept a close watch on the English and cultivated friendly relations with the Indians. Among other methods of asserting French sovereignty, Gullissonière, the governor-general of New France, as they called their possessions here, organized an expedition under command of Capt. Louis Celoron de Bienville, numbering about three hundred French soldiers, Canadians and friendly Indians. This expedition left Canada in July, 1749, and proceeded from the south shore of Lake Erie to the head waters of the Allegheny River, then considered part of the Ohio. The company was provided with leaden plates, which were buried at different points along the Allegheny and Ohio, on which were inscriptions claiming this territory in the name of the King of France. These plates were $11 \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The party reached Chautauqua Lake on the 22nd, and paddled down the lake the next day. Early on the morning of the 24th they entered the outlet, a narrow stream meandering through a deep morass, bordered by a tall forest. The water being quite low, in order to lighten the canoes, they sent part of their load overland, and encircled the rapids in this way. Some Indians who noticed them fled, and an embassy was sent after them to reassure them as to the "friendly" object of the expedition. They entered the Allegheny proper on the 29th, and buried a plate on the south bank of the river, opposite the mouth of the Chanongon or Conewango, about twelve miles south of the present New York line. It will be observed that the French claimed both sides of the river. The usual forms were observed of drawing up the command in battle array, proclaiming "Vive le Roi," and affixing the royal arms to a neighboring tree. A council was held near here with the Indians, which was not very satisfactory, as the Iroquois, or dominating powers were favorable to the English. The

expedition, however, was not interrupted. Nine miles below Rivière aux Boeufs, now known as French Creek, having been so named by Washington in 1753, they came to a large boulder nearly twenty-two feet long by fourteen feet wide, covered with rude Indian inscriptions, which was submerged during high water. It was regarded by the natives as an "Indian God," and held in superstitious reverence. Here a second plate was buried, which has never been found. Water and time have nearly obliterated the figures. Celoron passed a village of Loups at or near the present site of Pittsburgh, which he pronounced the finest on the river. He was now in the Ohio proper, and soon reached Chiningue, afterwards known as Logstown, a place of fifty cabins with its usual mixture of tribes. Colonel Croghan, who was sent to the Ohio Indians by Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, in August, 1749, says in his journal, that "Monsieur Calaroon, with two hundred French soldiers, had passed through Logstown just before his arrival," and was told by the inhabitants that the object of the expedition "was to drive the English away, and by burying iron plates, with inscriptions on them, at the mouth of each remarkable creek, to steal away their country."

Celoron found some English traders at Chiningue whom he compelled to leave. He sent a message by them to Governor Hamilton, under date of August 6, 1749, that he was surprised to find English traders on French territory, it being in contravention of solemn treaties, and he hoped the Governor would forbid them trespassing in the future. Celoron also made a speech in which he told the Indians that he was on his way down the Ohio to whip the Twightwees (Miamis) and Wyandots for trading with the English. But the Indians were becoming suspicious and unfriendly. The Iroquois and Abenaki who had accompanied the expedition, refused to proceed farther, and destroyed the plates which, bearing the arms of the

French king, had been attached to the trees.

The expedition seems to have passed the present site of Steubenville on the 12th, and, as no mention is made of Mingo town, it is presumed it had not been settled, although this is not conclusive, in fact, they may have passed Mingo during the night, as they arrived at the mouth of Wheeling Creek early on the 13th. Here they buried their third plate, the translation of whose inscription may serve as a sample of the whole:

"In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the 15th, King of France, we, Celoron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur le Marquis de la Galissoniere, Governor General of New France, to reestablish tranquility in some Indian villages in these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the mouth and on the north bank of the river Kanooouara, which empties into the easterly side of the Ohio river, otherwise Belle Riviere, this 13th day of August, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers, as enjoyed, or ought to have been enjoyed, by the Kings of France preceding, as they have there maintained themselves, by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle."

The expedition continued its voyage on the 14th, and arriving at the mouth of the Muskingum the next day, a fourth plate was buried, on the right bank of that river. That plate is now possessed by the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts. A fifth plate was buried at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, in Virginia, where it was discovered in 1846. The expedition reached the mouth of the Great Miami on August 31st, where the sixth and last plate was buried. This plate has never been discovered.

On September 1st, the party started up the Great Miami on its homeward journey. They arrived at the Miami village of Demoiselles on the 13th. This was afterwards known as Laramie's Creek, the earliest English settlement in Ohio. It was destroyed by General Clark in his expedition of 1782. General Wayne rebuilt it several years after. After a week's rest,

the French burned their canoes and, obtaining ponies, made the portage to the Maumee, and reached the French post of Kiskakon, afterwards Fort Wayne, on the 25th. Here the party divided, one portion going overland to Detroit, while the others descended the river in canoes. Celoron returned to Detroit via Lake Erie, reaching there on November 10th, having made an estimated journey of 1,200 leagues, or 3,600 miles.

Nobody knew better than the French that if they wished to hold this valley, they must do more than plant leaden plates and affix the royal arms to trees. A test of strength was at hand, and both sides began making preparations. The French worked industriously to complete their chain of forts from Niagara to the Ohio, and the English began sending out expeditions of observation. Canada had a new governor-general, in the person of Marquis de Duquesne de Menneville, an able commandant, and Robert Dinwiddie, a native of Scotland, was governor of Virginia. He had an eye on the Western country, and in 1753 Capt. William Trent was sent on a mission to the French and Indians, and he penetrated as far as Piqua without result. At this time Major George Washington appears on the scene. He was just past twenty-one, and the governor, with an unconscious gift of prophecy, remarked to him, "Faith, you are a brave lad, and if you play your cards well you shall have no cause to repent of your bargain." A commission was issued to Washington to repair to Logstown, on the Ohio, and inform himself where the French forces were posted or building forts, to proceed to such point, deliver a letter of remonstrance from the governor, and demand an answer thereto. He was also to inquire into the strength of the French, what assistance they were likely to get from Canada, and what were their pretensions. Four English traders had already been arrested by the French for carrying on contraband business in the Ohio country, which had been going on more or less ever since 1749.

They were sent to France as prisoners, where they were finally released at the intercession of the British ambassador, the two nations being nominally at peace. Washington followed what has since been known as Braddock's road to the Monongahela Valley and took with him Christopher Gist, Van Braam, a French interpreter, and John Davidson, an Indian interpreter, with four Indian traders. He met the Indian chiefs at Logstown and, accompanied by three of them and a hunter, set out to Fort La Boeuf, now Waterford, Pa., on foot. In his journal he relates the following interesting incident:

"I took my necessary papers, pulled off my clothes, and tied myself up in a watch coat. Then I took my gun in hand, and pack on my back, in which were my paper and provisions. I set out with Mr. Gist fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday, the 29th of December. The day following, just after we had passed a place called Murdering Town, we fell in with a party of French Indians who had lain in wait for us. One of them fired at Mr. Gist or me, not fifteen steps off, but missed. We took the fellow into custody and kept him until about 9 o'clock at night, then let him go, and walked on the remaining part of the night, without making any stops, that we might get the start so far as to be out of their pursuit next day, since we were well assured they would follow our track as soon as it was light. We continued traveling the next day until quite dark, and got to the river, which I expected to have found frozen, but it was not; the ice I suppose had broken up above, for it was driving in vast quantities. There was no way for getting over but on a raft, which we set about building with but one poor hatchet, and finished just before sun-setting. This was a whole day's work: we next got it launched, then went aboard and set off, but before we were half over we were jammed in the ice in such a manner that we expected every moment our raft to sink, and ourselves to perish. I put out my setting pole to try to stop the raft, when the rapidity of the stream threw it with so much violence against the pole that it jerked me out into ten feet of water, but I saved myself by catching hold of one of the raft logs. Notwithstanding all our efforts we could not get to shore, but were obliged, as we were near an island, to quit our raft and make for it. The cold was so severe that Mr. Gist had all his fingers and some of his toes frozen, and the water was so shut up that we found no difficulty in getting off the island in the morning, and went to Mr. Frazier's. As we intended to take horses, and it taking some time to find them, I went up to the mouth of the Youghiogheny to visit Queen Alaquippa. I made her a present of a watch, coat and a bottle of rum, the last of which she thought the better present of the two."

Washington met the French officers and secretly learned their intentions and designs, and returned to Virginia with a store

of information that was very valuable to the colonists. The publication of Washington's journal aroused the colonists to an appreciation of the fact that if they were to secure hold on the Western country, they must be about it. Governor Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade that the French were building a fort at Venango, Pa., and that in March 1,200 or 1,500 troops would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies. Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, brought the matter before the legislature, but that body did nothing. New York appropriated £5,000 to help Virginia out. The latter colony was alive. The assembly voted £10,000, and six companies of volunteers were raised, Col. Joshua Fry appointed colonel, and Washington lieutenant-colonel. Two five-gun batteries were sent forward, thirty guns, and eighty barrels of gunpowder, had been forwarded from England, and every preparation made for an active campaign. Capt. William Trent had pushed ahead with one company to prepare the road through the wilderness and construct a fort at the forks of the Ohio. Ensign Ward had been sent ahead with men and tools for this purpose, and on the 6th of January, 1754, met Washington and Gist returning from their French expedition. Ward had a force of forty men, and work was proceeding slowly on the fort, when on April 16th, a strong force of French and Indians appeared before the unfinished structure. They had sixty bateaux and three hundred canoes, with a formidable train of artillery. Ward was summoned to surrender, and as resistance was futile he submitted, on condition that he be allowed to go back home with sufficient supplies to carry him out of the wilderness. This was granted, and Ward went up the Monongahela to meet Washington. This is considered the beginning of the French and Indian War, which for six years bathed the frontiers in blood and ended with the extinction of the French power east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio.

Colonel Washington left Alexandria on

April 2nd with two companies and reached Wills Creek, where Cumberland now stands, on the 17th. Had he been earlier he could not have changed the result on the Ohio, as the French had a thousand men and would have annihilated his command. As he was preparing to resume his march, he learned of the affair at the Forks, and, on consultation with his officers, it was decided to send back to Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland for reinforcements. Another company having joined him, he advanced with his small force towards the mouth of Redstone and sat down to wait for further help. He reached Little Meadows on May 9th, where he learned that the captured fort, which had been strengthened and named Fort Duquesne by the French, had been reinforced by 800 men. He moved on to the Youghiogheny, reaching there on May 18, and six or eight days later received a message from Half King that the French were moving to attack him. As his force was totally inadequate to meet the enemy in the open field, he selected a favorable spot, known as Great Meadows, where he cleared away the underbrush and threw up a temporary fortification which he is said to have called a charming field for an encounter. From Mr. Gist and some friendly Indians Washington learned that an advance force of about fifty Frenchmen were within a few miles of his encampment. He determined to lose no time waiting for the others to come up. Capt. Adam Stephens had been detached with seventy-five men to watch them, and Washington, with a party of about forty, started out before daylight on the morning of the 28th, and about dawn the foes discovered each other. The French seized their arms and Washington opened fire. In the conflict, the French commander, M. Jumonville, was slain, with ten of his men, and twenty-two were captured. Washington had one killed and three wounded. Thus ended Washington's first battle.

When intelligence of this affair reached Contrecoeur at Fort Duquesne, he prepared to move in force on Washington's

little army. The latter were not idle. Expresses were sent back for reinforcements and artillery, and the fortifications were strengthened. Gist was sent back to have Pennsylvanians bring up the artillery, but he was unsuccessful. On June 10th he was joined by Captain Mackay with a company of South Carolina troops, whom he placed in command of the fort, and with his Virginia troops, the swivels, a few wagons and stores, he started for Redstone. It is seen how the brunt of this expedition fell upon the Virginia troops; if they had been properly supported by the other colonies, subsequent history would have been different, Washington would have been victorious, and there would have been no Braddock disaster. For the time being, French concentration was to win against Anglo-Saxon disintegration. But we are anticipating. While cutting the road to Redstone, under Gist's superintendence, Washington kept his scouts well forward and knew what was going on among the enemy. He learned that on June 28th, a French and Indian force aggregating eight hundred to one thousand men had left Fort Duquesne, under command of M. Coulon de Villiers, half brother of Jumonville, bent on exterminating their foes. They proceeded up the Monongahela in large canoes, reaching the mouth of Redstone a few miles above Pittsburgh, where they encamped. Washington called a council of war, in which it was decided to fall back on Great Meadows, and, if possible, retreat over the mountains. On arriving there they concluded that would be impossible, so they decided to remain. Villiers supposed Washington was retreating homeward and was about to return to Fort Duquesne, when he was apprised by a deserter of the conditions at Great Meadows. He put the traitor under guard, with promise of reward or death as his story should prove true or false, and pushed ahead. On July 3d the enemy appeared, and opened fire on the fort at long range. Washington formed his men outside in hope of drawing his foes from the woods, but this not succeeding he withdrew

into the fort. The defenders had only a few worn-out horses and provisions for four or five days. Surrounded by a numerous enemy, it was only a question of time when they must surrender at discretion. It was a rainy day, but desultory firing was kept up, with little effect. In the evening, the French asked for a parley, but Washington fearing some trick, declined, when the request was repeated with a guarantee of safety for the messenger. Captain Van Braam was sent three times before the French offered terms acceptable to Washington, who was already exhibiting his qualities as a strategist. Finally, by agreement, the garrison marched out of the fort with the honors of war, taking all they possessed except artillery, and started for home. It was not a very promising Fourth of July, but nobody then suspected the future significance of that date. It is said that Indians attacked the colonists on the homeward route and plundered their baggage, whereupon Washington ordered everything to be destroyed except what the men carried on their backs.

The French destroyed Fort Necessity, as Washington's intrenchments were called, and went back to Fort Duquesne, burning Gist's home and, as de Villiers said, "destroyed all the settlements they found."

Gist returned with Washington. He was one of the most noted pioneers of that day, being a native of England and studying for the Anglican priesthood, but becoming a surveyor, a settler, and what we would call a promoter. He died in the South, about 1770.

The events just related brought matters to a crisis, and although war had not been formally declared between France and England, the British government decided to take a hand. On February 20, 1755, Edward Braddock, an English officer, with two regiments, not a very large force to subdue even a savage empire, landed in Chesapeake Bay. He had been appointed commander-in-chief of all the British forces in America, colonial and otherwise, and at his request a conference of colonial

governors was held at Alexandria, Va., at which were planned three separate expeditions against the French. It looked as though the much needed concentration of British strength was at last to be accomplished. He took personal charge of the expedition to Fort Duquesne, and the mournful details of that disastrous venture are too well known to need repetition here. They are familiar to every schoolboy. Braddock was a brave soldier, and in a different field might have made a different reputation. But he had a contempt for his provincial associates and still more for his foe. He would listen to no suggestions from Washington, who was his aide, and in command of the provincials, and considered the practice of sheltering behind trees, as practiced by whites as well as Indians in frontier warfare, as simple cowardice. He is said to have been shot by one of his own soldiers, having with his sword cut down a provincial who was behind a tree, and not until then were the remnant able to take any steps towards saving themselves. On the night of that mournful July 9th, Washington gathered up the scattered fragments of the little army, and conducted its retreat in such good order that he was not followed. The body of Braddock was taken along, and on the 15th it was buried by torchlight, Washington reading the burial office.

Although one or two local expeditions checked the ravages of the savages, yet Braddock's defeat left the French in complete possession of the Ohio Valley, which, however, they were only to hold for a little over three years longer.

William Pitt became prime minister of Great Britain in 1757, and his vigor and ability soon made themselves manifest in American affairs. Early in 1758 an English fleet of one hundred and fifty sail with 12,000 troops arrived, and with 20,000 men furnished by the colonies, and the forces already in the country, there was an aggregate of 50,000 men, the largest army yet seen in the New World. Three simultaneous expeditions were planned,

one against Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, another against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in New York, and a third against Fort Duquesne. The first expedition captured Louisburg, the second was repulsed, but subsequently captured Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario where Kingston now stands, and General Forbes started from Philadelphia for Fort Duquesne, being joined en route by Washington with six Virginia regiments, making a force of 7,000 men. They left Carlisle in July, but roads had to be cut across the mountains, and progress was slow. Major Grant, who, with a small force, pushed ahead of the main army, met with a misfortune almost equal to that of Braddock, but fortunately there were reserves behind, as was not the case with Braddock's expedition. The main army moved steadily forward, and as it approached Fort Duquesne Indian runners reported that "they were as numerous as the trees in the woods." This so frightened the French that they burned the fort, including their magazines and barracks, and took to their boats, "some up the Allegheny and some down the Ohio. Washington took charge of the abandoned and destroyed fort on November 25, 1758, and proceeded to reconstruct it under the name of Fort Pitt, England's new premier, who in a single year had reversed the entire situation. A portion of the retreating French halted at Venango until the summer of 1759, when the fall of Niagara made their position untenable, and they left the valley forever. The Anglo-Saxon had come this time to stay. The following year General Moncton made a treaty with the Indians at Fort Pitt, obtaining their consent to build military posts in the wilderness. Quebec had already fallen, and the capture of Montreal in 1761, and the treaty of Paris in 1763, ended forever the dream of a great French empire in America.

It may be worth while to make a diversion here from the general history of this section to note what may be termed the first recorded incident in Jefferson County,

certainly the first in which a white person was the leading figure. In the spring of 1755, during an Indian raid in eastern Pennsylvania a family named Jemison residing on Marsh Creek near Philadelphia had their home destroyed and the entire family were captured. The father and mother, with other relatives, were massacred by the redskins, but their daughter Mary was carried to Fort Duquesne, where she was given to two Seneca squaws. She was thirteen years of age at this time. The next day they started in a canoe down the river for their home at Mingo town. It will be remembered that Celoron does not mention Mingo in his journey down the Ohio in 1749, so the presumption is that the place was occupied by the Indians some time between that date and 1755, although this is not conclusive. She gives the following account of her journey down the Ohio:

"On the way we passed a Shawnee town, where I saw a number of heads, arms, legs and other fragments of the bodies of some white people who had just been burned. The parts that remained were hanging on a pole, which was supported at each end by a crotch stuck in the ground, and were roasted as black as a coal. The fire was yet burning, and the whole appearance afforded a spectacle so shocking that even to this day (1824) the blood almost curdles in my veins when I think of it. At night we arrived at a small Seneca Indian town at the mouth of a small river, which was called by the Indians Shenanjo (Iron Creek) about eighty miles from the fort, where the two squaws to whom I belonged, resided; there we landed. Having made fast to the shore the squaws left me in their canoe while they went to their wigwam in the town and returned with a suit of Indian clothing, all new and very clean and nice. My clothes, though whole and good when I was taken, were now torn in pieces, so that I was almost naked. They first undressed me and threw my rags into the river, then washed me clean and dressed me in the new suit they had just brought, in complete Indian style, and then led me home and seated me in the center of their wigwam. I had been in that situation but a few minutes before all the squaws in the town came in to see me, I was soon surrounded by them and they immediately set up a most dismal howling, crying bitterly and wringing their hands in all the agonies of grief for a deceased relative. Their tears flowed freely, and they exhibited all the signs of real mourning. At the commencement of this scene one of their number began in a voice somewhat between speaking and singing to recite some words."

These were words of mourning for a brother who had been killed in Washington's campaign of 1754 and acceptance of

the girl as a sister in his place. Mary Jemison was now formally adopted into the tribe. She was given the name of De-hewamis, or "pretty girl," and lived with the Senecas at Mingo until after the capture of Fort Duquesne by the English. Fort Pitt was visited by her, and she relates her joy at again seeing her own people, but there appears to have been no desire to return to civilization. After living at Mingo for several years, probably until after the massacre of Logan's family in 1774, when Mingo town was deserted by the Senecas, she went with her companions to the Scioto country, and finally, having married an Indian chief, removed to Genesee County, New York, the original home of the tribe, where she lived to be a very old woman. She could have returned to her people after Bonquet's march, but learning that she was to be given up to the whites in accordance with the treaty, escaped into the wilderness with her half-breed children and remained hidden until the search was over. The Six Nations gave her a large tract of land known as the Garden Tract, which proceeding was afterwards confirmed by the state of New York. In 1824 she related her experiences to a visitor, who made notes of her story, which was afterwards published in book form.

As has been observed, although the French never became very good friends with the Iroquois, yet this very fact tended to give them a better standing with the other tribes, who began to depend on them for supplies and ammunition with which to fight their enemies, both white and red. They were also more politic in their dealings with the children of the forest than the English, affiliated with them, constantly gave them presents, catered to their desires, and were in every way more politic than their Anglo-Saxon brethren. The latter as a rule despised the red men, some of whom were proud and as quick to resent an insult as a white person. The traders for the most part were a brutal, unscrupulous lot, who lost no opportunity to cheat an Indian, outrage his family, or

even kill him in case of necessity. But above all, the great difference was in the character of the settlements and the number of their inhabitants. As has been said, the French sovereignty was largely a loose chain of military posts scattered over an immense territory, with comparatively few regular colonists, probably not over 100,000 all told. Their encroachment on the Indian lands was so trifling as to attract little or no attention. But the Atlantic Coast, from Massachusetts to Georgia inclusive, was now occupied by what was then considered the large population of over a million people. And those people were not content to remain in statu quo. Shiploads were constantly arriving from Europe, and the stream so long kept back by the Appalachian Mountains was beginning to overflow in a steady, resistless torrent. Already the Ohio River was claimed to be the eastern boundary of the Indian country, and as the advantages of the Western wilderness became apparent there was a scarcely concealed determination to go on and possess the whole land. The Indians could not fail to observe this, and when the help of their French allies was withdrawn there was added to their natural hatred of the English the conviction, amounting almost to terror, that if they could not stop this torrent their fate must be the loss of all their homes, if not extermination. So the final termination of the long French War, instead of bringing peace to the Indian country, rather intensified the situation, and when its occupants learned that the King of France had ceded all their lands to the English, without even consulting them, their rage and terror was almost boundless. It is said that great crises always produce great leaders, and Indian history does not seem to prove any exception to the rule. Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawas, is credited with being the author of the most complete and comprehensive combination of American Indians ever attempted, and his plans were worthy of a Cæsar or Napoleon. Before the close of 1762 he was sending messengers to the

various tribes urging them to unite in one grand effort to drive out the English, the plan being to attack every post in the Western country simultaneously and destroy each, with its occupants, before outside help could arrive. Early in 1763 the conspiracy materialized, Pontiac taking Detroit as his special work. On April 27 he gathered his warriors at the little river Ecorces, a few miles below the fort, and disclosed his plans. A few chiefs were to obtain admittance to the fort by stratagem, seek an audience with the commander, Major Henry Gladwin, and at a signal draw their tomahawks, rush for the officers, and strike them down, while the forces outside, variously estimated at 600 to 2,000, were to rush in and overpower the little garrison of 160 men. The scheme failed, it is said, by the disclosure of a squaw, and Pontiac sat down to a regular siege, of a length unparalleled in Indian warfare, lasting from May 1 to November 1. Appeals for help were sent eastward, and the first expedition for relief was attacked near the mouth of the Detroit River, beaten and scattered. A second expedition reached the fort, but in a sortie on July 31st the English were driven back with terrible slaughter. Another expedition was overwhelmed in a lake storm and seventy soldiers drowned. Of course, the surrounding country was ravaged, and requisitions were made on Canadian farmers for provisions for which Pontiac gave promises to pay drawn on birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter, his totem, which primitive obligations were redeemed. Pontiac is said to have had a commissary and most of the machinery of a regular army. Indian persistence, however, began to wane. Towards the latter part of the summer the tribes began to drop off, and by the middle of October only Pontiac's own tribe, the Ottawas, remained. So, the last of the month, he sullenly raised the siege and retired to the Miami country, where he endeavored without success to stir up the tribes to a renewal of the war.

But although the siege of Detroit was

a failure, marked success had resulted elsewhere. St. Joseph, near the southern end of Lake Michigan, Michillimackinac, at the head of the Peninsula and commanding the straits of that name; Ouatemon, on the Wabash; Miami, on the present site of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Presque Isle, the present site of Erie, Pa.; Le Boeuf, near the head of the Allegheny River; Venango, farther south, all fell into the hands of the savages. Fort Niagara, on the east bank of the river of that name, proved too strong for assault, and the attack there was soon abandoned. Ligouier, a small post forty miles southeast of Fort Pitt, was attacked, but held out until relieved by Colonel Bouquet.

On May 27th the Indians appeared before Fort Pitt, now considered the Gibraltar of the West. On June 22d they opened fire, "upon every side at once," to which the garrison vigorously replied, shells from the howitzers bursting in the midst of the savages, greatly astounding and confusing them. However, they kept up the contest by every means known to savage warfare. They dug holes in the banks of the rivers for shelter with their knives, and from then on kept up a constant fire on the garrison. A modern army, with knowledge of rifle pits, could have done no better.

In the meantime, reinforcements were coming from the East, where the full extent of the border calamities were not yet known. Colonel Bouquet, of the British army, was ordered west, and reached Carlisle, Pa., in June, where he learned of some of the disasters. He forged ahead with five hundred regulars, and relieved Ligouier. On August 5 the army reached Bushy Run, a small stream twenty-five miles from Fort Pitt, where he was fiercely attacked by Indians. By a stratagem the next day he drew the savages into an ambuscade and defeated them badly, although he lost about one hundred and fifty men, nearly one-third of his force. He pushed on to Fort Pitt, which he entered on August 25th, the Indians having given up the siege.

Pontiac's grand scheme had not succeeded, but came perilously near it, so far at least as temporary success was concerned. Detroit, Niagara and Pitt remained as oases hundreds of miles apart, while the whole border was exposed to savage raids. Hundreds of settlers flocked to the forts and protected posts, and far into the interior of Pennsylvania the skies were red with the flames of burning cabins, and the ground soaked with the blood of massacred inhabitants. Some of the frontiersmen are said to have continued their flight as far as Philadelphia, but this is probably an exaggeration.

The winter of 1763 was a terrible one, but in the spring preparations were inaugurated for two strong expeditions into the Indian country to bring the savages to terms. Col. John Bradstreet organized the first at Fort Niagara, and left there in July, 1764, with a force of over one thousand soldiers. As he coasted along the shores of Lake Erie he made treaties with the several Indian tribes, who were awed at least into a pretense of desiring peace. He reached Dertoit on August 25th, to the great joy of the garrison, which had been isolated for more than a year, and made preparations to retake the posts in the West and Northwest.

Colonel Bouquet, in charge of the second expedition, was not ready to leave Fort Pitt until October 3d, when, with a force of one thousand five hundred men, he marched into the Ohio country, cutting a highway as he proceeded. Utmost precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and Colonel Bouquet's journal of the march is most interesting. His course was via Logstown, Big and Little Beaver, and thence across the state to the Muskingum. He met numerous Indian delegations on the upper Muskingum, now the Tuscarawas, who made all sorts of excuses for their late treachery, charging it up to the rashness of their young men and the nations living west of them, to which he gave rather indifferent replies. The final gathering was held on the Muskingum near the confluence

of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers. Bouquet was in a position here to overawe the tribes and destroy their villages, as he was directly in the center of their country, a fact which they fully realized. He built four temporary redoubts, erected a storehouse and other buildings, so the place presented the appearance of a little town. Here he talked boldly to the Indians, and besides making a treaty of peace demanded the return of all white captives in their hands. This was a slow process, as the captives were scattered all over the country, their possessors did not want to give them up, and the captives themselves, in many cases, were unwilling to return. It was the 18th of November before the work was finally concluded, and two hundred and six men, women and children delivered over to Colonel Bouquet, who on that day started on his return to Fort Pitt, traveling up the Tuscarawas to the site of the present town of Bolivar, thence via Sandy Valley to Yellow Creek, down that stream and up the Ohio to Fort Pitt, where the force arrived on November 28. The only loss in

this remarkable expedition was one soldier, killed on the Muskingum.

Troops were stationed to guard the lines of communication, and the frontier had a breathing spell. The fruits of Pontiac's victories were all undone, and Pontiac, sullen and revengeful, retired to the Illinois country, where he tried to raise a new outbreak, but his charm was broken. He took to drink, and was assassinated by a Kaskaskia Indian, who buried his tomahawk in his brain. It is said that the murderer was bribed to do the deed by a British officer, the consideration being a barrel of liquor. Pontiac living was harmless, but his death infuriated some of the Western tribes, who carried on a relentless war against the Illinois Indians and, as Parkman says, "Over the grave of Pontiac more blood was poured out in atonement than flowed from the veins of the slaughtered heroes on the corpse of Patroclus." Pontiac was buried on the west side of the Mississippi, near Fort St. Louis. No monument marks his grave. He was a great man and a hero, though a savage.

CHAPTER V

EXPLORING THE OHIO COUNTRY

Croghan's Visit to Mingo—Early Claims—Washington's Visit in 1770—The Logan Massacre—Bloody Reprisals—Dunmore's War and Logan's Last Speech.

Having acquired undisputed title to the Western territory, the English authorities were naturally anxious to know something about it, and also follow up the results of Colonel Bouquet's expedition in further conciliating the Indian tribes. Accordingly, early in 1765, Col. George Croghan was sent out from Fort Pitt, leaving there on May 15th with two batteaux, carrying a well equipped party. He was accompanied by deputies of the Senecas, Shawanese and Delawares, and arrived at the mouth of Big Beaver the next day, from which point his diary continues:

"About a mile below Beaver Creek we passed an old settlement of the Delawares, where the French in 1756 built a town for that nation. On the north side of the river some of the stone chimneys are yet remaining; here the highlands come close to the banks, and continue so for about five miles, after which we passed several spacious bottoms on each side of the river, and came to Little Beaver Creek, about fifteen miles below Big Beaver Creek. A number of small rivulets fall into the river on either side. From thence we sailed to Yellow Creek, being about fifteen miles from the last mentioned creek; here and there the hills come close to the river on each side. From thence we sailed from Yellow Creek, being about fifteen miles from the last-mentioned creek, and there the hills come close to the banks of the river on each side, but where are bottoms (glacial terraces) they are very large and well watered, numbers of small rivulets running through them, falling into the Ohio on both sides. We encamped on the river bank, and find a great part of the trees in the bottoms are covered with grape vines. This day we passed by eleven islands, one of which being about seven miles long."

*Doubtless Brown's Island, four miles long.

For the most part of the way we made this day the banks of the river are high and steep. The course of the Ohio from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Beaver Creek inclines to the northwest; from thence to the two creeks partly due west."

The party seems to have encamped for the night between the foot of Brown's Island and Steubenville, possibly at the Half Moon farm or Holliday's Cove, for the diary continues:

"17th. At 6 o'clock in the morning we embarked, and were delighted with the prospect of a fine open country as we passed down. We came to a place called the Two Creeks (Ohio and Virginia Cross Creek) about fifteen (twenty) miles from Yellow Creek, where we put to shore. Here the Senecas have a village on a high bank on the north side of the river. The chief of this village offered me his service to go with me to the Illinois, which I could not refuse for fear of giving him offense, although I had a sufficient number of deputies with me already. From thence we proceeded down the river, passed many large, rich and fine bottoms, the high lands being at a considerable distance from the river banks until we came to Buffalo Creek, being about ten (five) miles below the Seneca village, and from Buffalo Creek we proceeded down the river to Fat Meat Creek (Grave Creek), about thirty miles. The face of the country appears much like what we met with before; large, rich and well watered bottoms, then succeeded by hills pinching close on the river; these bottoms on the north side appear rather low, and consequently subject to inundations in the spring of the year, when there never fails to be high freshets in the Ohio, owing to the melting of the snows. This day we passed ten fine islands, though the greatest part of them are small."

Colonel Croghan's account of his visit to the western country, and his return via Detroit and Niagara, is very interesting, but we must return to Jefferson County.

As is well known, the English authorities discouraged settlers from emigrating beyond the Alleghenies, and at a later date positively prohibited them going north of the Ohio, but that did not prevent numerous pioneer settlements in western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a few hardy ones had already begun to look over the river where a fertile soil, abundance of game and a wide field offered a tempting opportunity. The late W. H. Hunter, with a great deal of industrious research, has collected and published in the works of the Ohio Archæological Society, a great deal of information concerning these pioneers that would otherwise have sunk into oblivion, and among other things relates an incident said to have occurred during this year, 1765. Jacob Walker, who had come from Maryland, made a tomahawk claim on the territory now occupied by the city of Steubenville. After aiding a Mr. Greathouse clear three acres of land and plant corn, opposite the site of Steubenville, in Brooke County, Virginia, Walker crossed the river and deadened three trees at a point later known as Marsh's Spring, on North Seventh Street, denoting the centre of the claim. This was the first attempt ever made to settle the west side of the Ohio. The appended sketch of the life of Jacob Walker was written by his great-grandson, the information therein contained being handed down from generation to generation, and its authenticity is not questioned.

"In 1765 the site of Steubenville was a dense forest, and game, such as deer, turkeys, hares, and wild hogs, was abundant. Jacob also, during that year, bought of Mr. Greathouse a farm, paying sixteen cents an acre for it, there being four hundred acres, it being the farm now owned by J. J. Walker. They deadened three trees at the spring by his house, which was the transfer. On account of trouble at Richmond, Va., he did not get a deed until 1785. During the summer of 1765 he built a cabin on his farm, it being about half way between the present residence of J. J. Walker

and that of his son, W. P. Walker, and that fall he returned to Baltimore and married Margaret Guthrie. In the spring of 1766 he bought a pony, and they started back to his farm, she riding the pony and he walking, bringing all they had with them. They arrived at the cabin in August; he went in and tramped down the weeds and then helped her off the pony, took off the pack saddle and what other few things they had and told her this was her home. He afterwards helped to build Fort Decker in what was later Mahan's orchard, below Mingo. They lived at the fort for seven years during the summer, and on his farm during the winter. As soon as the leaves came in the spring the Indians came also, and when he went out to plow or plant he got two soldiers to come with him from the fort, they hiding at each end of the field to keep the Indians from slipping up and shooting him. He worked all day without speaking to his team above a whisper. During his stay at the fort one day in the fall he came up to his cabin, having a little dog with him; he came to the spring first, and the little dog slipped up to the cabin. It came back, and by jumping in front of him and doing everything it could to keep him from going to the cabin, he thought of Indians, and went back to the fort and got some of the soldiers, returning in time to see nine Indians slip away. Another time Captain Buskirk sent his son to mill on horseback with a sack of corn, also having a favorite dog, which followed him. It was a two days' trip, and on his return the dog was not with him; his father got very angry, and the son went back to look for the dog, and after he had been gone three days and no word from him, the captain sent Jacob Walker, Mr. Decker, and two soldiers, to see if they could find him. They went from the fort down the Ohio to the mouth of Cross Creek, and up Cross Creek, following the trail, and when they came to the mouth of Scioto Run, where it empties into Cross Creek, they found him; the Indians had lain in ambush and caught him without

shooting, and had split his head with a tomahawk. The prints of their fingers were plain on his neck where they had choked him to keep him from hollering. They scalped him and took his horse. The party sent out, took him and buried him up on the hill overlooking Cross Creek, on land that was or is owned by Silas McGee. Jacob said, of all the sad sights that he ever saw, that was the saddest. The captain lost his son, horse and dog; the Indians killed his wife and the captain himself later. After Jacob had left the fort and gone out to his farm, during the summer season, the Indians would still come over the river and kill the settlers. At such times Jacob and his wife would take their three children and go away from their cabin. She would take a babe in her arms and sit down in the field, leaving John and Mary at a short distance covered with a quilt; Jacob sitting at a short distance with his gun. He was at the building of Fort Steuben; he was at the battle between Captain Buskirk and the Indians, and fought on Battle Run, west of Mingo, where Captain Buskirk was killed, in Jefferson County, Ohio. He was at a council of war between Logan and Buskirk. Jacob Walker was appointed constable in 1797, at the first court held in Brooke County. He died about 1830, aged 94 years."

With the exception of an individual affair here and there, comparative peace reigned along the border for several years, and in the latter part of 1770 Col. George Washington, who had always taken great interest in the Ohio country, planned a trip to this region for the purpose of inspecting lands, with the view of locating claims at a later date. The Indian title to Kentucky had been extinguished at a convention at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., in 1768, but nothing definite had been accomplished as to Ohio, if we except the somewhat indefinite cession of the Iroquois at Lancaster, Pa. He left Mt. Vernon on October 5, 1770, and arrived at Fort Pitt on the 17th, having had some Indian conferences on the way. On the 20th, with a party of eight

white men and some Indians, he left there in two raucos, stopping to inspect lands at different points. On the 22d we find this entry:

"As it began to snow about midnight, and continued pretty steadily, it was about half past 7 before we left the encampment. At the distance of about eight miles we came to the mouth of Yellow Creek, opposite, or rather below which, appears to be a long bottom of very good land (Mahan fruit farms), and the ascent to the hills very gradual. About eleven or twelve miles from this, and just above what is called the Long Island (Brown's), which, though so distinguished, is not very remarkable for length, breadth or goodness, comes in on the east side of the river, a small creek, or run, the name of which I could not learn (King's), and a mile or two below the island on the west side comes in Big Stony (Wills) Creek, not larger in appearance than the other, on neither of which does there seem to be any large bottom or bodies of good land. About seven miles from the last mentioned creek, twenty-eight from our last encampment and about seventy-five from Pittsburg, we came to the Mingo Town, situated on the west side of the river, a little above Cross Creek. This place contains about twenty cabins, and seventy inhabitants of the Six Nations.

"Had we set off early, and kept constantly at it, we might have reached longer than this place today, as the water in many places ran very swift, in general more so than yesterday. The river from Fort Pitt to Logstown has some ugly rifts and shoals, which we found somewhat difficult to pass, whether from our inexperience of the channel or not I cannot undertake to say. From Logstown to the mouth of Little Beaver Creek is much the same kind of water; that is, rapid in some places, gliding gently along in others and quite still in many. The water from Little Beaver Creek to Mingo Town in general is swifter than we found it the preceding day and without any shallows, there being some one part or another always deep, which is a natural consequence, as the river in all the distance from Fort Pitt to this town has not widened at all, nor do the bottoms appear to be any larger. The hills which come close to the river opposite to each bottom are steep, and on the side in view, in many places, rocky and craggy, but said to abound in good land on the top. These are not a range of hills, but broken and cut in two, as if there were frequent water courses running through, which, however, we did not perceive to be the case. The river abounds in wild geese and several kinds of ducks, but in no great quantity. We killed five wild turkeys today. Upon our arrival at the Mingo Town we received the very disagreeable news of two traders being killed at a town called the Grapevine Town, thirty-eight miles below this, which caused us to hesitate whether we should proceed or wait for further intelligence.

"23d. Several imperfect accounts coming in, agreeing that only one person was killed, and the Indians not supposing it to be done by their people, we resolved to pursue our passage till we could get a more distinct account of this transaction. Accordingly, about 2 o'clock, we set out with the two Indians, who were to accompany us in our canoe, and after about four miles came to the mouth of a creek (Buffalo) on the east side. The Cross Creeks, as they are called, are not large

that on the east side is the biggest. At the Mingo Town we found and left more than sixty warriors of the Six Nations, going to the Cherokee country, to proceed to war against the Catabas. About ten miles below the town we came to two other Cross (Short) Creeks; that on the west is the larger and called by Nicholson (the interpreter) French Creek. About three miles or a little more below this at the lower point of some islands (Sisters), which stand contiguous to each other, we were told by the Indians that three men from Virginia had marked the land from hence all the way to Redstone; that there was a body of exceedingly fine land lying about this place, and up opposite to the Mingo Town, as also down to the mouth of Fishing Creek."

The expedition proceeded down to the mouth of the Kanawha and several miles up that river, Washington making a close inspection of the lands all the way, and holding conferences with the Indians, who one and all professed peace and friendship. They found plenty of deer, buffalo and wild fowl of various kinds; it was a hunter's paradise. The party started on its return journey on November 3d. On their way, they met a canoe going to Illinois with sheep, an indication of the future. They reached Mingo on the afternoon of the 17th, where horses were expected to take them across the country to Fort Pitt, but which were detained by high water in the creeks. While waiting there, Washington thus comments on the commercial possibilities of the river:

"When the river is in its natural state large canoes, that will carry 5,000 or 6,000 weight or more, may be worked against the stream by four hands twenty or twenty-five miles a day, and down the stream a good deal more. The Indians, who are very dexterous, even their women, in the management of canoes, have their hunting camps and cabins all along the river, for the convenience of transporting their skins to market. In the fall as soon as the hunting season comes on, they set out with their families for this purpose, and in hunting will move their camps from place to place, till by spring they get 200 or 300 or more miles from their towns; then catch beaver on their way up, which frequently brings them into the mouth of May, when the women are employed in pining. The men are at market and in idleness till the autumn comes on, they pursue the same course. During the summer months they live a poor and perishing life. The Indians who reside upon the Ohio, the upper parts of it at least, are composed of Shawanese, Delawares and some of the Mingoos, who getting but little part of the consideration that was given for the lands eastward of the Ohio, view the settlements of the people upon their river with an uneasy and jealous eye, and do not scruple to say that they must be compensated for their rights if the people settle thereon, notwithstanding the cession of the Six Nations. On the other hand, the people of Virginia

and elsewhere are exploring and marking all the lands that are valuable, not only on the Redstone and other waters on the Monongahela, but along the Ohio as low as the Little Kanawha, and by next summer I suppose they will get to the Great Kanawha at least. How difficult it may be to contend with these people afterwards is easy to be judged from every day's experience of lands actually settled, supposing these settlements to be made; than which nothing is more probable, if the Indians permit them, from the disposition of the people at present. A few settlements in the midst of some of the large bottoms would render it impracticable to get any large quantity of land together, as the hills all the way down the river, as low as I went, come pretty close, or are steep and broken and incapable of settlement, though some of them are rich and only fit to support the bottoms with timber and wood. The land back of the bottom, as far as I have been able to judge, either from my own observations or information, is nearly the same, that is, exceedingly uneven and hilly, and I presume there are no bodies of flat, rich land to be found till one gets far enough from the river to head the little runs and drains that come through the hills, and the sources of the creek and their branches. . . . Walnut, cherry and some other kinds of wood, neither tall nor large, but covered with grapevines with the fruit of which this country at this instant abounds, are the growth of the richest bottoms; but on the other hand these bottoms appear to me to be the lowest and most subject to floods. The soil of this is good, but inferior to either of the other kinds and beech bottoms are objectionable on account of the difficulty of cleaning them, as their roots spread over a large surface of ground and are hard to kill."

On the 20th the horses having arrived and arrangements made to send the canoes up the river the party started overland to Fort Pitt, probably following near the present line of the Wabash Railroad. They arrived there the next afternoon, and Washington left on the 23d for home, where he arrived on December 1st, having been absent nine weeks and one day.

The truce established by Colonel Bouquet in 1764 lasted practically for ten years. During this time, there was a marked increase in the settlements between the Allegheny Mountains and the Ohio River, so that the frontier was practically moved forward to this stream. Wheeling was settled in 1769, and soon a chain of forts and blockhouses extended along the water-front, opposite Jefferson County, throughout its entire length. The original Mason & Dixon's line establishing the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania was completed in 1767. Its location was 39 degrees 43 minutes 26.3 seconds north latitude. Western Pennsylvania was

still a subject of dispute between that state and Virginia, a matter which was not finally settled until 1785, when, by agreement, the line was extended five degrees westward and then north as the southern and western boundary of Pennsylvania, leaving between that state and the Ohio River a narrow strip known as the Virginia Pan Handle. Beyond the Ohio was still the "Indian country," both from force of circumstances and the avowed object of the British authorities to prohibit settlers in that region. One pioneer, however, James Maxwell, came to Jefferson County in 1772 and built a cabin near the mouth of Rush Run, where he lived two years, and then, through fear of Indians, he returned to his Virginia home, where he was able to prove his innocence. His subsequent history, which was a very tragic one, will be given later. But there was trouble in the air. There were mutterings of revolution in the east, and isolated cases of Indian outrages along the borders. Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, appointed Dr. John Connelly commander at Fort Pitt, who arrested the Pennsylvanians and renamed the place Fort Dunmore. Either through misinformation or design he issued messages greatly exaggerating, and in some cases wholly creating, stories of Indian outrages, calculated to alarm the peaceful settlers, and to excite the more belligerent spirits. Unfortunately there was just enough basis of truth to give a foundation for the reports. Small bands of Indians had penetrated up the Kanawha and committed murders there and elsewhere, naturally provoking reprisals. The situation called for a firm yet conservative policy, but unfortunately the man naturally supposed to be at the head of affairs was capable of neither. Consequently arose a tension which could only be productive of an outbreak of some kind, and this occurred in the spring of 1774, occasioning what is known as the massacre of Logan's relatives near the mouth of Yellow Creek, seventeen miles north of Steubenville, followed by

that chieftain's terrible vengeance, and what is known as Dunmore's war, the conclusion of which gave rise to Logan's celebrated speech, whose authorship has been the subject of controversy almost rivaling the Bacon-Shakespeare discussion. J. A. Caldwell in his history has presented a mass of testimony on this whole affair which conclusively establishes all the leading facts, of which we have only space for an abstract.

Col. George Rogers Clark and Capt. Michael Cresap were located at the mouth of the Kanawha in the spring of 1774, preparing to start with a colony to Kentucky, when the reports of Indian outrages caused them to abandon the expedition, and come up the river to Wheeling. While Connelly was entertaining some chiefs at Pittsburgh he sent a letter to Capt. Cresap at Wheeling, telling him to beware of the Indians, as they meant war. Connelly plied the chiefs with presents, and they departed down the Ohio to their homes. "About this time," says Doddridge, "it being reported that a canoe containing two Indians and some traders was coming down the river, and then not far from the place, Captain Cresap proposed to take a party up the river and kill the Indians. The proposition was opposed by Col. Zane, the proprietor of Wheeling. He stated that the killing of those Indians would inevitably bring on a war in which much innocent blood would be shed, and that the act itself would be an atrocious murder and a disgrace to his name for ever. His good counsel was lost. The party went up the river. On being asked on their return what had become of the Indians, they coolly answered, 'they had fallen into the river.' Their canoe, on being examined, was found bloody and pierced with bullets."

In the meantime the Indians from Pittsburgh were seen approaching Wheeling Island. They took the channel on the west or Ohio side of the island, and were discovered on the river by Capt. Cresap and his men, who drove them down the river to Pipe Creek, where the Indians lauded and

a battle ensued, in which three of the savages were killed and scalped and their stores taken. The same night, according to the account of Col. Clarke, who was with the party, a resolution was formed by Cresap's men to attack Logan's camp at the mouth of Yellow Creek. "We actually marched five miles and halted to take some refreshments. Here the impropriety of the proposed enterprise was argued; the conversation was brought forward by Cresap himself. It was generally agreed that those Indians had no hostile intentions, as it was a hunting camp, composed of men, women and children, with all their stuff with them. This we knew, as I, myself, and others then present, had been in their camp about four weeks before that time, on our way down from Pittsburgh. In short, every person present, particularly Cresap (upon reflection) was opposed to the projected measure. We turned, and on the same evening decamped and took the road for Redstone. It was two days after this that Logan's family was killed, and from the manner in which it was done it was viewed as a horrible murder by the whole country."

Logan's camp, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, was about seventeen miles above the site of Steubenville. The account of the atrocious massacre of Logan's people, as given in Caldwell's History, is as follows: "Directly opposite Logan's camp was the cabin of Joshua Baker, who sold rum to the Indians, and who consequently had frequent visits from them. Although this encampment had existed here for a considerable time, the neighboring whites did not seem to apprehend any danger from their close proximity. On the contrary, they were known to have their squaws and families with them, and to be simply a hunting camp. The report of Cresap's attack on the two parties of Indians in the neighborhood of Wheeling, having reached Baker's, may have induced the belief, as was subsequently claimed, that the Indians at Yellow Creek would immediately begin hostilities in reprisal. Under this pretext, Daniel Greathouse and his brothers gath-

ered a party of about twenty men to attack the Indian encampment and capture the plunder. Unwilling to take the risk of an open attack upon them, he determined to accomplish by stratagem what might otherwise prove a disastrous enterprise. Accordingly, the evening before the meditated attack, he visited their camp in the guise of friendship, and while ascertaining their numbers and defenses, invited them with apparent hospitality to visit him at Baker's, across the river. On his return he reported the camp as too strong for an open attack, and directed Baker, when the Indians whom he had decoyed should come over, to supply them with all the rum they wanted, and get as many of them drunk as he could. Early in the morning of April 30, a canoe loaded with Indians, consisting of eight persons, came over—three squaws, a child, and four unarmed men, one of whom was a brother of Logan, the Mingo chief. Going into Baker's cabin he offered them rum, which they drank, and became excessively drunk—except two men, one of whom was Logan's brother, and one woman, his sister. These refused taking liquor. No whites, except Baker and two companions, remained in the cabin. During the visit, it is said by John Sappington, Logan's brother took down a hat and coat belonging to Baker's brother-in-law, put them on, and strutted about, using offensive language to the white man—Sappington. Whereupon, becoming irritated, he seized his gun and shot the Indian as he went out the door. The balance of the men, who up to this time remained hidden, now sallied forth, and poured in a destructive fire, slaughtering most of the party of drunken and unresisting savages. According to the statement of Judge Jolly, the woman attempted to escape by flight, but was also shot down; she lived long enough, however, to beg mercy for her babe, telling them it was akin to themselves. Immediately on the firing, two canoes of Indians hurried across the river. They were received by the infuriated whites, who were arranged along the river bank, and concealed by the

undergrowth, with a deadly fire, which killed two Indians in the first canoe. The other canoe turned and fled. After this two other canoes, containing eighteen warriors, armed for the conflict, came over to avenge their fellows. Cautiously approaching the shore they attempted to land below Baker's cabin. The movements of the rangers, however, were too quick for them and they were driven off with the loss of one man. They returned the fire of the whites but without effect. The Indian loss was ten killed and scalped, including the mother, sister and brother of Logan."

One little baby was spared and they left for Catfish Camp, now Washington, Pa., taking the child with them. It was afterwards given to its supposed father, Col. George Gibson, an Indian trader living at Carlisle, Pa., by whom it was reared and educated.

John Sappington declared in an affidavit that he did not believe any of Logan's family were killed aside from his brother. Neither of the squaws was his wife; two of them were old women and the other the mother of the child. It has been related that Sappington admitted that he shot Logan's brother, and his statement may be received with some allowance.

After writing an account of the massacre of Logan's family, Col. William Crawford, to whom Washington had entrusted the sale of his western lands, and who subsequently met with horrible death by burning by the Indians near Sandusky, says, "Our inhabitants are much alarmed, many hundreds have gone over the mountains, and the whole country evacuated as far as the Monongahela. In short, a war is every moment expected. We have a council now with the Indians. What will be the event I do not know. I am now setting out for Fort Pitt at the head of one hundred men. Many others are to meet me there and at Wheeling, where we shall wait the motions of the Indians and shall act accordingly."

A brief sketch of Logan, who was one of the leading characters in Indian history will not be out of place here. As has been

stated, he was the second son of Shikellums, a Cayuga chief, and was born at Shamokin, on the Susquehanna about 1730. He was named after James Logan, a Christian missionary to whom his father was much attached. He built a cabin on one of the branches of the Juniata River in what is now Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where he remained an advocate for peace during the French and Indian and Pontiac wars. A friend of the whites as well as of his own race he was regarded as honorable, brave and tender. Judge William Brown, one of the early settlers of that valley pronounced him "the best specimen of humanity I ever met with, either white or red." An incident in Logan's life finely illustrates his character at that time. One day while Judge Brown was away from home, Logan happened to go to his cabin. Mrs. Brown had a little daughter just beginning to walk, and she remarked that she wished she had a pair of shoes for her. When he was about to leave he asked Mrs. Brown to let the little girl go and spend the day with him. Although greatly alarmed at the request the mother feared to refuse. Slowly the hours of the anxious day crept along, and there was many a look to see if the little girl was returning. At sunset Logan was seen approaching with the little girl on his shoulder, who soon hopped across the floor to her mother's arms, having on her feet a pair of neat fitting moccasins. In 1769 Logan came to the Allegheny, and, according to one account moved to Mingo Bottom, having several hunting camps on the Ohio and tributary streams. It is said that while he lived at Mingo an Indian council determined on war. Logan hearing of it, by a speech of great eloquence and wisdom induced them to bury the hatchet. The chief points in his speech were that the war would be wrong and that they now had the best hunting grounds in the world, and if they went to war they would lose them. This report is probably apocryphal, and if Logan ever lived at Mingo it was but for a short time as we find him in 1772 on the banks of the Scioto,

which was his home until his death, although he continued his hunting camps at Beaver, Yellow creek and doubtless elsewhere. In conversation with Heckwelder in 1772 he said he intended to fix his permanent home on the Ohio and live among white people, that whiskey was his curse and that of his people, and faulted the whites for bringing it among them. He expressed great admiration for the better class of white men, but said: "Unfortunately we have only a few of them for neighbors."

Logan was out with a hunting party when the massacre occurred at Yellow creek, and when he returned it was only to find his home broken up and his relatives slain. As far as possible he buried the bodies of the slain, cared for the wounded, and gathering around him his braves he joined the Shawanese in the war they were inaugurating. His whole nature was changed. No longer Logan "the friend of the White Man," or "the advocate of Peace," he was now Logan the avenger, bent on bloody war. And a bloody one it was. He declared that he would take ten scalps for every one of his relatives slain, and there is no doubt that he accomplished his purpose.

The storm broke, not directly on the border but a considerable distance inside the range of settlements where it was least expected. Small parties under Logan penetrated up the Kanawha and Western tributaries of the Monongahela into what is now Pennsylvania, but was considered by them as Virginia territory. Up to the last of June, 1774, they had taken sixteen scalps, which seems temporarily to have appeased Logan's wrath, but not for long. Dr. Connelly by orders of Lord Dunmore sent word to the Shawanese demanding the delivery of Logan and his party with three prisoners they had taken, but nothing came of it.

On July 12, while William Robinson, Thomas Hellen and Coleman Brown were pulling flax in a field opposite the mouth of Simpson's creek, in what was then called West Augusta county on the west Fork of

the Monongahela where nobody expected to see an enemy. They were suddenly attacked by Logan and his party. Brown fell instantly, being perforated by several balls, and the others fled. Both were soon captured and taken to the Indian towns on the Scioto. Hellen was at first cruelly treated but afterward adopted into an Indian family, but Robinson received more consideration. Logan told him he would not be killed, but must go with him to his town where he would probably be adopted. When they arrived there he was condemned and tied to a stake to be burned, but Logan tied a belt of wampum around him as a sign of adoption, loosed him from the post, and carried him to the cabin of an old squaw, where Logan pointed out a person who, he said, was Robinson's cousin, and he afterwards understood that the old woman was his aunt, and the two others his brothers, and he now stood in the place of a warrior of the family who had been slain at Yellow creek. While there, Logan, who could neither read nor write himself, although he understood and spoke English procured Robinson to write a letter from ink made of gunpowder, which the chief stated he meant to carry and leave in some house where he should kill somebody. Robinson says he signed the letter with Logan's name and that the latter took it "and set out again for the war." What became of that letter is disclosed by a communication dated March 2, 1799 from Judge Harry Innes, of Frankfort, Ky., to Thomas Jefferson as follows:

"In 1774 I lived in Fincastle County, Pennsylvania, now divided into Washington, Montgomery and part of Wythe. Being intimate in Colonel Prescott's family, I happened, in July, to be at his house when an express was sent to him as the county lieutenant requesting a guard of the militia to be ordered out for the protection of the inhabitants residing low down on the forks of the Holston River. The express brought with him a war club and a note which was left tied to it at the house of one Robertson (Roberts), whose family was cut off by the Indians, and gave rise to the application to Colonel Prescott, of which the following is a copy, then taken by me in my memorandum book:

"Captain Cresap: What did you kill my people on Yellow Creek for? The white people killed my kin at Conestoga great while ago, and I thought nothing of that. But you killed my kin on Yellow Creek, and took

my cousin prisoner. Then I thought that I must kill, too; I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not angry—only myself.

“July 21, 1774.

CAPT. JOHN LOGAN.”

While Logan here and in his subsequent “speech” charges Cresap with the Yellow Creek massacre, yet we have seen that he had nothing to do with it, and had left with Colonel Clark for Redstone, now Brownsville, Pa. before it occurred.

Although Logan declared that he was only carrying on a personal war, yet he was naturally protected by his people, and other hands of savages were not slow in finding any excuse to ravage the settlements. The situation had now become so serious that messages were sent to the Virginia Assembly then sitting at Williamsburg asking for help. It was charged then and has been since that Dunmore, the governor, through the medium of his subordinate Connelly, at Fort Pitt, instigated many of these Indian troubles in order to intimidate the provincials from entering upon the struggle with the mother country, and the circumstances then and after were such as to warrant that belief. However, the government was prompt in furnishing men and money, and two expeditions were planned. One under the command of Gen. Andrew Lewis was to rendezvous in Greenbriar County, while Lord Dunmore was to assemble another at Fort Pitt, and descend the river to Point Pleasant at the mouth of the Kanawha. Crawford was first sent out with a party of one hundred men to “watch the Indians,” but as might have been expected with so small a force he returned without accomplishing anything. On June 13 he set out with a second company for the purpose of erecting a stockade fort at Wheeling which he called Fort Fincastle. On the 26th he left Wheeling with a force of four hundred men, and marched to the Indian town of Wakatomica, near the present site of Dresden, Ohio, where he dispersed a force of fifty Indians, burned the town, destroyed their crops and returned to Wheeling, taking with him three hostages who were sent to Williamsburg. With the with-

drawal of this little army the border was again exposed, and as there was now open war the Indians ravaged the frontier without mercy.

On September 11th General Lewis at the head of 1,100 men left Greenbriar for Point Pleasant, distant one hundred and sixty miles, which was reached after a laborious march of nineteen days through the mountain wilderness. Here Lord Dunmore was to meet him, but no Dunmore was there, and after a delay of nine days he learned that the governor had come down the river to Wheeling which he reached on the 30th, and had marched across the country to Chillicothe, where he instructed Lewis to follow him. This was impossible as Lewis was already surrounded by a body of Delawares, Shawanese, Mingoos and others. If Dunmore had concluded to leave the Virginians to the fate, as was freely charged, he could not have planned better for their destruction as well as that of his own little army, for had the savages been victorious at Point Pleasant his forces would have been attacked at once, and we know pretty well what would have been the result to them, even though the governor might have been permitted through his understanding with the Indians to reach home in safety. Hence this battle has been considered to have been the opening gun of the revolution. As Mr. Hunter says in his “Pathfinders,” “Had the battle of Point Pleasant been fought on New England soil, the pages of history would have been filled with the name of Andrew Lewis,” but while the people in this part of the world were making history it was left to others to do most of the writing and at this distance from Boston events appeared in the same proportionate light as when the eye is applied to the large end of a field glass.

Cornstalk was in command of the Indians at Point Pleasant with Logan as his colleague. They had approached by stealthy marches, and expected to surprise the camp, but were themselves discovered by a couple of soldiers early on the morning of the tenth. One of them named Hickman,



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ALKANNNA



ENTRANCE TO STANTON PARK, STETTSVILLE



ICE PLANT, ALKANNNA



VIEW OF AMSTERDAM, SHOWING SCHOOLHOUSE

was killed, but the other, Robertson, rushed back to camp with the intelligence "that he had seen a body of the enemy covering four acres of ground as closely as they could stand by the side of each other." General Lewis, who had served with honor under Washington understood Indian tactics, and pushed forward a detachment under Col. Charles Lewis and Fening, which was at once attacked by the Indians and driven back on the main body, Colonel Lewis being mortally wounded. But the whites now became the attacking body and forced the Indians back behind a temporary intrenchment of logs and trees. The brave Virginians, hemmed in by the Kanawha River at their rear, the Ohio on one flank and Crooked Creek on the other were obliged to fight their foe squarely in front. It was one of the fiercest frontier contests ever recorded. At intervals Cornstalk's loud voice could be heard encouraging his followers and bidding them "be strong, be strong." All day the battle raged, and fearing the result if the Indians were not driven away before night General Lewis ordered three companies to steal through the weeds and bushes up Crooked Creek, get behind the flank of the enemy when he emerged from his covert, and attack him in the rear. The movement was a success, and the Indians finding themselves between two armies, and believing that this force was fresh troops which had been delayed, began to fall back. Fighting continued until darkness, when the baffled foe retreated across the Ohio and made for the Scioto towns. The victory was won, but with a loss of seventy-five killed and one hundred and forty wounded.

It is said that on the evening preceding the battle, Cornstalk called a council of warriors and proposed to go personally to General Lewis and negotiate for peace, but was voted down. "Then," said he, "since you have resolved to fight you shall fight. It is likely we will have hard work to-morrow; but if any warrior shall attempt to run away from the battle, I will kill him with my own hand," and it is said that at least

one of his followers felt the force of this threat.

General Lewis leaving his sick and wounded at Point Pleasant with a guard crossed the Ohio on October 18th, joined Dunmore, who as we have seen had made a direct march for the Scioto country where he was to meet the Indian forces from Point Pleasant. Cornstalk was already there, and reminded the Chiefs of their obstinacy in preventing him making peace before the battle of Point Pleasant, and pertinently asked, "What shall we do now? The 'Long Knives' are coming upon us by two routes. Shall we turn out and fight them?" No response. "Shall we kill our squaws and children, and then fight until we are all killed ourselves?" Still there was dead silence, when he rose up, and striking his tomahawk into the war-post in the middle of the council House said: "Since you are not inclined to fight, I will go and make peace."

The term "Long Knives" used above first applied by the Indians to the Virginians and afterwards to all the whites is said to have arisen from an occurrence in Jefferson County in 1759; in consequence of a settlement near Redstone (now Brownsville) having been destroyed and most of its inhabitants murdered by a party of Delawares and Mingoos, a detachment was sent from Fort Pitt under command of Capt. John Gibson to punish the marauders. They failed in their purpose, but accidentally came across a party of six or seven Mingoos on the upper waters of Cross Creek. Some of them were lying down, others were sitting around a fire making thongs of green hides. Kiskepila, or Little Eagle, a Mingo Chief, headed the party. As soon as he discovered Captain Gibson he raised the war whoop and fired his rifle—the ball passed through Gibson's hunting shirt and wounding a soldier just behind him. Gibson sprang forward, and swinging his sword with herculean force severed the head of Little Eagle from his body, two other Indians were shot down, and the re-

mainder escaped to their towns on the Scioto. When the captives, who were restored under the treaty of 1764 came in, those who were at the Mingo towns when the remnant of Kiskepila's party returned, stated that the Indians represented Gibson as having cut off Little Eagle's head with a long knife. Several white prisoners were then sacrificed to appease the maues of the dead Kiskepila, and a war dance ensued, accompanied by terrific shouts and bitter denunciations of revenge on "the Big Knife warrior. This name was soon applied to Americans generally, and they are yet known among the northwestern Indians as "Big Knives" or "Long Knives."

Lewis's army reached a deserted village thirteen miles south of Chillicothe, on October 24, when a messenger was met with orders from Dunmore to halt, as he was already at the Chillicothe towns, and was about concluding a treaty. But Lewis having been fired on continued his march when another order came to halt, as the Shawanese had come to terms. He however went on to Grandiers Squaw's Town, five and one-half miles from old Chillicothe not far from the Indian towns. This alarmed the Shawanese, and Dunmore with the Delaware Chief, White Eyes, a trader John Gibson and fifty volunteers rode over to Lewis's Camp to stop him and reprimand him. Lewis's explanations satisfied Dunmore but he and his command were ordered back to Point Pleasant to the great indignation of the provincials who had counted on punishing their enemy badly. It is said that it was necessary to treble the guards that night to prevent Dunmore and White Eyes from being killed.

Dunmore had erected a palisade and temporary blockhouse naming the place after Queen Charlotte of England. The united forces of Dunmore and Lewis would have numbered 2,500 men and it was the realization that it would be useless to contend against such an army that induced Cornstalk to make peace. After various parleyings the Indians agreed to give up all their prisoners and stolen horses, cease

from hostilities and molestation of travelers on the Ohio and "surrender all claims to the lands south of the Ohio." This latter provision has been disputed, and as there is no copy of the treaty in existence it cannot be verified, although as a matter of fact no Indian settlements were afterwards made south of that river. The Virginians regarded the victory as a barren one, but it accomplished a very important result, for as Roosevelt says "It kept the northwestern tribes quiet for the first two years of the Revolutionary struggle; and above all, it rendered possible the settlement of Kentucky, and therefore the winning of the West. Had it not been for Lord Dunmore's War it is more than likely that when the colonies achieved their freedom they would have found their western boundary fixed at the Allegheny Mountains." At least it might have been the Ohio River.

But while Cornstalk and his followers unwillingly acceded terms of peace there was an Achilles who would have nothing to do with it. John Gibson was sent to Logan's tent with a request for him to take part in the conference. He disdainfully refused, and on being pressed took Gibson under a neighboring tree and there dictated that famous address which has been the model of every school boy orator, and the subject of controversy as to its genuineness the echoes of which have scarcely subsided even to this day. It was first published in the *Virginia Gazette*, and afterwards in Jefferson's notes on Virginia, which caused Jefferson himself to be charged with its authorship and palming it off as Logan's in order to combat the theories of some European scientists who maintained that American air and environment were not conducive to oratorical eloquence. It was declared that after all Logan was a drunken savage, who could not read or write, who could not even speak English, and was utterly incapable of making the address attributed to him. Jefferson indignantly repudiated the charge that he had composed the speech, and furnished a mass of

evidence to the effect that not only had he received the same on the return of the Dunmore expedition, but direct testimony of those who had heard the speech rehearsed in camp, not spoken by Logan to Dunmore as many supposed, but the written document transmitted to him. Among those was a long affidavit from Gibson who was sent to Logan as related above, in which he says:

"This deponent further says that in the year 1774 he accompanied Lord Dunmore on the expedition against the Shawanese and other Indians on the Scioto, that on their arrival within fifteen miles of the towns they were met by a flag and a white man of the name of Elliott, who informed Lord Dunmore that the chiefs of the Shawanese had sent to request his lordship to halt his army and send in some person who understood their language; that this deponent at the request of Lord Dunmore and the whole of the officers with him, went in; that on his arrival at the towns, Logan, the Indian came to where this deponent was sitting with Cornstalk and the other chiefs of the Shawanese, and asked him to walk out with him, that they went into a copse of wood, where they sat down when Logan, after shedding abundance of tears, delivered to him the speech nearly as related to by Mr. Jefferson in his notes on the State of Virginia, etc." An eye witness testifies: "I saw John Gibson on Girty's arrival, get up and go out of the circle and talk with Girty, after which he (Gibson) went into a tent and soon after returning into the circle drew out of his pocket a piece of clean, new paper, on which was written in his own handwriting, a speech for and in the name of Logan."

It would be superfluous to accumulate evidence on this point. It is conclusive in that it narrows down the address to Logan or Gibson. It seems to be conceded that Gibson was an educated man, while Logan could not read or write, in which he was not very different from many of his white contemporaries, but the assertion that he could not speak English is absurd on its

face. He was named after a Moravian missionary, and was associated with the whites from babyhood. Of course he could speak Indian and had he done so in this case, the published speech would be Gibson's translation. But this was entirely unnecessary, and if there had been such a proceeding Gibson would have doubtless have said so in his affidavit. Now as to the internal evidence of the speech itself. There have been some slight variations in the published reports of the address but the following which seems to have been the first published appears to be the most accurate:

"I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin but I gave him meat; that he ever came naked but I clothed him. In the course of the last war Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. I had such affection for the white people that I was pointed at by the rest of my nation. I should have even lived with them had it not been for Colonel Cresap, who, last spring, cut off in cold blood all the relations of Logan, not sparing women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many and fully glutted my revenge. I am glad that there is a prospect of peace on account of the nation; but I beg you will not entertain a thought that anything I have said proceeds from fear. Logan disdains the thought. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

Following is the version as published by Jefferson:

"I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if he ever became cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relatives of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There is not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace—but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one!"

Aside from mistakes possibly arising in the act of copying there is an evident attempt to "improve" the original which is a dismal failure. We have given some previous examples of Indian oratory which

was terse, epigrammatic, and while not lacking imagery yet does not descend to what is called flowery. There are some things education cannot do. Education did not and could not qualify Bacon to write Shakespeare's plays full of scientific and historic blunders as they are, the polished and cultivated Everett could not have composed the speech of Lincoln, the backwoodsman, at Gettysburg, and it is safe to say that neither Gibson nor Jefferson could have written Logan's speech; if it was they who tried to improve it they made a mess of it. Furthermore if the language of the first address is compared with the note sent to Cresap some time before the similarity of style will be manifest. It will be noted that Logan still maintains that one of the Cresaps had a hand in the Yellow Creek massacre, although Gibson says he told him otherwise. It should also be noted that Gibson in his affidavit speaks of Logan's speech being "nearly as related by Mr. Jefferson," implying that alterations had been made by somebody.

Like Pontiac, having no object in life after the Dunmore war Logan took to drink, that bane of the red man. In 1775, Simon Kenton built a cabin for him, and in 1778 when Kenton was captured by the Shawanese and condemned to be burned, Logan saved his life. During the Revolutionary War he was on friendly terms with the British, but took no active part against the Colonists, and was the means of saving the lives of many prisoners captured in border foray. He believed that he had two souls, good and bad, that when his good soul was in the ascend-

ant he could do nothing but good, but when his bad soul had control he wished to do nothing but kill—an aboriginal Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. He visited Detroit in 1779, and while in a fit of intoxication insulted an Indian who waylaid him on his way home. He was seated at a campfire with his blanket over his head, when the Indian crept up behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brains. There was none to mourn for Logan, but the descendants of his white contemporaries have learned to respect and esteem him.

Captain Cresap, who was so unfortunate as to have his name mixed up in the Yellow Creek tragedy, took an active part in the opening struggles of the Revolution. Having raised a company of Maryland riflemen, the beginning of the Continental army, he went to New York in the summer of 1775, where he sickened and died. He is buried in Trinity church yard in that city, and on his tombstone is the inscription: "In memory of Michael Cresap, First Capt. of the Rifle Battalions and son to Col. Thomas Cresap, who departed this life October 18th, 1775."

Cornstalk was brutally murdered while held as a hostage at Point Pleasant, with his son Elinipsico, a young warrior named Redhawk, and another Indian. This occurred in May, 1777 in revenge for the murder of a white man with which event the great chief, who had come on an errand of peace and mercy, had nothing to do. As in the case of the Logan massacre the border suffered severely for this act of treachery, and there was no real peace thereafter until Wayne's victory in 1794.

CHAPTER VI

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

War Along the Border—Battle of Fort Henry—Clark Secures the Ohio Valley—The Gnadenhutzen Massacre and Crawford Expedition.

When Lord Dunmore arrived home he was warmly congratulated by the Legislature on the result of his expedition. But this good feeling was not of long duration. Resistance to the demands of Great Britain was to the front, and as the governor took the Royalist side the situation soon became too hot for him. On June 8, 1775 he took refuge on a British man of war, practically abdicating his functions, and the colony took steps to raise and equip at once nine regiments, which afterwards made a good record in the Continental army. Major Connelly had been arrested at Fort Pitt by a Pennsylvania sheriff for trespassing in that State, and left the country, and the fort passed into the hands of the Americans, who held it all through the war. Ohio County, Virginia, was organized in 1776, it including what is now the Pan Handle. The name of Fort Fincastle at Wheeling was changed to Fort Henry, and became famous afterwards as the scene of two bloody battles. As a whole the Dunmore treaty was observed by the Indians along the border, but this did not prevent sporadic raids by individuals or small bands, evidently incited by British influence. The outrages seemed to be mainly by Mingo handitti, and an expedition against them was talked of but not carried out. In the spring of 1777 apprehensions of an Indian war became very acute, as border out-

rages were increasing. A council was held at Fort Pitt on March 24th, and twenty-five men sent to each of the following places: Logstown, Holliday's Cove opposite Steubenville, and Cox's about five miles below. The raids continued, and every here and there settlers were massacred with all the accompaniments of savage cruelty, their homes burnt and their wives and children murdered or carried into captivity. In the meantime Cornstalk and party had been murdered at Point Pleasant, an event calculated to excite the Indians to frenzy if they needed any such incitement. The number of warriors who could be brought against the settlements at this time was estimated at over 10,000, and when the weakness of the whites is considered, with the fact that the struggle for independence deprived them of any substantial aid from the east, truly the outlook was a gloomy one. The only strong positions along this border were at Fort Pitt, Redstone, Wheeling and Point Pleasant. There were blockhouses at Beech Bottom, Cross Creek and Grave Creek, and a small stockade on Short Creek, commanded by the famous Samuel McColloch. The Virginian government did what it could. Ammunition was forwarded, and the settlers advised to retire into the interior. Some did so, but the majority determined to remain and stand their ground. In August intelligence was received by

some friendly Indians from the Moravian towns in Ohio that a large army had concentrated on the Sandusky River and would probably march towards the Ohio.

Quite a village had grown up around Fort Henry at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, and twenty or thirty houses dotted the bottom land, while flocks and herds ranged over the fields, an Acadia in the wilderness. There was no garrison in the fort, dependence being placed on the settlers to guard it in case of necessity. Scouts had returned from the up river country and reported no signs of Indians, but on the night of August 31st, 1777 a party of three hundred and eighty-nine warriors stealthily approached the village, and supposing from lights in the fort that it was guarded, posted themselves for an ambushade the next morning. Early the following day a white man and negro were sent out to bring in some horses which were grazing in a field, who came across a party of six savages. They fled and the white man was shot down, but the negro fled to the fort and gave the alarm. Capt. Samuel Meason, who with Captain Ogle and some others were in the fort marched out with fourteen men, when they found themselves surrounded by a large body of Indians. They endeavored to retreat but were shot down one by one. Captain Meason, though badly wounded endeavored to reach the fort but was unable to do so, and concealed himself under some fallen timber until the battle was over. In the meantime Captain Ogle with twelve of his scouts sallied to the relief of those outside. They fell into the ambushade and met the same fate as their companions. Captain Ogle was able to conceal himself in the briars where he lay until the next day. Of the twenty-six men led out by these two officers, only three escaped death, and two of these were badly wounded. While this was going on the inhabitants were hastening to the fort, and the gates were scarcely closed before the Indians were upon them. Three men who had left the fort to join their comrades met the enemy advancing in two

ranks, their left flank extending to the river bank and their right to the woods. They ran back to the fort followed by a few random shots and a yell which made the valley ring. A few well directed rifle shots from the fort checked the advance of the Indians, but when the main body had been brought up a demand was made for surrender in the name of his Brittanic Majesty. An officer appearing at the window of a house said he had come with a large army to escort to Detroit such frontier inhabitants as would accept the terms offered by Governor Hamilton, namely renounce the cause of the Colonies and attach themselves to the interest of Great Britain. Protection was assured to all who would accept these terms, while those who refused would be left to savage vengeance. He read Hamilton's proclamation, and gave the inmates of the fort fifteen minutes to consider his proposition. Colonel Zane replied that they had consulted their wives and children, and that they were all resolved to perish sooner than place themselves under the protection of a savage army with him at the head, or abjure the cause of liberty and the colonies. The British Commander proceeded to depict in lurid colors the result of the obstinacy, but a shot from the fort caused his withdrawal, and the assault began.

There were in the fort but thirty-three men, another account says but twelve men and boys, to defend it against three hundred and eighty Indians, with the two terrible disasters of the morning to depress them. The Indians used the village as a cover, part of them behind the paling fence of Colonel Zane's yard, fifty or sixty yards from the fort, while a strong reserve was posted in the cornfield. Every man in the garrison was a sharpshooter, and made his shots tell, while the Indians did a great deal of wild firing against the fort and thus wasted their energy and ammunition. Shortly after dinner the Indians discontinued their firing and retired to the base of the hills. About 2:30 they again advanced on the fort, protecting themselves

as before. There was an impetuous attack on the south side, drawing the garrison to the two lower blockhouses, where they poured a destructive fire on the enemy. While this was going on, eighteen or twenty Indians, armed with rails and wooden bill-ets, rushed out of Zane's yard and attempted to force open the gate of the fort. Their design was discovered and after five or six had been shot down they retreated. They next attacked the fort simultaneously on three sides, the river side affording them no protection, and the battle raged furiously until evening. The rifles used by the settlers became so heated from continuous use that they were laid aside and recourse had to muskets, of which there was a supply in the storehouse. The battle lasted twenty-three hours, almost without intermission, women using guns alongside the men, while others engaged in moulding bullets; others loaded rifles and passed them to the defenders, while some engaged in cooking, furnishing provisions, water, etc. Each realized that it was a life and death struggle.

A runner had been dispatched early in the day to Fort Van Metre on Short Creek, and Holliday's fort at the Cove, asking for assistance, and about daybreak on the morning of the 2d Major Samuel McColloch, with forty-five mounted men from the former place, arrived at the fort. Though closely beset by the Indians, McColloch's men entered the gate, but their commander was surrounded and forced back, and galloped off in the direction of Wheeling Hill. The savages could have shot him, but they wished to take him alive, as he was one of the greatest fighters along the border. His name had been a terror, and anticipating the delight of taking him alive for torture they sped after him. He reached the top of the hill and turned to the left towards Short Creek, when he ran into a party of Indians. He turned back and met his original pursuers, with a third party, coming up the hill. He was now hemmed in on three sides, with an almost perpendicular precipice in front, leading to Wheeling

Creek. There was but a moment for decision. Taking his rifle in his left hand, and grasping his reins with the other, he urged his horse to the front of the bluff and leaped down the hill. It was a daring but successful chance. The noble steed with its rider went crashing through the underbrush and reached the bottom of the hill safe and sound. McColloch dashed across the creek and shouted defiance in response to the baffled cries of rage and disappointment which reached his ears.

By this time the Indians had become discouraged, and fearing they would be cut off by reinforcements, they concluded to retreat, so after burning all the houses and killing the live stock, they left as silently as they had come.

Capt. Andrew Swearingen, who was in command at Holliday's Cove when word came of the attack on Wheeling, collected fourteen volunteers and embarked in a large canoe. The night was dark and foggy, and fearing they might unknowingly pass Wheeling, they ceased rowing and drifted with the current. When daylight came, they found they had not made the distance expected and plied their oars vigorously. Soon they saw the blaze from the burning houses, and were uncertain whether the fort itself were not a heap of smoking ruins. Colonel Swearingen, Captain Bildeback and William Boshears volunteered to reconnoiter, and proceeding continuously soon reached the fort. It was still uncertain whether the Indians had departed or were lying in ambush, so the boatmen were cautiously guided into the fort, and a subsequent examination revealed the fact that they had indeed gone. The battle ground presented a grewsome sight. The twenty-three men who had been shot the preceding day were lying dead, many of them barbarously butchered with the tomhawk and scalping knife. Upwards of three hundred cattle, horses and hogs wantonly killed were lying around, the houses with their contents in ashes, for the settlers had not time to remove even their clothing to the fort. Of course, crops

were all destroyed, and the settlers had scanty fare that winter. Inside the fort not a man was killed, the loss of life occurring during the ambushade. The Indian loss was estimated at about one hundred. This was as much one of the battles of the Revolution as any contest on the Atlantic Coast, and for bravery and results accomplished the record is second to none. Shortly after, Captain Freeman came from the East and took command in this section, and was slain in an ambushade below Wheeling. Like Braddock, he knew nothing of Indian warfare, and declined to take advice.

General Hand marched from Fort Pitt in February, 1778, against Cuyahoga, to capture arms and supplies said to have been sent there from Detroit, but stopped at Salt Licks in what is now Mahoning County, after killing and capturing a few squaws. From this, it was called the "Squaw Campaign."

All through this year there is direct evidence that Governor Hamilton was stirring up the Indians to border raids, with a measure of success. General McIntosh was appointed by Washington to the command of the Western Department, and came to Fort Pitt in May. He built a fort at the mouth of Beaver and called it Fort McIntosh, and in October headed an expedition to the Tuscarawas, where he constructed Fort Laurens. The next year it was attacked by the Indians, and after a futile attempt to hold it the fort was abandoned and McIntosh relieved at his own request.

In the meantime, there was a man who was studying over a project which meant something more than the raiding of a few Indian towns in reprisal for border outrages, which at best afforded but temporary relief. It was to strike at the fountain head, reduce the British forts in the Western country and not only break the main-spring which was moving the savages, but conquer the country for the Americans, who thus far had only the most shadowy title to it. This man was George Rogers

Clark, a Virginian, then living at Harrodsburg, in the Kentucky country. As early as 1777 he had sent a couple of young hunters to Vincennes on the Wabash to ascertain just how strongly the French settlers in that section were attached to the British, to whom they had been subject since the treaty of 1763, although he disclosed nothing of his plans to them or to anybody else. They brought back word that the feeling was lukewarm at best, although they had a wholesome awe of the American backwoodsmen, concerning whom they had heard dreadful tales. That was all Clark wanted to know, and it being impossible to raise a sufficient force for his purpose from the scanty population of Kentucky, he started back to Virginia to lay the matter before Patrick Henry, the governor. Henry took up the project, but Virginia's resources were already taxed in the revolutionary struggle, and the peril of sending such a little army into the wilderness on such conditions were manifest. Then the matter could not be brought before the Assembly, for absolute secrecy was necessary. Finally Henry authorized Clark to raise seven companies of fifty men each, advanced some money, and gave him an order on the authorities of Pittsburgh for boats and supplies. Thomas Jefferson, George Mason and George Wythe agreed in writing to do their best to induce the legislature to give each soldier three hundred acres of the conquered land if they were successful. He was to take his men solely from the frontier countries beyond the Blue Ridge. The ostensible object of the expedition was the relief of Kentucky. He had great difficulty in getting men, local jealousies and the feeling that soldiers were needed more in the East than in Kentucky hindered him greatly. But he worked along amid all discouragements and, in May, 1778, he left Redstone, touching at Pittsburgh for supplies and came on down the river in clumsy flatboats. He had one hundred and fifty volunteers, with a number of settlers for Kentucky. On May 27 he reached the falls of the Ohio, where the

families who were with him formed a settlement, afterwards named Louisville, in honor of the French king who had lately become our ally. Here Clark disclosed the object of the expedition, and some desertions was the result, but the remainder, with a number of Kentuckians, hailed the adventure with enthusiasm.

Clark, having weeded out all the incompetents, left the falls on June 24th with four companies aggregating less than two hundred men, but each man a host. He rowed down the river to the mouth of the Tennessee, where he met a small party of American hunters, who gave him valuable information and undertook to guide him to the towns. On the evening of July 4th, after a rapid march through the wilderness, the party reached the Kaskaskia River. They waited in the woods until dark and then marched along the river, stopping within a mile of the town. The townspeople appear to have heard some rumor of an approaching force, but paid no attention to it, although Rocheblave, the commander, when he heard of Clark's gathering in Kentucky, wrote to Detroit for reinforcements, and also to be replaced by a commander of English birth, as the Indians were uncertain, and the Frenchmen awed by reports of the ferocity of the backwoodsman. Hamilton could not send reinforcements, but by the aid of Indians and creoles he had a respectable little army, three times the size of Clark's. An unusual exercise of generalship was necessary if anything was to be accomplished. Under cover of darkness Clark crossed the river and approached Kaskaskia, surrounding the town with one division of troops and lending the other up to the walls of the fort. A dance was in progress, and the sentries had left their posts to join it. A prisoner showed Clark a postern gate by the river, and, entering the fort, like Cyrus of old, he approached the revelers. While he was leaning silently against a doorpost watching the revelers, an Indian lying on the floor looked up and, seeing the stranger, sprang to his feet ut-

tering a war whoop. The dancing suddenly ceased, the women screamed, and the men rushed for the entrance. Clark did not move, but bade them "On with the dance," but to remember that they now danced under Virginia and not Great Britain. At this instant the French officers were seized, the streets secured, the people ordered to remain in their houses on pain of death, and by daylight everybody was disarmed. The French waited in silent terror, which Clark took no pains to diminish. Next morning a deputation of leading men called on Clark to beg for their lives, being willing even to go into slavery to save themselves and families. Clark saw his chance and embraced it. Although he had the people terrified, he knew that without their help he could not expect to hold the country with his little force. So he explained that it was not their design to enslave the people, and if they wished to become loyal citizens of the new republic they could do so, and the others might depart in peace. There was a prompt and enthusiastic response, led by the priest Pierre Gibault, to whom Clark had given immediate permission to open his church. Cahokia, a neighboring town, was next reached, and there was no trouble here, as the inhabitants had heard the news from Kaskaskia and were ready to acknowledge the new regime. Gibault volunteered to go to Vincennes and win over the people there, in which he was entirely successful, and an empire was gained without the loss of a man. But getting was not keeping, as Clark soon realized. He was in the midst of an unfriendly Indian country subject to British influence from Detroit, the terms of his men were expiring and they wanted to go home. By offering special inducements one hundred of them were persuaded to enlist for six months longer, and he succeeded in enlisting enough creoles to bring his four companies up to their original strength. By a mixture of firmness and conciliation he finally secured a favorable treaty with the Indians, and for a time at least there was peace in that country.

But Hamilton was not idle. A proposed expedition to Fort Pitt had been thwarted by Clark's movements, and now he proposed to recapture Vincennes. He missed no efforts to stir up the Indians, and on October 7 left Detroit with one hundred and sixty-seven regulars, which force was soon increased by accessions from the savages, so that when he reached Vincennes he had in all about five hundred men. Vincennes was not reached until December 17th, Hamilton's force having come by Lake Erie and the Maumee River, and then portaged to the Wabash, down whose waters he had floated. In the face of this force Helm, the commander, was promptly deserted by the creole militia, and being left with only two Americans surrendered, on condition that they should be treated with humanity. This agreement was kept, although the Indians plundered the fort and one house. The light-hearted French quickly transferred their allegiance to their present rulers, and Hamilton, with his five hundred men, felt very secure with Clark 240 miles away in the wilderness with only a hundred reliable soldiers. He was also near Detroit, his base of supplies, while Clark had no base whatever. Had he marched across the country he might have annihilated Clark, but the difficulties at that season seemed insuperable, and the idea that Clark would come his way never entered his head. But he did not know his man, and allowed the Indians to go home, as well as the Detroit militia, retaining thirty-four British regulars, forty French volunteers, and a dozen white Indian leaders, in a mixed company of about one hundred and sixty. He expected to take the field in the spring with over a thousand men, with artillery, reconquer the Illinois country and take Kentucky.

Clark knew he could not contend with the force that Hamilton proposed heading in the spring, and determined to forestall him. He learned that the Vincennes garrison had been reduced to eighty men, so gathering together a force of one hundred and seventy men he started, on February

7th, overland for that place. He had previously equipped a row galley with four small cannon and sent it to patrol the Ohio and Wabash, being the first gunboat on those rivers. We have not space to give a description of that march, it will be found in Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*. They had no tents, and waded or swam swollen streams, sometimes obstructed by ice, and in a little over a week reached the overflowed lands of the Wabash. As in the first expedition absolute secrecy was necessary, and as they were now near Vincennes they dared not fire a gun. The high water had driven away the game from the lowlands, and on the morning of the 20th the men had been without provisions two days. Clark kept up the spirits of his men, and one of the hunters killing a deer helped them out somewhat. Then they waded for three days in water often up to their chins, while the weak and fatigued were carried in canoes. Then there was a march of four miles through water, many on emerging falling flat on their faces from exhaustion, but, after much weary work, at last they saw the fort and town two miles away, which they hailed with as much joy as the crusaders did Jerusalem. A duck hunter having been captured gave the information that there was no suspicion of any enemy at hand, but that two hundred Indians had just come to town. This would make a force four times that of Clark's. He decided on a bold course, and sent the prisoner back to town with a message to the people to remain in their houses, and at sundown marched directly towards his foe, trusting to the dusk to conceal his numbers. He besieged the fort that night, and the next morning summoned it to surrender. While waiting for a reply, Clark's men took the opportunity of getting breakfast, the first for six days. Hamilton asked a three days' truce, which was refused, and the fort surrendered in the afternoon, with seventy-nine men. The Americans held this country until the close of the war, and secured it forever by the treaty of 1783. Clark risked his life and fortune in this

enterprise, and the only reward he ever received was a sword voted by the Virginia Legislature, which, it is said, he indignantly threw away.

In his army was a soldier named John McGuire, originally of Winchester, Va., who never returned. His widow, Mary McGuire, moved to Jefferson County in 1798 and settled on what is now the Infirmary farm, afterwards moving to the West, where she died, leaving a number of descendants here.

Col. Daniel Brodhead succeeded McLutosh in command of the Department of the West, and conducted an important campaign up the Allegheny against the Iroquois, in which several from this section took part. The following year, 1780, the Delaware Indians joined the British and planned two raids along the border. One division crossed the Ohio below Wheeling and took a large number of prisoners, but being alarmed at reports of concentration of settlers, a retreat was determined upon, it being first resolved to murder all their male prisoners. The unfortunate men and boys were lashed to trees and brutally tomahawked and scalped in the presence of their wives and families, whose cries and tears were mingled with their dying groans. Such events as this were well calculated to create a frenzy along the border which did not discriminate when the victim was a friendly Moravian or a merciless foe. To check these outrages Colonel Brodhead began preparing for an expedition to the Muskingum. There were projects of a more extensive one to Detroit, which would have effectually checked the border raids could it have been carried out, but that was beyond the resources of the colonies. To facilitate operations Colonel Brodhead concluded to call on the small garrisons at Fort Henry and Holliday's Cove, but the season wore away without anything being accomplished. However, in April, 1781, a force of three hundred men was gathered at Wheeling, and making a rapid march, surprised the Indians on the Muskingum where Coshocton now stands. Sixteen cap-

tured warriors were scalped by direction of a council of war, and the following morning an Indian called from the opposite side of the river for the "big Captain" (Brodhead), saying he wanted peace. Brodhead sent for his chief, who came over under a promise that he should not be killed, but it is said that when he got over he was tomahawked by the notorious Indian fighter Lewis Wetzell. After destroying a village a short distance below, the army started homeward up the Tuscarawas River towards Fort Pitt with twenty prisoners, all of whom were killed by the soldiers, except a few women and children, who were afterwards exchanged. Thus the massacre of the previous year was avenged.

On his return, Brodhead stopped at the Moravian villages of New Schonbrunn, Gnaddenhutten and Salem, in what is now Tuscarawas County, and advised them in view of their dangerous position to break up their settlements and accompany him to Fort Pitt, but they declined. It is said that a party of militia had resolved on destroying these villages, but were prevented by Brodhead and Colonel Shepherd, of Wheeling. Many of these same men came out with Williamson the following year, and satiated their thirst for blood.

In the summer of 1781 Colonel Lochry conducted a small expedition for the purpose of joining General Clark in the reduction of Detroit. It went down the river in boats, and shortly, below the mouth of Big Miami, was attacked by Indians from the shore. Colonel Lochry and forty-one of his command were killed, and the remainder captured, some of them being killed and scalped while prisoners. Among the members of this expedition were Capt. Thomas Stokely, the father of the late Gen. Samuel Stokely, of Steubenville, and Ensign Cyrus Hunter, great-grandfather of the late William H. Hunter, also of Steubenville, both of whom were among those who escaped with their lives. Captain Stokely gave an account of the affair to his son, M. S. Stokely, who in turn related it to Mr. Hunter. Captain Stokely was wounded by the

volley fired by the savages just after the boat landed, but fearing he would be killed if he showed evidences of disability, he assumed to be sound and was permitted to accompany the Indians on their march to Detroit. On the way, however, they camped and made preparations to burn him at the stake. Stokely was tied to the stake and the fire lighted, when he made the Masonic sign of distress. He was immediately taken from the stake and permitted to accompany the Indians. However, with Captain Boyd, he succeeded in making his escape, and a year after appeared before the council of war in Philadelphia, and it is recorded in the Archives of Pennsylvania that the two men "appeared before the council and, stating that they were refugees, were given provisions and clothing to aid them on their way to Westmoreland County." The Masonic sign as a means of relief from Indian torture is questioned by historians. Dr. Egle says he has heard of but one authentic case of an Indian recognizing the Masonic sign; this was a Canadian Indian. The grandson of Captain Stokely says that he had always understood from his father's with the party that massacred Colonel Lochry and his soldiers was a Canadian Indian, and if the Canadian Indians were Masons, the story has foundation. Besides, it is known that the Indians that slaughtered Lochry and his men at the mouth of the Miami were commanded by a white man, perhaps a British officer sent out from Detroit, for the British officers at Detroit kept in touch with all the patriot expeditions by means of Indian spies.

Events were now tending rapidly toward an event which shocked even the blunted sensibilities of the fierce border characters, and left a stain on the history of that period which will never be wiped out, the slaughter of the Christian Indians at Gnadenbutten, about fifty-five miles west of what is now Steubenville. We have seen that they had been warned of their danger by General Brodhead, but persisted in remaining in their homes, which were di-

rectly in the pathway of hostile forces from both sides, and charged with furnishing provisions to each in turn, which indeed they were obliged to do. In August, 1781, a force of three hundred warriors, accompanied by a British officer, appeared at their towns, and after remaining there a month compelled the Moravian missionaries and all their followers to go back with them to Sandusky. The object of this move was to enable the hostile tribes to reach the border without being observed and reported. This was noticed by General Brodhead, who took increased precautions. A raid was made on Wheeling in September, supposedly by the same force that abducted the Moravians, but beyond the burning of Colonel Zane's house it was unsuccessful.

When the Moravians were carried to Sandusky, their cattle, corn and other winter provisions were left behind. The missionaries were taken to Detroit and tried as American spies, but were acquitted and returned to Sandusky. Shortly after this, David Williamson, a militia colonel of Washington County, Pennsylvania, marched to the Muskingum to compel the removal of the missionaries, but found they had been anticipated by the other side. They captured a small party who had returned from Sandusky to gather some standing corn, and brought them to the settlements. They were immediately freed by General Irvine, who had been placed in command at Fort Pitt. The abandoned towns were made the resting place of warriors going to or returning from the Ohio with scalps and prisoners, as well as small pursuing parties from the east, and a few Christian Indians escaped from Sandusky, a combination of circumstances not calculated to encourage peace and good feeling. The winter of 1781-2 was cold, and provisions at Sandusky running short about a hundred of the converts obtained leave to go back to the Tuscarawas for supplies. At the same time, hostiles were sent to raid the border, with the expectation that their pursuers would follow them to the Tuscara-

was towns, when they would find the Christian Indians gathering corn and dispatch them. It was a deep laid scheme, concocted by the British authorities to embroil the settlers with the Indians. In February, 1782, a party of warriors crossed the Ohio at Mingo and at the present site of Steubenville, and took a number of captives on Raccoon and Buffalo Creeks in Pennsylvania. Alarm and exasperation became general, and work was begun towards organizing the expedition afterwards commanded by David Williamson. It was early in the season for raids of this kind, which created the belief that the raiders were either Moravians or warriors who had their winter quarters in their towns. The raiders attacked the house of Robert Wallace on Raccoon Creek during his absence, and carried off his wife and three children. Wallace, returning home and finding everything destroyed, his cattle shot and his family missing, raised a party of neighbors and started after the raiders, but a snow-storm hindered them from overtaking the savages, and they were obliged to return. The mother and infant were soon tomahawked, and the two boys carried to Sandusky, where the elder died. Arriving at Gnadenhutten, they found the Christians gathering corn to carry to their starving brethren in the Northwest. Hearing the story of the warriors, the peaceful Indians became alarmed and ordered the unwelcome visitors away. Before going, the latter bartered the dress they had taken from Mrs. Wallace to some young Indian girls for provisions. After their departure, the Christians called a council at Salem, when it was decided to remain and continue gathering the corn, trusting to their well known reputation for Christianity and peacefulness to insure their safety. It was agreed to begin preparations for the return with the corn for their famishing brethren on the Sandusky.

Colonel Williamson had gathered together about ninety men, who rendezvoused at Mingo Bottom on the night of March 2d, and the next morning started on their

march up Cross Creek. On the evening of the second day's march they arrived within a mile of Gnadenhutten and encamped for the night. Had they been a day later they would have found the place deserted, the Moravians were already binding up their packages for departure. On their way to the town on March 6th, the whites met a young half-breed, Joseph Shabosh, who had come out early in the morning to catch a horse. He was killed and scalped while pleading for his life on the ground of being a Christian and a son of a white man. The murderers proceeded towards the town, passing Jacob, a brother-in-law of Shabosh, who was in a cornfield tying up some sacks recently filled. He was concealed by the standing corn, although the whites were so close that he recognized some who were in the party who took the Christian Indians to Fort Pitt the preceding fall. He was about to hail a former acquaintance when he heard a rifle crack, and an Indian who was in a canoe on the river dropped dead. Jacob fled into the forest, where he concealed himself for twenty-four hours until the murderers had departed. The whites, seeing some Indians in a cornfield on the opposite side of the river, sent a detachment of sixteen men to induce them to come over. They approached them as friends, shook hands, and asked them to recross to the town and prepare to return with the party to Fort Pitt, promising to supply them with everything needed. Putting faith in these promises, the Indians went back without hesitation. The net was not yet quite complete. From a hill across the river, John Martin and his son, Christian Indians, observed the friendly motions in the town, and the son went over, while the father went to Salem to inform the brethren there of what was going on. The Salem Indians sent two men with Martin to Gnadenhutten, when Williamson appointed a party of whites to go back with them and invite all from the lower town up to Gnadenhutten. When the latter arrived opposite Gnadenhutten, they noticed blood in the sand and on a canoe that

was lying at the edge of the water. They had already surrendered all their weapons, under promise that they would be returned on their arrival at Fort Pitt. Reaching the town they found the inhabitants already confined preparatory to the slaughter, which was being arranged with as much coolness and deliberation as an ordinary feast. Having coralled their prey, the whites from professing friendship began to abuse the Indians, charging them with the responsibility of the border raids, pointing to pewter plates, cups, spoons, tea kettles, etc., as evidence of their robberies. It was useless to explain that they had bought these articles from the whites themselves. It was the fable of the wolf and lamb over again, and when the bloody dress of Mrs. Wallace was recognized, there was no further need of witnesses, and the unfortunates were ordered to prepare for death. They begged a short interval for preparation, and while they were saying their last prayers their captors discussed the manner in which they should be slain. Some favored burning them alive, while others were willing to allow mercy to the extent of killing them first and then burning them after scalping. Williamson appears to have been in favor of saving the captives, but his authority over the motley crowd was limited, and the most he could accomplish was to submit the matter to a vote. But eighteen out of the hundred favored sparing the lives of the prisoners, and they retired from the scene, calling the Almighty to witness that they washed their hands of the terrible crime about to be committed. It has always been difficult to get exact details of the terrible affair. Heckwelder says that the number killed exceeded ninety, all of whom except four were killed in the mission houses, they having been tied there and knocked in the head with a cooper's mallet. One man, taking up the mallet, began with an Indian named Abraham and continued knocking down until he counted fourteen; he then handed the mallet to one of his fellows and said, "My arm fails me; go on in the same way;

I think I have done pretty well." In another house, where mostly women and children were tied, Judith, an aged and pious widow, was the first victim. After this party had finished, as they thought, they retreated a short distance, but, on returning to view the dead bodies, they found one of them, named Abel, scalped and mangled, attempting to raise himself from the floor. Him they dispatched, and having set fire to the house, went off shouting and cursing.

Sixty-two grown persons were slain in this massacre, one-third of them being women, the remainder being children. Among the incidents in the first house was that of a boy named Thomas. He was knocked down and scalped, but only stunned, and on recovering and looking around saw another boy named Abel, alive but scalped, with blood running down his face. Thomas laid down as if dead, when a party came in and finished Abel by chopping his head with a hatchet. Thomas afterwards crept over the dead bodies to the door, and on getting out hid himself until dark, when he made his way to Sandusky. A boy who was in the house with the women, got down into the cellar with another boy, where they lay concealed until the butchery was over. After dark they tried to get out through a window. One succeeded, but the other stuck fast, and the building being set on fire he was burned to death. The two who escaped made their way to Sandusky. One of the whites took home with him a boy of eight years whom he brought up to manhood, when he returned to his tribe. So far as is known, these are the only ones who escaped the massacre in addition to the young man in the cornfield, although Mr. Hunter, in his *Pathfinders*, tells a romantic story of a young man named John Haverstock, who joined Williamson's force at Mingo, falling in love with a beautiful Indian maiden named "Sweet Corn" whom he found in the fields at Gnadenbutter, saved her life at the risk of his own, and married her, from whom the Haverstock family, of Bel-

mont County, and the late W. T. Campbell, were descended. The white renegade, Simon Girty, now comes to the front urging the Indian tribes to avenge the massacre. He cared nothing for the Gnadenhütten Indians, but as agent of the British viewed the slaughter with satisfaction, as it enabled him to stir up the spirit of revenge on the part of the tribes. And his task was not difficult. Although the Williamson raiders were allowed to march home without interruption, yet all along the border the tomahawk and the firebrand were soon busy. So far from the expedition striking terror into the savages the effect was just the opposite. While the warriors looked rather contemptuously on the Moravians, yet they were their relatives, and their slaughter called for bloody vengeance. Scalps taken were carried to the scene of the massacre, dried, painted red or black inside, with the picture of a bullet or hatchet in another color, to indicate how its owner died. A bunch of fagots on the smooth side represented death by fire. No human being resided in that valley for a number of years; the bones of the martyrs lay scattered around, and the spring blossoms of the fruit trees planted by the villagers exhaled their fragrance only for the benefit of the solitary wanderer—the beast of the forest. Ninety years after, a monument was erected on the spot, bearing the following inscription: "Here triumphed in death ninety Christian Indians, March 8, 1782."

There has been considerable effort to palliate this horrible massacre, and especially to discredit the comments and conclusions of Rev. Dr. Doddridge, the early historian of this valley, to the effect that the expedition was an irresponsible one, that "each man furnished himself with his own arms, ammunition and provisions," that "the murder of the Moravians was intended," that "no resistance from them was anticipated," that "in the latter end of the year 1781, the militia of the frontier came to a determination to break up the Moravian villages on the Muskingum," and

that "it (the massacre) was one of those convulsions of the moral state of society, in which the voice of the justice and humanity of a majority is silenced by the clamor and violence of a lawless minority."

This whole matter has been thoroughly investigated by William M. Farrar, of the State Archaeological Society, who sustains Dr. Doddridge in every particular. It is very probable that the latter secured most of his data from James Marshal, lieutenant of Washington County, Pennsylvania, at the time of the massacre, who would have had the ordering out of a regular military expedition had there been any such. About 1779, Colonel Marshal moved to Charlestown, Va., now Wellsburg, where he died in 1829. For years he was the neighbor of Dr. Doddridge, and when the latter's history was published, in 1824, they were intimate personal friends. Mr. Farrar also disposes of the Carpenter and impalement stories referred to later. That a strong public sentiment along the border palliated, if it did not attempt to justify the massacre, is undoubtedly true, although there were not wanting indignant protests, but eastward, as the details became known, the expression was one of almost universal horror. Whether Williamson held a commission as militia officer at the organization of the expedition is uncertain, although he did soon after. He was chosen commander after they had rendezvoused at Mungo, and that was his real authority. As Mr. Farrar says:

"The expedition was neither infantry nor cavalry, mounted nor dismounted, but a mixed crowd made up from that reckless and irresponsible element usually found along the borders of civilization, boys from eighteen to twenty years of age, who joined the expedition from love of adventure, and partly of such well known characters as Capt. Sam Brady, of West Liberty, Va., and at least one of the Wetzels from near Wheeling, who from their experience and well known bravery as frontiersmen, are said to have exercised very great influence in deciding the fate of the Indians. * * *

Each man provided his own horse, arms and provisions, and it was noisy, turbulent and disorderly from the start, and the authority exercised by Williamson over it, about equivalent to that usually conceded to the leader of an ordinary mob. Who suggested that the question whether the Indians should be killed or taken prisoners to Fort Pitt be submitted to a vote is not known, but the fact that he did so, only serves to show the extent of Williamson's authority. He is represented, by those who knew him personally, as a man of naturally pleasant and agreeable disposition, six feet in height, rather fleshy in his makeup, of florid complexion, and of 'too easy a compliance with public opinion,' as Doddridge says."

The story concerning John Carpenter is that about the time of the Wallace tragedy or very soon thereafter, he was captured on the waters of Buffalo Creek by six Indians, two of whom spoke good Dutch, and called themselves Moravians; that he was carried a prisoner to the middle Moravian town, where, among other things, he saw the bloody dress of Mrs. Wallace, which was said to have inflamed the spectators to the point of massacre. Now, John Carpenter was among the first, and, with the exception of Maxwell, already mentioned, possibly the first settler west of the Ohio River. He lived for several years on Buffalo Creek, ten or twelve miles east of the river, but becoming familiar through his hunting expeditions with the rich lands on this side, and foreseeing that the Indian titles would soon be extinguished, determined to secure a claim here. Accordingly, in the summer and fall of 1781, he cleared a piece of land and built a cabin at the mouth of Short Creek (afterwards the Bayless property). While thus engaged in September, he received warning of the second attack on Fort Henry, and hastily removed his family to the east side of the river to a place of safety. When the field was clear Carpenter returned to Ohio, and finishing his work late in the fall, went back to his home on Buffalo Creek with a full

supply of wild game for his winter provision. He then took a pair of horses and started to Fort Pitt in order to secure a supply of salt, and while on his way was captured, taken to the Moravian town, and started from there in charge of two of his captors, from whom he escaped and made his way back to Fort Pitt, but all this took place two months or more prior to February 17, 1782, when the Wallace cabin was destroyed, and the family carried off. We may add, that he returned to Short Creek the following summer, where his cabin was afterwards strengthened into a small block-house, known as Carpenter's fort. One day, while at work in his garden, he was fired at by an Indian in the woods and severely wounded. The Indian attempted to scalp him, but Mrs. Carpenter, a strong, resolute woman, came to the rescue, and made such vigorous resistance that her husband escaped into the cabin and the Indian fled. In 1801, Edward Carpenter, the oldest son of John Carpenter, took a government contract from Steubenville to the Wills Creek crossing of the Zane tract in Guernsey County, where the National Road could be reached, which is now the main county road leading from Steubenville westward. During the progress of his work he entered a quarter section of land in Section 26 of Township 11, range 6, where he resided until he died, January 12, 1828. His son, Edward, lived there until March 22, 1882, when he died at the age of eighty years. He gave the facts to Mr. Farrar, as related above, and is certainly better authority than simply vague reports frequently started by interested parties.

The story of finding the dead body of Mrs. Wallace impaled near Mingo, which so excited the settlers that they became frenzied, is another of those apocryphal tales of later origin. The Wallace cabin stood a short distance north of what was known as Briceland's cross roads, and the Indians committing the outrage reached it by crossing the Ohio River at the mouth of Yellow Creek, and following a trail along the dividing ridge between the waters of

King's Creek on the south, and those of Travis Creek on the north, and after killing the stock, plundering and burning the cabin, they retreated by the same route, taking Mrs. Wallace and her three children with them. The child proving an incumbrance to rapid travel, an Indian attempted to take it from her to kill it, but she resisted so vigorously that he became enraged and cleaved her skull with his tomahawk. The bodies of mother and child were carefully hidden, that they might not aid pursuit, and were not discovered until several years afterwards. This was, of course, some twenty miles north of Mingo, so the bodies could not have been discovered by the Williamson crowd, even if they had been impaled as stated. In fact, at this time, Robert Wallace snpossed his wife was still alive and a prisoner among the Indians, and he knew no better until nearly three years later, when an Indian trader who had been among the Wyandots at Sandusky, learned that his younger son, Robert, was still living, the elder having died, and that the mother and baby had been killed before reaching the Ohio River. From a letter dated October 21, 1782, more than eight months after the capture, it appears that Wallace, believing his wife to be alive, was making efforts through General Irvine to find out where she was and effect her recovery. He finally found the younger boy, and ascertaining from him the locality where the mother and child had been killed, searched for and found the remains, which he disinterred and reburied in the graveyard at Cross Creek Village. In 1792 he married Mary Walker, having five children, and died in 1808. His son, Robert, died in 1855 at the age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. Farrar has collected considerable testimony to show that this raid had been planned for months previous, and when it was over the participants did not come home rejoicing as soldiers from a glorious war, but quietly, if not secretly, and few of them would ever converse on the subject. We will conclude this painful subject with

the following from Mr. Farrar's article:

"A gentleman born in 1796 said that he was present at Burgettstown, Pa., in August, 1812, upon the day when volunteers were raised to march to Detroit to repel the British and Indians reported to be marching on the frontiers in consequence of Hull's surrender of the post at Detroit. It was a day of great excitement, and called together a large crowd of people from the surrounding country. Among other sights that drew the attention of a boy of sixteen years, he came across a crowd being entertained by an old man much the worse for liquor, who was singing maudlin songs, when some person said, 'Now, Uncle Sol, show us how they killed the Indians.' At once the old fellow's whole manner changed from the gay to the grave, and he began cursing the cowards who killed women and children. Presently he ran forward, making motions as if throwing a rope over the heads of those in front of him, and then running backwards as if dragging an object after him, seized the large stick held in his hands, and began beating an imaginary object, all the time howling and cursing like a demon, when somebody pulled him away, saying it was a shame. My informant learned that Uncle Sol had been at the Moravian massacre, and when in his cups would show how they killed the Indians, but when sober could not be induced to open his mouth on the subject. The men concerned in the affair returned to their homes, where many of them lived to a good old age and spent exemplary lives, a number having become ruling elders and leading members in the churches at Cross Creek, Upper Buffalo and other places. And it is a curious fact that in the great religious movement that swept over western Pennsylvania during the latter part of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, many of these men were active and leading participants, and that the great religious movement had its origin at Vance's Fort and among the same men with whom the Moravian massacre originated. But time has drawn the veil of

oblivion over their names, and nothing could now be gained by removing it."

We may digress a moment to follow the fate of one of the authors of this massacre. It will be remembered that the first blood shed was that of Joseph Shabosh, who was tomahawked and scalped by Charles Builderback. He was a Virginian, and settled near Carpenter's fort at the mouth of Short Creek in this county. He was with Crawford's army, but came home safely. Seven years after, in 1789, his cabin was attacked by Indians, and Builderback and his brother captured. His wife hid in the bushes, but Builderback was ordered to call her by name, or they would kill him then and there. He did so, and she kept silent, but being warned of her husband's fate if she did not respond she came out, and the two were carried off, the brother having escaped. Near the Tusenrawas the Indians separated into two bands, one taking Builderback towards Gnadenhuttten, and the other going with his wife farther up the stream to where Uhrichsville now stands. Shortly after the others came up, and one of them threw into her lap the scalp of her dead husband. She swooned away, and when she recovered the scalp was gone. She was taken to the Miami Valley, where she remained nine months, but was finally ransomed and returned to her Jefferson County home. In 1791 she married John Green and removed to Fairfield County, where she died in 1842, giving birth to the first white child in that county. Builderback's body was found a short distance from where he had killed Shabosh. It was terribly mutilated, and it was the evident intention to burn him alive, but the pursuit was too close to permit it. Shabosh's relatives had been following Builderback for seven years, and the last direct victim of the massacre paid retributive justice for the murder of the first.

If the authors of the outrage at Gnadenhuttten imagined that their action would strike terror into the Indian tribes, or that the massacre of their peaceful relatives would be viewed with indifference by the

warriors they were soon destined to discover their mistake. The infuriated Delawares, Shawanese and Wyandots made the border a perfect inferno. Crossing the Ohio large and small bodies penetrated into Virginia and Pennsylvania carrying destruction and death in their most terrible forms. The little forts or blockhouses which dotted the country were crowded with refugees. In some places a single blockhouse with a cabin outside constituted the whole fort. The fields were worked by parties guarded by sentinels, and everybody was prepared for instant combat. The horrible sights connected with Indian warfare, the terrible strain from which there seemed no prospect of release could not fail to have its effect, even on those settlers inclined to peace and justice. "It would seem" says Boddridge, "that the long continuance of the Indian war had debased a considerable portion of our population to the savage state of our nature. Having lost so many of their relatives by the Indians, and witnessed their horrid murders and other depredations upon so extensive a scale, they became subjects of that indiscriminating thirst for revenge which is such a prominent feature in the savage character."

Such a condition of things could not continue. The border must be defended or abandoned, and the only way to accomplish the former was the organization of an expedition into the Indian country of such character and strength as would be able to inflict such punishment on the savages as would stop the border raids. To this end General Irvine called a conference of leading men at Fort Pitt on April 5, for devising a general plan of operations that would be effective. Cornwallis had surrendered, and the war in the east was virtually ended, but in the west the contest raged with as much virulence as ever. There was talk of patrolling the river front from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, and a project was broached of a large body of settlers emigrating to Ohio and setting up a new state as a barrier to future raids. The futility of both of these schemes was obvious, and the matter fin-

ally narrowed down to an organized expedition against Sandusky. Dr. Doddridge characterizes this "as a second Moravian campaign, as one of the objects was that of finishing the work of murder and plunder with Christian Indians at their new establishment on the Sandusky. The next object was that of destroying the Wyandot towns on the same river." In this statement the worthy clergyman has allowed his righteous indignation to get the better of his judgment. There is no evidence of an intention to repeat the Gnadenhntten tragedy so far as peaceful Indians were concerned, although doubtless there were not a few in the party with whom the life of an Indian, whether Christian or otherwise, would not have been safe for a moment. But the expedition in contrast with the previous one, was of a military character, ordered by the military authorities, and intended to break the military power of the enemy, so that the border might have peace and security.

May 20th was the date set for the meeting of the different members of the expedition at Mingo Bottom, but it was the 24th before all had gathered there for organization. On the evening of that day John Rose, who had been sent by General Irvine as an aide to the commander of the expedition wrote to the General that they had four hundred and eighty men, gathered from Washington and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania and the Virginia Pan Handle. Officer Rose, who was very reticent concerning himself had already rendered valuable service to the American cause during the Revolution, and rendered most efficient aid during this ill fated expedition. It turned out later that he was a Russian nobleman—Baron Gustavus H. Rosenthal, of Livonia,—who, having killed another in a duel had fled from Russia, and sought safety, first in England and then in America. He entered the army as a hospital steward, but General Irvine becoming interested in him he was transferred and advanced, until, as a lieutenant, he became the aide of that officer. He served with fidelity until the close of the war, without

revealing his true name or rank, and then by permission he returned to Europe, was regarded with favor by the Emperor Alexander, and became Grand Marshal of the province of Livonia.

There was a lively contest for officers of the expedition, two hundred and thirty-five votes being cast for Col. William Crawford, as commander, and two hundred and thirty for David Williamson the leader of the previous expedition to Gnadenhntten. Williamson was second in command with the title of major, with Thomas Gaddis, John McClelland and Major Brinton ranking officers in the order named. We have two pretty full accounts of this expedition, the first by Dr. Doddridge, who no doubt got most of his information from participants, and one by C. W. Bntterfield, published in 1873, in which is much new matter gleaned from official records and from notes kept by the late Robert A. Sherrard, of Steubenville.

Colonel Crawford, who commanded the expedition was a Revolutionary officer of high standing, and the special friend of Washington. Details having been arranged early on the morning of Saturday, May 25, the army in four columns, began its march from Mingo Bottom, in the straightest direction, through the woods, for Sandusky, distant one hundred and fifty miles. The route lay through what are now the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Ashland, Richland and Crawford. The whole distance, except about thirty miles, was through an unbroken forest. The only indication of civilization—and that a very sad one—in all the region traversed, was the wasted missionary establishments in the valley of the Muskingum. As the cavalcade moved up over the bluff, an almost due course west was taken, striking at once into the wilderness, now deepening and darkening around it. The army progressed rapidly at first, moving along the north side of Cross Creek, which had already received its name. After leaving what is now Steubenville Township, it passed through the

present townships of Cross Creek and Wayne, Jefferson County, and German Township, Harrison County, to the summit where the town of Jefferson now stands. The Panhandle Railroad follows this trail for about fifty miles. From this point a straight course would have led them into what is now Carroll County, but their horses had tired under the heavy loads in the hills and swamps, so they inclined southward into a more level although a more dangerous country. This alternative was accepted by Crawford with great reluctance, as his policy was to avoid Indian trails, relying for success upon effecting a surprise. Otherwise, he would have followed "Williamson's Trail" from Mingo to the Muskingum, which led a considerable distance south, near where Smithfield and Cadiz now stand. Doddridge says he did follow this trail, but Butterfield shows otherwise. But he might as well have followed it, so far as surprising the Indians was concerned. They had their spies in the wooded hills overlooking Mingo from the day that the army began assembling, watching every movement. They knew the plans of the commander as they were talked over in the councils of war, and therefore the Indian forces at Sandusky were prepared for the onslaught. The Indians and British in that battle were commanded by Capt. William Caldwell, Chief in command; Captain Elliott, Captain McKee, Captain Grant, Lieutenant Turney, Lieutenant Clinch, and Simon Girty.

On Monday night the 27th several of the men lost their horses, and were sent back home as they would impede the march of the army. It had been calculated that the army could reach Sandusky in about seven days, but it was Tuesday the 28th when it reached the Tuscarawas towns. In the preceding four days the army had made only sixty miles, but now that the country was more level and open better time was expected. The horses found abundant provender from the unharvested corn fields of the Moravians. Up to this time not an Indian had been seen, and Crawford held the

delusive belief that his expedition had not been discovered, although spies had been hovering on the flanks and rear ever since he had left Mingo. During the evening two savages were noticed near the camp who were fired upon without effect. Of course secrecy was out of the question now, even if it had ever been necessary. There has been considerable discussion about the spies discovering at Mingo, after the army left, writing on trees and scraps of paper that "no quarter was to be given to any Indian, whether man, woman or child." Doddridge gives credence to these as proving that the object of the expedition was indiscriminate slaughter like the preceding one, while Butterfield discredits the statement in toto. We have seen that the expedition, although made up of volunteers who furnished their own horses, etc., was a military one in the strict sense of the word, and although Irvine's instructions were "to destroy with fire and sword (if practicable) the Indian town and settlement at Sandusky," yet this instruction when taken in connection with the context can hardly be construed as an order for wholesale massacre of non-combatants. On the other hand Williamson and many of the members of the first expedition were in this party, and during the four or five days they were gathering at Mingo may easily have indulged in considerable reckless talk, for reticence was not a border virtue. Just what the results would have been had the expedition been successful we cannot say, but as the record stands we cannot charge those who inaugurated or commanded the expedition with the intention of repeating the Gnadenbutten outrage.

On June 2nd the army reached the Sandusky River within twenty five miles of its destination. Two days later the mouth of Little Sandusky was reached, and during that day the Wyandot town, near Upper Sandusky. The town was there, but not a single inhabitant. Some of the volunteers thought the Indians had removed to Lower Sandusky, forty miles south. Crawford ordered a halt for consultation, and started

on a march in search of the foe. Zane and others urged an immediate return. Provisions were getting low, and the absence of the enemy looked ominous. It was believed the Indians were concentrating and only waiting for the most favorable opportunity to fall on the army in overwhelming numbers and annihilate it. It is estimated that the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawanese mustered 1,100 warriors at that time, who with a company of British rangers and artillery from Detroit would make a most formidable force. Crawford coincided with Zane's views, and it was decided to continue the march that afternoon but no longer. Soon an advance guard came upon a party of Indians beyond a small grove which stood on a slight elevation, and immediately fell back on the main body. An advance was ordered and the grove secured after some brisk firing, which continued until sunset. The day was hot, and the soldiers suffered much from thirst, the river being over a mile distant. John Sherrard, father of the late Robert A. Sherrard, and grandfather of Hon. R. Sherrard, of Steubenville, went in search of water, his gun having become useless from forcing a bullet into the barrel without powder. He found a stagnant pool where a tree had been blown down, where he quenched his thirst, and during the balance of the day traveled back and forward carrying water to the men while the bullets flew thickly around him.

When evening came Crawford was in possession of the field, with five killed and nineteen wounded men. The Indians had suffered much more severely, but they were not dispirited, as they were expecting reinforcements in the morning, white as well as red. But little was done during the next day except desultory firing, Crawford intending a night attack. During the afternoon, however, a company of mounted men was seen approaching which proved to be Butler's British rangers from Detroit. Indian reinforcements were also arriving, and it was soon evident that any attack was out of the question. There was nothing to do

but retreat. The killed were buried and fires burned over their graves to prevent discovery. Of the twenty wounded, seven were dangerously so, and biers were prepared for conveying them. The others were mounted on horse-back, and placed in the centre, the army marching in four lines.

In order to deceive the Indians the army first moved towards Sandusky. Fire was opened on them, but the uncertainty as to whether the retreat was real or feigned, together with the general disinclination of the Indians for night attacks, doubtless saved the borderers from annihilation. The army turned during the night and found its old trail, but when the roll was called the next morning only three hundred answered. Among the missing were Colonel Crawford, the Commander, Dr. John Knight, and John Slover, the guide. Williamson now took command and with the able assistance of John Rose continued the retreat. They were attacked by a party of Indians on Olentanay Creek in what is now Crawford County on June 6, but succeeded in beating off their assailants with a loss of three killed and eight wounded. There was but little further annoyance, and the expedition reached Mingo on the 13th where they were joined by several of the missing ones, some of whom had arrived two days before. Opposite Mingo on the evening of the 13th the troops went into camp for the last time. The next day they were discharged, and the twenty day campaign was ended.

Various causes have been assigned for the failure of this expedition, but there seems to have been one cause common to nearly all these movements, namely, venturing far into the enemy's country, with an inadequate force and no base of supplies. If intended for a campaign the expedition was far too weak, it was certain to be overwhelmed; if intended simply as a raid a smaller force of picked men would probably have been better. True Clark had accomplished wonders with a smaller force, but his genius enabled him to take advantage of conditions which did not exist in Ohio.

We shall here refer to the fate of some

of the missing ones. Crawford had gone back to hurry up some stragglers, and was unable to overtake the army owing to the weariness of his horse. He met Dr. Knight and two others, and the next day came across several additional. When near the present site of Leesville on the south side of the Sandusky they met several Indians who had ambuscaded them. One Indian took Crawford by the hand and another Knight. They were taken to the Delaware camp a mile distant with nine other prisoners, two having been killed and scalped. On June 10th Crawford was taken to Half King's town where he met Simon Girty and offered him a thousand dollars to spare his life. Girty temporized but either could not or would not do anything, and Captain Pipe and the other chiefs determined to hasten Crawford's death. He was taken to the old town on the morning of June 11th with Knight and the other prisoners, their faces painted black, indicating death at the stake. Here five prisoners were tomahawked by boys and squaws and Knight turned over to some Shawanese Indians. Crawford and Knight were taken to Pipe's village, and in the afternoon the former was stripped and tied to a stake, a fire burning about seven feet distant. The rope had sufficient play to allow him to walk around the stake or sit down. In the crowd of about one hundred present there was said to have been a British officer in disguise. It is not necessary to relate his tortures in detail, the account is to be found in numerous publications. Knight was taken past the spot the next day where he saw the charred bones of the commander, around which the Indians had danced all night. Probably the most horrible part of the whole affair was when Crawford fell unconscious. After every imaginable torture he was scalped, and a squaw poured live coals in the open wound, causing him to get up and walk around once more.

Knight succeeded in escaping during his journey to the Shawanese town, and reached Fort Pitt on July 4. Slover also

escaped and reached the Ohio River in safety.

We have already referred to the work of John Sherrard in connection with the battle of the Sandusky. Sherrard overtook the main body of the army just before the latter left the woodland again to thread its way in the open country, in what is now Crawford County. His story is a melancholy one. In company with Daniel Harbaugh, after having become separated from the division to which he belonged, just as the retreat commenced the evening before, he had followed as best he could, the main body of the troops, making, however, very slow progress, owing to the darkness which rendered it exceedingly difficult to keep the trail of the retreating forces. It was a fortunate circumstance that the two followed in the rear of the division moving to the southwest from the field of battle, for had they taken the track of McClelland's party which led between the camps of the Delawares and Shawanese, both doubtless would have been killed or captured. Not long after sunrise the next morning they gained the woods, and moving along the trace on the east side of the Sandusky, some distance south of where the old town formerly stood, Sherrard, who was riding in advance of his companion, saw an Indian a short distance away on his left. He immediately dismounted and got behind a tree, calling at the same time to his companion to place himself in like posture of defense. Harbaugh had not been quick enough to discover the Indian, for in getting upon the exposed side of the tree, he was immediately shot by the savage, exclaiming as he gradually sunk down in a sitting posture, 'Lord, have mercy upon me, I am a dead man!' and immediately expired. As soon as the smoke of the Indian's gun had cleared away, the savage was discovered by Sherrard, running as if for life, doubtless expecting a shot from the latter; but he had already escaped from the reach of a bullet. At the sight of Harbaugh's pale face his friend was greatly

moved; more unmanned than at any of the scenes witnessed during the battle. After a moment to collect his thoughts, Sherrard stripped the saddle from his dead companion's horse and turned the animal loose. He then relieved his own horse from a very uncomfortable packsaddle and put in its place the saddle of Harbaugh. Mounting and taking a parting glance at the prostrate form of his companion, still in a sitting posture, he rode sadly onward. Sherrard had proceeded on the trail not a very great distance when he made the discovery that in the excitement of the moment he had neglected to disengage from the packsaddle a supply of provisions which were rolled up in a blanket. He resolved to retrace his steps and secure the provisions. Upon returning to the place where Harbaugh was shot, a shocking spectacle was presented to his view. The Indian had returned and had scalped the lifeless soldier and then made off with his horse, gun and bridle. Sherrard's packsaddle and blanket had not, however, been discovered by the savage; Sherrard having secured his provisions, again resumed his journey, overtaking the retreating army without again encountering an enemy, and was cordially greeted by his companions in arms.

Martin Swickard and Michael Myers, two subsequent settlers in Jefferson County were also with this expedition. Swickard and Myers were together during a portion of the retreat, and had many hardships and adventures. At the loan exhibition connected with the centennial held at Steubenville in 1897 J. A. Swickard, a grandson of Martin had on view the powder horn carried by his grandfather. The horn was etched with a crude representation of British arms, and was probably captured from an Indian.

Michael Myers died, it is said at the age of 107 years. He was born at Winchester, Va., in 1745, and in 1771 settled on Pigeon Creek, Pa. After the Gnadenhütten massacre he was one of those patrolling the west bank of the Ohio from Mingo to Yellow Creek. He was a captain of scouts in the

Crawford Expedition, and when separated from the army, found himself surrounded by a horde of yelling savages. Such was his immense strength and fleetness that he succeeded in escaping, rifle in hand, only to be met by another band, in fighting which he was wounded in his leg by an arrow. Pulling this out, he hastened onward, only to be again surrounded by a still larger party of Indians, and here he had to fight. Clubbing with his rifle he managed to keep them at a distance, but was finally struck by a tomahawk on the neck and again on the elbow, which forced him down upon his hands and knees. He was almost in the grasp of the Indians, when by a superhuman effort he raised himself and dashed through the ranks of the savages at full speed. In endeavoring to find the army he came across a companion scout who was wounded in the hip, and who was fearful of being left to die alone. Myers tried to assist him, and finally got him into a swamp, and then, hearing Indians approaching, was obliged to leave him to his fate. While in the swamp Myers got his rifle and ammunition so wet they were worthless, and he threw them away. He arrived at Fort Henry without further adventure. He always felt like killing an Indian after this whenever he met one, and would not attend an "Indian Show" for that reason. Myers made eleven trips to New Orleans on flatboats and returned overland through an almost unbroken wilderness. He made his last trip near the close of the last century. He and his brother were stricken with the yellow fever at New Orleans. The brother died and Michael was robbed of \$1,600. About 1795 he located on land purchased by him on Croxton's run above Toronto and in 1799 built a log cabin on the bank of the Ohio near the mouth of the run. In 1800 he brought his family in a flatboat from what is now Monongahela City and became one of the first settlers. This boat served many years as a ferry boat. In 1808 he built a grist mill on Croxton's Run, which ran until 1861. At about the same time he built a stone house, the first of the

kind in this part of Ohio, thirty by forty feet, which was kept as a hotel for forty years.

The disaster to the Crawford expedition naturally encouraged the savages to renewed efforts, and in August a grand council was held at Chillicothe resulting in the siege of Fort Henry on September

11th, which was saved by the celebrated powder exploit of Elizabeth Zane.

The accounts of the defeat of General St. Clair in 1791 and the victory of Wayne in 1794, which resulted in the treaty of Greenville extinguishing all Indian titles to this part of Ohio are very interesting, but foreign to the purpose of this work.

CHAPTER VII

PIONEER SETTLERS

Their Environment and Their Perils—Maxwell's Cabin and Massacre—Trouble With the Authorities—Thrilling Incidents—Last Indian Battle—Climate and Early Social Customs.

To give a detailed history of the early attempts at settlement in Jefferson County and the adventures of the pioneers would require several volumes instead of one, so that we must in most cases be content with mere references. Reference has already been made to Maxwell's cabin at Rush Run in 1772 as probably the first effort in this direction. He returned here in 1780, bringing with him a young bride. Another cabin was erected and a small patch cleared for corn. They made friends with the Indians who called Mrs. Maxwell the "Wild Rose," and the red men while stealing from everybody else did not molest the Maxwells. The border troubles increasing, most of Maxwell's neighbors erected blockhouses as places of refuge and stored them with arms and provisions. He, however, considered himself safe, and soon a daughter was born and named Sally. When the daughter was about three years old the parents made a visit to Fort Henry, leaving her in charge of a young man who was visiting them. They intended remaining two days, but alarmed by a reported uprising of the Indians they returned home to bring their visitor and their daughter to the post. As they drew near their cabin the air became thick with smoke, and when they entered the cleared ground, and looked for their home, no home was there. Instead burn-

ing logs and smoking ruins; around the ground was trodden with many feet of moccasined men. A tomahawk smeared with fresh blood lay among the embers, and near by lay the charred remains of their late visitor, but not a trace could they discover of their daughter. There seemed no doubt that Sally was dead, and the mother was so crazed by the terrible calamity, that snatching the hunting knife from her husband's belt, she almost severed her head from the body. All the settlers had assembled at Fort Henry; they were soon notified by the infuriated husband, and decided to follow the trail of the savages, but during the first night heavy rains fell, causing all traces of the trail to disappear and the baffled party were obliged to return in order to defend their own homes and families. Then it was that Maxwell swore to be avenged, and single-handed for months he shadowed the red murderers through the dim forest until his grudge had been glutted a hundredfold, and his name inspired as much terror among the Indians as that of Simon Kenton or Lewis Wetzel. Maxwell did not appear again in this vicinity until about the time Fort Stenben was completed by Captain Hamtramck, in February, 1787. Colonel Zane recommended him to the captain as a scout for the new fort. Zane said his

eye was keener and his tread lighter than those of the most wily savage. He rivaled even that subtlest of Indian hunters, Lewis Wetzel. It was on a scouting expedition from this fort that he met the party of Indians who had fired upon John Wetzel and a companion, who were going down the river in a canoe, and not obeying the command of the Indians to stop, Wetzel was shot through the body. He saved his friend, who was mortally wounded, from further outrage by directing him to lie in the bottom of the canoe, while he paddled beyond the reach of the savages. He died upon reaching the shore, and his death was terribly avenged by his son. Maxwell, who had acquired the habit of loading his gun while at a full run, was chased by this same party from tree to tree, until he had killed three of the six, and the others thinking him always loaded, left him. Maxwell returned to the fort that night with three scalps. He is said to have been surprised and captured by a party of Indians who had closely watched his movements. He was taken alive to their encampment, and after the usual rejoicing over the capture of a noted enemy he was made to run the gauntlet, after which he was blackened and tied to a stake while the fires were kindled. Just as the savages were about to begin the torture, a heavy rain put out the fire. The Indians concluded not to finish the torture that day, and so postponed it. During the night they taunted the "soft stepper," as he was called by them, who was bound to a log by a buffalo thong around his neck, and his hands were bound to his back with cords. At last those watching him fell asleep, and Maxwell began trying to loose the cords, and soon extricated one of his arms. It was but the work of a few minutes for him to pull the strap binding him to the log over his head, and quietly getting a pair of moccasins and a jacket from one of his watchers, he sneaked away to where the horses were corralled, and selecting the first horse he came across, he was soon far away. It was not long until he was again on the trail of another band

of Indians led by Simon Girty. He abandoned the pursuit, however, and was not again actively engaged in Indian warfare until the campaign of 1790, when he acted as a scout for General Harmar. After St. Clair's defeat the next year he returned home and fished along the banks of the Ohio until he joined Wayne, and was a scout in the battle of Fallen Timbers. It was during Wayne's campaign that he discovered that his daughter had not been burned in his cabin twelve years before, but had been taken by a chief and by him sold to wandering Hurons, who had been expelled by the Iroquois, to the territory at about the headwaters of the Mississippi. He also learned that she was still living among the Hurons. No sooner did he hear this from an Indian of the Huron tribe than he set out for their land. He had no doubts, no fears, that she was not his daughter. How he identified her is not known, but in the course of a year after his departure he returned, bringing with him a beautiful and well-proportioned girl of about sixteen years of age. She could speak no word of English and had no recollection of her former home. After she had become reconciled to her father and was able to speak his language, she told how her life had been spent among the Hurons, where her beauty and white skin had made her almost a goddess. She had always thought herself a daughter of the chief and had often wished that she could darken her skin and hair so she could more resemble the other maidens of the tribe. Although knowing nothing of the ways of civilized society, Sally was not by any means totally unaccomplished. Her adopted father had taught her to fear the great spirit, speak the truth and to bear pain without a murmur. She learned that the important part of the Indian woman's duty was to raise the vegetables needed for food, to prepare savory dishes of venison and other game, to make their garments, ornamenting them with uncommon skill and taste, and to manufacture baskets. She knew all the herbs, roots and barks that observation and tradition had taught the

Indian to employ in the cure of diseases; all the trees and shrubs were known to her by the Indian name, and she was skilled in domestic surgery. For a long time she pined for the freedom of her Indian home, but the kindness and patience of the matrons living near Fort Henry, finally weaned her away from all inclination to return. Her father, now declared peace between him and the red man.

Maxwell's early settlement was soon followed by others, which were not regarded as legalized by the government. After Congress issued orders for the settlers who had squatted on the west bank of the Ohio to remove until titles could be had from the Indians and then disposed of to settlers in a proper way, Colonel Harnar sent a detachment of troops down the river to dislodge all who refused to obey the order. This detachment was under command of Eusign Armstrong who made report April 12, 1785. He crossed the Little Beaver on April 1, and dispossessed a family. Four miles below he found families living in sheds, but they having no raft on which to transport their goods, he gave them until the 31st, in which to leave. At the mouth of Yellow Creek he dispossessed two families and destroyed their cabins with fire. On the 3rd he dispossessed eight families. On the 4th he arrived at Mingo, where he read his instructions to Joseph Ross, who would not believe the instructions came from Congress; neither did he care from whom they came, he was determined to hold possession; if his house were destroyed he would build another, or six more, for that matter, within a week. "He also," says the report of Armstrong, "cast many reflections on the honorable, the Congress and the commissioners and the commanding officer." Armstrong said he considered him a dangerous man, took him prisoner and sent him to Wheeling under guard. The other settlers, who seemed to be tenants under Ross, were given a few days' time, at the end of which they promised to leave. On the evening of the 4th Charles Norris, with a party of armed men,

arrived at the ensign's quarters and demanded his instructions; but they were soon convinced and lodged their arms with the officer. Armstrong learned from Norris that a large body of armed settlers had assembled eleven miles below, ready to resist his orders. On the 5th Armstrong arrived at the Norris settlement. He informed Norris that if the order were resisted he would fire on the settlers, and he ordered his men to load. However, the settlers finally laid down their arms and agreed to remove to the east side of the river on the 19th. The names of the first settlers whose cabins were scattered throughout this region were as follows: Thomas Tilton, John Nixon, Henry Cassill, John Nowles, John Tilton, John Fitzpatrick, Daniel Menser, Zephania Dunn, John McDonald, Henry Froggs, Wiland Hoagland, Michael Rawlings, Thomas Dawson, Thomas McDonald, William Shiff, Solomon Delong, Charles Ward, Frederick Lamb, John Bigdon, George Weleams, Jessie Edgington, Nathaniel Parremore, Jessie Parremore, Jacob Clark, James Clark, Adam Hause, Thomas Johnson, Hanant Davis, William Wallace, Joseph Redburn, Jonathan Mapins, William Mann, Daniel Kerr, William Kerr, Joseph Ross, James Watson, Abertious Bailey, Charles Chambers, Robert Hill, James Paul, William McNees, Archibald Harben, William Bailey, Jones Amspoker, Nicholas Decker, John Platt, Benjamin Reed, Joseph Goddard, Henry Conrod, William Carpenter, John Goddard, George Reno, John Buchanan, Daniel Mathews.

In the fall of the same year (1785) they returned, and rebuilt the cabins, and were found in possession by General Butler, who, accompanied by James Monroe, afterward President, was sent out to again warn them off.

Joseph Ross with his wife and son Jacob settled on Mingo Bottom in 1784, and made their abode in the hollow stump of a sycamore tree located on the Wells, now the Wabash farm. Here it is claimed was born the first white child in Jefferson County,

although this is disputed by Rev. R. M. Coulter, who in a note to the *Cadiz Republican* dated October 31, 1895 declared that Jesse Long was born on Short Creek in 1776 and died in 1882. Ross was building his cabin when his child was born who became a fine specimen of physical manhood. His brother was with Van Buskirk in his Indian fight, and shot an Indian in the back, and tried to get his scalp, but the Indian dived beneath some driftwood and roots of a tree. Absalom married Annie Edsell, of Brooke County, Virginia, and died in 1867. Joseph Ross while returning home from a visit to Bezeleel Wills in Steubenville in 1806 was struck and killed by a falling tree during a storm.

Joseph Tilton came to the Ohio country from Pennsylvania in 1776, and settled on land near the site of Tiltonville. He became an expert scout and was at two of the sieges of Fort Henry. After the survey he bought the land, on which he continued to live up to the time of his death, when it was divided among his children. His son, Caleb Tilton, in his boyhood, was looked upon as the first white child born in Jefferson County, the date of birth being previous to 1784, at which time Absalom Ross was born. The farm on which Tilton settled is now owned by William Medill.

Others followed and settled at Warrenton and Tiltonville, and in the year 1785 there were large settlements at these points, and many of their descendants are living on the lands then taken by their ancestors—the Maxwells, McClearys, Tiltons, and McCormacks.

The father of Ephraim Cable settled at the mouth of Island Creek in 1785, where Ephraim was born the same year, and until recently was noted as the first white child born in the county. The father built a blockhouse, where he lived and reared the elder children of a family of twelve. Ephraim Cable served in the War of 1812, and his name is connected with above Steubenville.

Lewis Wetzel, the famous German In-

dian scout, lived at Mingo from 1783 to 1786. His exploits would fill a large volume. He killed an Indian at the mouth of the Muskingum and escaped back to Mingo. General Harmar sent a file of soldiers after him, who arrived at Mingo during a shooting match, of which an eye witness says:

"A company of men could as easily have drawn Beelzebub out of the bottomless pit as to take Lewis Wetzel, by force, from the Mingo bottom settlement. As soon as the object of Captain Kingsbury's visit was known, it was determined to ambush the captain's barge, and kill him and his company. Happily Major McMahan was present to prevent this catastrophe, who prevailed on Wetzel and his friends to suspend attack until he should pay Capt Kingsbury a visit; perhaps he could induce him to return without making the proposed arrest. With reluctance they agreed to suspend the attack until McMahan should return. The resentment of Wetzel and his friends was burning with fury. 'A pretty affair, this,' said they, 'to hang a man for killing an Indian when the Indians are killing our people every day.' Major McMahan informed Kingsbury of the disposition of the people in the Mingo settlement, and assured him that if he persisted in the attempt to seize Wetzel, he would have all the settlers in the country upon him; that nothing could save him and his command from massacre but a speedy return. The captain took the advice, and Wetzel now considered the affair adjusted." General Harmar issued a proclamation offering a reward for the delivery of Wetzel, who was finally retaken near the Falls of Ohio by Lieutenant Lawler and delivered to General Harmar, but the protests of the people all along the river from Mingo to the falls were so strong and persistent that the general was compelled to release him. Wetzel afterwards went to New Orleans, where he was arrested and imprisoned for passing a counterfeit bill, palmed off on him by a trader who had bought his pelts. He lay in prison for a long time, or until released by the inter-

cession of friends in the neighborhood of the Mingo bottom settlement. He died in Texas and was buried near Austin.

It was the depredations committed by the Indians near where Steubenville now stands, after their victory over St. Clair, that occasioned the John Wetzel expedition against the Indians in the spring of 1792. The Indians had made many raids on the border settlers along the Ohio, especially between the site of Steubenville and Wheeling, sometimes killing or capturing whole families, at other times stealing horses and whatever else they could carry away. After one of these forays the settlers determined to follow the savages. The party organized, with Wetzel as captain. The company consisted of William McCullough, John Hough, Joseph Hedges, Thomas Biggs, Kinsie Dickerson and William Linn, all being experienced scouts. From the site of Steubenville they marched up the river to Yellow Creek and then followed the old trail to Fort Laurens, in the Tuscarawas Valley. At the first Indian town, which was on Mohican Creek, they found their horses. For better safety they concluded to return by a different route, which brought them to a point on Wills Creek, near the site of Cambridge. Here they camped for a night, and while all were asleep excepting a guard, the party was attacked by the Indians. A party of savages bounded into the camp, yelling and brandishing their tomahawks like the demons they were. The scouts fled instantly, leaving all their equipments in the camp. In the fight that ensued Biggs, Hedges and Linn were killed, but Wetzel and the others escaped to Wheeling. The Indians making the attack were some of the old Moravian converts who had reverted to heathenism, and who were on the warpath to revenge the massacre at Gnadenhutten ten years before.

Just previous to 1780 McDonald moved from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and settled on the Mingo bottoms.

A few years ago the late Capt. Farrer, an active member of the Ohio Historical

and Archaeological Society, and Dr. A. M. Reid, the latter of Steubenville, marked the point on the Ohio River at which occurred the fight between Andrew Poe and a big Indian. The place designated by their mark is at the mouth of Tomlinson's Run, which empties into the Ohio from the Virginia side about three miles above the head of Brown's Island. A short distance from the shore is a small island, and it was between the island and the shore the fight took place. Dr. Doddridge gives the first account of this fight and various reports have been printed, of which the one given by Mr. Caldwell in his history goes into the most detail. In the fall of 1781 Indian raids were common along the Ohio, and during one of them a party of six Wyandots broke into the cabin of William Jackson, in what was known as the Poe settlement, and took him prisoner. Jackson's son, aged seventeen, returning to the cabin, saw the Indians in the yard with his father, and fled to Harmon's fort. The next day twelve settlers mounted on horseback started in pursuit of the savages, and followed the trail until they reached the top of the river hill, a distance of about twelve miles. Here they left their horses and traveled on foot, the hill being very precipitous. When they reached the bottom of the hill the trail turned down the river, and in crossing the little stream, Tomlinson's Run, Andrew observed that where the Indians had stepped into the water it was still riley, and cautioned the men to keep quiet; that the Indians were very near and would hear them and kill the prisoner, Jackson. After fruitless efforts to quiet the men he left the company, turning off square to the right, went to the bank of the river, and looking down he saw, about twelve feet below him, two Indians stooping with their guns in their hands, looking down the river in the direction of the noise. He observed that one of the Indians was a very large man. It occurred to him that he would shoot the larger and take the other a prisoner. He squatted in the weeds, and crept up to the brow of the bank, put his gun

through the weeds and took aim, but his gun missed fire. When the gun snapped, both Indians yelled, "Woh! woh!" Poe immediately drew his head back and the Indians did not see him. By this time the other settlers had overtaken the other five Indians with Jackson, who were about one hundred yards down the river, and had begun to fire, which drew the attention of the two under the eye of Andrew, who again drew aim, his gun missing fire the second time. He then dropped the rifle and sprang instantly upon them. On springing about at the snap of the gun, the two Indians were brought side by side, but did not have time to fire at Poe before he was upon them. He threw his weight upon the big Indian, catching each of them about the neck, and threw them both. The big Indian fell on his back, Andrew following with his left arm around his neck. The little Indian fell behind Andrew, whose right arm was around the Indian's neck. Their guns both fell. One of them lay within reach of Andrew, who observed that it was cocked. The Indians had a raft fastened to the shore close by where they were standing, the river being very high. The tomahawk and bullet pouch were on the raft. Andrew's knife was in the scabbard attached to his shot pouch, which was pressed between them. He got a slight hold of the handle and was trying to draw it, to dispatch the big Indian, who, observing it, caught his hand and spoke in his own tongue very vehemently to the other, who was struggling very hard to get loose. Andrew made several efforts to get his knife, but in vain. At last he jerked with all his might. The big Indian instantly let go and Andrew, not having a good hold of the handle, and the knife coming out unexpectedly easy in consequence of the big Indian losing his grasp, it flew out of Andrew's hand and the little Indian drew his head from under his arm, his grasp being slackened in the act of drawing his knife. The big Indian instantly threw his long arm around Andrew's body and hugged him like a bear, while the little In-

dian sprang to the raft, which was about six feet off, and brought a tomahawk with which he struck at Andrew's head, who was still lying on his side on the big Indian, he holding him fast. Andrew threw up his foot as the stroke came and hit the Indian on the wrist with the toe of his shoe and the tomahawk flew into the river. The big Indian yelled at the little Indian furiously, who sprang to the raft and got the other tomahawk, and after making several motions at Andrew's head, who threw up his right arm and received the blow on his wrist, which broke one bone of his wrist and the chords of three of his fingers. Andrew immediately threw his hand over his head when he was struck, and the tomahawk catching in the sinews of his arm, drew it out of the Indian's hand and it flew over his head. After the stroke was given, the big Indian let go his hold and Andrew got upon his feet. As he rose he seized the gun which lay by his head, with his left hand, and it being already cocked, he shot the smaller Indian through the body; but scarcely had he done so, when the big Indian arose and placing one hand on his collar and the other on his hip, threw Andrew into the river. Andrew threw his hand back and caught the Indian by his buckskin breech clout and carried him into the river also. The water being deep they both went under. Then a desperate effort was made by each to drown the other; sometimes one was under the water, sometimes the other and sometimes both. In the struggle they were carried about thirty yards out into the river. Poe at length seized the tuft of hair on the scalp of the Indian, by which he held his head under water until he supposed him drowned. Not being able to do much with his right hand, he threw it on the back of the Indian's neck and swam with his left arm to recruit himself. But the Indian was not dead, and struck out for shore, Poe following. When the former got out of the water he picked up a gun and in trying to cock it disabled the lock. He threw it down and picking up the empty gun with which Andrew had shot

the other Indian, went to the raft for shot and powder and began loading. In the meantime, Andrew swam back into the river and called for his brother Adam, who was with the other party. Adam came running along the bank and began to load his gun. It was a race between him and the Indian, but the Indian drew his ramrod too quickly, and it slipped from his hands and fell a short distance from him. He caught it up and rammed down his bullet. The delay gave Poe an advantage, so that as the Indian raised his gun to shoot Andrew Adam's ball entered his breast, and he fell forward on his face on the river's margin. Adam jumped into the river to assist his brother to shore, but the latter called him to leave him alone and scalp the Indian. The latter, however, reached deep water before he expired, and the river carried him off before his scalp could be secured. Unfortunately, just as Adam arrived at the top of the bank for the relief of his brother, others hearing the cries came running up, and seeing Andrew in the river took him for an Indian, and three of them fired at him, one of them wounding him dangerously. The ball entered the right shoulder, coming out on his left side. During this contest the other Indians were preparing to cross the river on a raft with their prisoner Jackson, who, seeing the whites coming, ran towards them. One of the Indians tomahawked him in the back, making a slight wound. None of the Indians was captured, and but one of them got across the river, he being badly wounded. A settler named Cherry was shot through the lungs and died in about an hour.

It should be noted here that there was no chief in this fight named Big Foot. The two Indians killed by the Poes were sons of Half-King, chief of the Wyandots, and Scotash, who escaped after being wounded, was a third son. His story was received with great grief by his tribe. Some time after the Poe fight Thomas Edgington, father of Jesse Edgington, who resided in the Cove opposite Steubenville, was cap-

tured by the Indians near the mouth of Harmon's Creek and taken to the Indian towns, where he met Simon Girty. Here he found the Indian whose prize he was to be, Scotash, by whom he was treated like a brother. He was finally released, and returned home, and always remembered with gratitude the kindness of his dusky master.

Another characteristic adventure of those days was that of the Johnson boys near what is now the town of Warrenton in 1788. The two boys, John and Henry, the former about thirteen and the latter eleven years of age, were in the forest cracking nuts when they were captured by two Indians, and after journeying some distance over a circuitous route the party halted for the night. The elder, in order to keep the Indians from killing them, pretended that they were pleased to be taken, as they had been treated illly at home and desired to get away from their people. During the evening and before they lay down to sleep, John guardedly informed his brother of a plan he had arranged in his mind for escape. After the Indians had tied the boys and had gone to sleep, John loosened his hands and, having also released his brother, they resolved to kill their captors. John took a position with a gun one of the Indians had by his side, and Henry was given a tomahawk. At a given signal, one discharged the rifle and the other almost severed the head of the other Indian with the tomahawk. The one struck with the tomahawk attempted to rise, but was immediately dispatched by the brave boy. Coming near Fort Carpenter early in the morning, they found the settlers preparing to go in an expedition of rescue. The story that they had killed the two Indians, one of whom was a chief, was not believed by the settlers about the fort, but to convince them John accompanied the men to the scene of the encounter, where they found the body of the Indian killed by John with the tomahawk, but the other had been only wounded and had crawled away. His body was found afterwards.

Doddridge says that after the Wayne victory, a friend of the Indians killed by the Johnson boys, asked what had become of the boys. When told that they still lived with their parents on Short Creek, the Indian replied, "You have not done right; you should have made kings of those boys." The land on which the two Indians were killed was donated to the Johnson boys by the Government for this service. This land was purchased from the Johnson boys by Captain Kirkwood, and has been since in the possession of the Howard, Medill and Kirk families.

The two Castleman girls, Mary and Margaret, furnish another interesting story. They came from the Virginia side of the river in 1791 to a sugar camp at the mouth of Croxton's Run, above Toronto, accompanied by their uncle, a Mr. Martin. While engaged in boiling sap, they were surprised by Indians, who shot Martin and, capturing Mary, ran in a westerly direction. Margaret had hidden in a hollow sycamore, but started to follow her sister. A young Indian picked her up and claimed her as his property. The girls were taken to Sandusky, where Margaret was sold to a French trader and Mary was married to a half-breed who treated her with great cruelty. When at last he threw his knife at her she ran away and reached her friends on the Ohio, where she married a man named Wells. The father of the girls, after the Wayne treaty, found Margaret at Detroit and brought her home, where she married David Wright, who lived in the upper part of the county. She lived to the age of 103 years, and left a grand-niece, Mrs. Devore, living at Mingo.

A Mr. Riley located on land west of Mingo, where he built a cabin. One day in 1784, while he and his two sons were working in a cornfield, the Indians surprised and killed the father and one son, the other having escaped. At the cabin they found the mother and two daughters. Mrs. Riley was tied to a grapevine and the two daughters carried off, one of whom was soon tomahawked and the other sold to a French

trader at Detroit. The remains of the murdered ones were gathered together and buried in what is now Wells Township on the Smiley Johnson estate, where the graves have been cared for as a patriotic duty. Mrs. Riley had escaped from the grapevine and taken refuge in the block-house that stood at the mouth of Battle Run, Riley's Run, the little stream in that neighborhood, is now called Riddle's Run.

In the early days considerable ginseng was dug in this section and taken east to be exchanged for salt and other products. Josiah Davis, with several others, came across the river in canoes, and he, with an old man named Anderson, was engaged in digging the root on what is now the Bustard farm, adjoining Stenbenville. Suddenly an Indian whoop was heard and the crack of two rifles. Anderson fell dead and Davis started to run, with the savages after him. The other members of the party, who do not seem to have been noticed by the savages, hastened home and reported both the missing ones dead. Davis, however, succeeded in distancing his pursuers, and reaching the river near the present site of the La Belle Mills, arrived home in safety, his knife still open in one hand and the stick he had been whittling to dig the root with in the other.

During January, 1785, when the well known Indian chief, Joe White Eyes, was en route to Fort McIntosh at the mouth of the Beaver River to sign a treaty, he stole some horses from a farmer named Sullivan, in what is now Wells Township. Sullivan called his dog and gave chase. Approaching the Indian, the dog raised a great commotion, when White Eyes turned and shooting Sullivan, continued his journey. Afterwards referring to the matter, he coolly remarked: "He must have been a fool; he knew he was in danger when the dog kicked up so, and he knew I was not going to be thus detected, therefore he compelled me to shoot him—I couldn't help myself," a philosophical reflection characteristic of the border.

It is said that Richard Wells, known as



ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, STEUBENVILLE



STANTON SCHOOL BUILDING, STEUBENVILLE



HEBREW SYNAGOGUE, STEUBENVILLE



RESIDENCE OF J. A. MANSFIELD, STEUBENVILLE

"Greybeard," purchased from the Indians the entire frontage of the Virginia Hill opposite Steubenville from the old paper mill coal banks to Clark's Run, a distance of two miles, for two bottles of whisky. Another story concerning him is that, about the year 1800 he, with Bezaleel Wells and wife and John Ward and wife were walking along the river bank in front of Steubenville, when the "toot" of an Indian was heard. Looking across the river they noticed a redskin standing on a large rock near the ferry making offensive gestures at the ladies. Bringing his rifle to his shoulder, he fired at the Indian, who dropped off the rock into the river and was seen no more.

About the close of the eighteenth century four Indians journeyed into the town of Warrenton, and bought some whisky, from which they soon became greatly intoxicated. When they started for home they were followed by a party of whites to a short distance back of what is now Portland Station on Short Creek, where they laid down to rest and were soon in a drunken stupor. Here they were attacked by the whites and all killed. The farm was afterwards owned by J. D. Stringer, who plowed up a number of bones supposed to belong to these unfortunates.

Jack Tilton, of that same neighborhood, was killed by Indians when he was about fourteen years old, having been run down and shot and scalped while out after cows. His dead body was found on the bank of Short Creek, about half a mile west of Portland, where the house of George S. Bigger now stands.

On March 27, 1789, as Mrs. Glass, afterwards Mrs. Brown, of Brooke County, Virginia, was spinning at her home, her black woman who was gathering sugar water outside, screamed, "Here are Indians." She ran to the door, where an Indian presented his gun at her. She begged him not to shoot, but take her prisoner. Another Indian caught her boy and the negro woman, and after stealing some articles, started for the river, having for captives

Mrs. Brown, her son, and the negro woman with her two children, four and one year old. After a short march they stopped for consultation, and to one of the Indians who could speak English she held out her son and begged for his life, saying he would make a fine little Indian. The Indian motioned her to walk on with her child, when the other Indian struck the negro boy with the pipe end of his tomahawk, knocking him down, and dispatched and scalped him. They reached the river three miles below Mingo about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and taking their canoe, made for Rush Run, where they encamped for the night about a mile above the mouth. At sunrise they crossed the divide on to Short Creek, where they again camped in the afternoon and deposited their plunder with the fruits of previous robberies. Mr. Glass was working with a hired man in a field about a quarter of a mile from the house when his family was taken, but knew nothing of it until about 2 p. m., four hours after. After a fruitless search for the missing ones, he went to Wells fort and collected ten men, and that night lodged in a cabin where Wellsburg now stands. Next morning they found the place where the party had embarked, Mr. Glass recognizing the print of his wife's shoe in the earth. They crossed the river and examined the shore down nearly as far as Rush Run without result, when most of the men, concluding that the Indians had gone down the river to the Muskingum, wanted to turn back. Mr. Glass begged them to go at least as far as Short Creek, to which they agreed, and at Rush Run found the canoes. While going down the river one of the Indians threw into the water some papers which he had taken from Mr. Glass's trunk. Mrs. Glass picked several of the pieces out of the water, and under pretense of giving them to her boy dropped them into the bottom of the canoe, where her husband found them. The trail of the party up the run was soon discovered and easily followed, owing to the softness of the ground and the derangement of the weeds standing from

the previous fall. About an hour after the Indians halted on Short Creek, Mr. Glass and party saw the smoke of their camp. In order that the Indians might have no chance to kill their captives, they crept quietly through the bushes. Mrs. Brown's son had toddled to a sugar tree to get some water, where the Indians had made a tap, but not being able to get it out of the bark trough, his mother stepped out of the camp to get it for him. The negro woman was sitting some distance from the Indians, who were examining a scarlet jacket which they had taken. Suddenly they dropped the jacket and turned their eyes towards the men, who, supposing they were discovered, immediately discharged several guns, and with a yell rushed upon them. One of the Indians was wounded, and dropped his gun and shot pouch. After running a hundred yards a second shot was fired after him by Major McGuire, which brought him down, but the pursuit was not carried further, as the Indians had told Mrs. Brown that there was another encampment close by. They hurried home, and reached Beech Bottom fort that night.

Croxtan's Run, besides being the place of the capture of the Castleman girls, was the scene of a bloody battle in 1787 between fourteen hunters, several of them from Fort Steuben, and a party of Shawanese. The hunters camped there for the night, and were attacked early the next morning. Four hunters were killed, and the others reached their canoes and escaped to Fort Steuben. A reinforcement started for the place, but found only the mutilated bodies of the dead hunters, the Indians had gone with their dead and wounded.

These tales might be continued almost indefinitely, but we will proceed to notice what was the last Indian fight of any importance in Jefferson County. The moving cause of this battle was in the summer of 1792, when a party of Indians came down to the river at what is now the foot of Market Street in Steubenville, and crossed to the Virginia side on a marauding expedition. Mrs. Lawson Van Buskirk, of Wells-

burg, had started from Wellsburg on horseback to Washington County, Pennsylvania, to have some weaving done. She met the Indians at Painter's (probably Panther's) Creek, and in trying to turn her horse quickly the animal stumbled and threw her to the ground, spraining her ankle. She was captured and carried back along the ridge to the spot where they had crossed the river. A man named White, with two others, followed the Indians with the intention of ambushing them and rescuing the prisoner. The redskins came down the hill and began to raise their canoes, but they were too many to be attacked. Just as they were about to cross the river another party of scouts came up, who so alarmed the Indians that they threw Mrs. Buskirk on to a huge stone by the water side, not "Town Rock" as has been reported, and tomahawked her. They immediately took to their canoes and escaped across the river. The two parties of whites united and forded the river at Wells's ripple, but the savages had too good a start to be overtaken. The remains of Mrs. Buskirk were taken to Wellsburg for interment, and the next summer, moved by this as well as other depredations, Captain Buskirk organized a party of thirty men, including David Cox, Jacob Ross, two Cuppy boys, one Abraham who was afterwards killed by an Indian near Mt. Pleasant, John Auld, John Parker and John Carpenter, for the purpose of punishing these marauders. They crossed the river about opposite George's Run and then turned up the stream to Cross Creek and worked back into the country. About a mile west of Mingo, on what was afterwards the Adams farm, now occupied by the Wabash Railroad, they approached what is now called Battle Run, a small tributary of Cross Creek. Here they noticed a loin of "jerk," when Buskirk exclaimed: "Now boys, look out, there are Indians close." He ambuscaded the main body, and deployed to the right, sending Carpenter to the left to ascertain the position of the enemy. Suddenly, Carpenter

saw them in force in a thick cluster of paw paw and blackberry bushes. He yelled Indians and treed, receiving five shots through his knapsack. Buskirk shouted "where," and at once was the target for a volley from the bushes, eleven balls entering his body, killing him instantly. The frontiersmen stormed the thicket and the Indians retreated. It was here Jacob Ross shot and wounded an Indian and drove him into the creek, mention of which is made elsewhere. Three whites were wounded in this fight, and quite a number of Indians killed, whose bones were afterwards found, one instance being a skeleton concealed in the rocks with a bullet lodged in his hip joint. Buskirk was buried near where he fell.

That the Indians were possessed of many noble traits is conceded by all who have given any serious attention to the study of their character. That many of them were superior to the renegades and white thieves who infested the border is strikingly illustrated by two narratives related by Robert A. Sherrard, in his manuscript, referred to elsewhere. One concerned two brothers named Luke and Frank McGuire, who lived in the Virginia Pan Handle about three miles east of Steubenville. During the summer of 1819 they were engaged in the flour trade to Natchez and New Orleans and having sold their boat-load of flour at Natchez for specie they could not get an exchange for United States bank paper without giving a high premium, and the same situation applied to getting a check on any Eastern bank. So they concluded to box their specie, and purchasing a horse and light buggy started for home overland, as stemboating had scarcely begun on those western waters. They were both weak and reduced by the fever common in the South during warm weather, but left Natchez in good spirits. They got along very well until they reached the Cherokee nation in Georgia. The country was then a wilderness, and they encountered a very extensive swamp. In attempting to cross it their buggy with its weight of specie

sunk into the mud, and in their weakened state they could render the horse no assistance. They sat for some time not knowing what to do, when at length half a dozen Indians came along on their way through the swamp. They took the sick men from the buggy and carried them out of the swamp on their backs, while others carried the specie. They then loosened the horse and took the buggy to solid ground. The Indians then rehitched the horse to the buggy and putting the McGuires and the money therein led them to the house of one of the Indians and kept them a few days, until their fever had abated, and then sent them on their way rejoicing.

In contrast with the above is related the case of Michael Myers, one of the pioneers of Knox Township. Returning overland from one of his trading trips to New Orleans, with three other flour traders, all were on horseback, with their specie stored in saddle bags. Before arriving at Natchez all had bilious fever, but finally started from the latter place, still quite ill. In a few days they became worse, and were obliged to lie under the shadow of a large tree far from any house or even an Indian wigwam. At length one of the four died, and the others, with pieces of fallen timber, scraped and scooped out a little earth and buried him as best they could. The next day a second man died and was buried in the same manner, and a day or two later the third one died, leaving Myers alone, weak and sick. But weak as he was, he managed to bury his last comrade. He had proved to be the strongest of the party, and ministered to the wants of the others while they lived, and each day looked after the horses, which they had hobbled and allowed to range among the pasture nature had provided for them near the camp. After Myers had buried his last comrade, he turned his thoughts homeward, and concluded to start the next day. He therefore began preparations by taking the money of each of his dead comrades, and putting two parcels in each of two pair of saddle-bags, and having brought the horses to

camp, he laid down and slept better than he had done for a good many nights. When daylight came he selected the best one of the three horses besides his own, which he bridled and saddled. He then put a pair of saddle-bags containing the money on each, and having removed the hobbles from the other horses, he let them go to shift for themselves. He then mounted and started, the two loose horses following for several miles, but at length they took to browsing, and he saw them no more. He traveled as far as was possible in his weakened state, and before night stopped to camp. That evening there came to his camp a solitary white man, who professed to be traveling to his home in Kentucky and appeared to be glad that he had found company. Myers believed his statements and agreed that he should have the oversight of the horses night and morning and might ride the lead horse. The man seemed very well pleased and attentive, and at evening he hobbled the horses and let them go to graze. In the morning he brought up the horses, saddled them, and put on the bags containing the silver, and thus they went for two days. On the morning of the third day the stranger went out after the horses and, having remained a good while, returned without them. He proposed to Myers that if the latter would go north to look for the horses he would go south, which was agreed to and the men separated. Myers was gone about an hour, and finding no trace of the horses returned to camp, when he found that the stranger had returned with the horses, saddled them, put on the two pairs of saddle-bags containing nearly every dollar of the four traders, taken the back track southward, and was already out of sight. Myers was too weak to make pursuit, and started towards home on foot with but a small sum of money in his pocket. The thief got about \$1,600. One of the three men who died was said to have been Myers' brother. He made his way through the Indian nation depending chiefly on the hospitality of the aborigines, and finally arrived in the state of Ken-

tucky, where he found friends who loaned him money to take him home. It is conjectured that the stranger belonged to the notorious Bill Mason gang of robbers, which was a terror to every traveller through the wilderness from 1798 for many years. After this experience Mr. Myers made Louisville the terminus for his southern trade.

Before leaving this branch of our subject, a word as to the natural environment and lives of the early settlers. This was indeed the wilderness and solitary place. Even the song birds, so numerous in our boyhood days, now, alas, being exterminated, only came with the settlers. Of course, there was no domestic fowl, and the gobble of the wild turkey, the croak of the raven and the tap of the woodpecker by day and the howl of the wolf or the hoot of the owl by night, did little more than accentuate the solitude. Not alone among the Indians did superstition prevail. Signs lucky and unlucky, dreams and omens, were taken with all the faith of the Delphian oracle. Belief in witchcraft was not uncommon, although reported accounts of the killing of one or more witches in this county by piercing their images with silver bullets are, no doubt, apocryphal. That story is located in numerous sections of the country. As a sample version, it is related that one of the pioneer farmers of Smithfield Township returning home late one night, after a possible halt at one or more distilleries en route, lost his money, which he was certain had been taken from him by a witch. He called on the famous Dr. McConnell to exorcise the spirit with the usual silver bullet, and that worthy put a silver bullet in his mouth and taking his gun in his hand the two went out to the barn, where a paper figure of the supposed witch was tacked on the barn door. The gun was charged, with a bullet taken from the doctor's mouth, and the figure duly shot. The farmer went away in the full belief that this particular witch would trouble him no more, when the doctor took from his mouth the original silver bullet, having had a lead

one stored on the other side of his jaw which was used in the witch killing, with doubtless quite as much efficacy.

Owing to the forests, summers were probably cooler than at present, while the swarms of gnats, mosquitoes and house-flies were veritable pests to man and beast. They lessened the amount of milk the cattle gave, and it was customary to build fires around the settlements the smoke of which kept the flies from the cattle, which soon learned to change with the wind, so as to keep in the smoke. Concerning a much discussed question, Dr. Doddridge says:

"Our summers in early times were mostly very dry. The beds of our large creeks, excepting in the deep holes, presented nothing but naked rock. The mills were not expected to do any grinding after the latter end of May, excepting for a short time after a thunder gust; our most prudent housekeepers, therefore, took care to have their summer stock of flour ground in the months of March and April. If this stock was expended too soon there were no resources but those of the hominy block or hand mill. It was a frequent saying among our farmers that three good rains were sufficient to make a crop of corn if they happened at the proper times. The want of rain was compensated in some degree by heavy dews, which were then more common than of late, owing to the shaded situation of the earth (?), which prevented it from becoming warm or dry by the rays of the sun during even the warmest weather. Frost and snow set in much earlier in former times than of late. I have known the whole crop of corn in Greenbrier destroyed by frost on the night of the 22d of September. The corn in this district was mostly frost bitten at the same time. Such early frosts have not happened for some time past. Hunting snows usually commenced about the middle of October. November was regarded as a winter month, as the winter frequently set in with severity during that month, and sometimes at an early period of it."

Mr. Sherrard, in his notes, relates that, "In February, 1801, a large light supposed to be a meteorite, about the size of a four-gallon pot, passed at a very rapid rate from an eastern to a western direction, about 9 o'clock in the evening. The light given out was very brilliant, and shone down the chimney of the house in which our family dwelt, so bright, that without the assistance of any other light a person might have seen to pick up a pin on the hearth."

Squirrels were very destructive to crops,

while honey bees, crows, blackbirds, rats, opossums and fox-squirrels were immigrants. Rattlesnakes and copperheads were very numerous. Wild strawberry, service berry, black and raspberries, gooseberries, whortleberries, plums, grapes, haws, cherries, pawpaws, crab apples and nuts were among the indigenous fruits. The peaches were only expected to bear once every three or four years. Household furniture was naturally scarce, and mostly made on the spot. There were a few pewter spoons and dishes, with wooden bowls and trenches, helped out by gourds and squashes. "Hog and Hominy" was long a leading dish, with Johnny Cake pone, mush and milk. Tea and coffee were practically unknown. Hunting dresses after the Indian style, made of skins, were universal. So as to moccasins for feet covering, which were not very efficient weather protectors, causing much rheumatism to our forefathers. The women wore linsey petticoats and bed gowns, practically all the stuff being home-made. At first peltry and furs supplied the place of money, which in the fall were sent eastward over the mountains to be exchanged for salt and other necessities, and sometimes for luxuries. Of course, hunting was extensively practiced not only as a pleasure but as a necessity to eke out the family larder. As a rule, the inhabitants married young, and the occasion was usually festive, attended from far and near. Doddridge gives accounts of some very quaint customs connected therewith, some of which might not be considered altogether refined in these days, but even the virtues of the pioneers were frequently homely. All the friends and neighbors joined in the house-warming, barn raisings, etc., and each family had its own tailors, shoemakers and carpenters. Herbs were largely used as medicines, and perhaps they were as efficacious as some modern decoctions. Amusements were largely of an athletic nature, such as running, jumping, wrestling, etc. Dancing was always in favor, and it goes without

saying that target shooting was always in evidence. Occasionally there was a dramatic performance which requires no stretch of language to describe as amateur. At first there was "neither law nor gospel," as courts did not travel westward with the first emigrants, and clergymen were few and scattered. Nevertheless, as is always the case with Anglo-Saxons, there was rude administration of justice from the start. Offenses of a minor sort were punished by ostracism and banishment, and for more serious ones stripes were not uncommon. Family honor was

rated high, and seduction and bastardy were very infrequent; in fact, the "unwritten law" was a very practical deterrent. In short, there was very little crime (if killing Indians be eliminated, as that was not considered criminal), because this section was not settled by criminals, but by the sturdy pioneers of Virginia and Maryland. Of course, the above statements apply to the very first comers. The establishment of military authority followed by courts and religious gatherings belong to a later period.

CHAPTER VIII

A NEW ERA

Beginning of the United States Land System—Primitive Blockhouses and Building of Fort Steuben—Survey of the Seven Ranges—A Busy Year and Permanent Settlements—First United States Land Office.

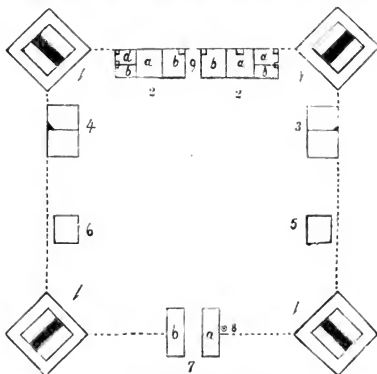
Blockhouses of a semi-public character were numerous in Jefferson County from the date of the earliest settlements. In fact, they were an absolute necessity, and around them were clustered the cabins and the clearings, close enough for the inhabitants to escape to their refuge whenever there was danger of a savage raid. These blockhouses were square, heavy, double-storied buildings, with the upper story extending over the lower about two feet all round. They also projected slightly over the stockade, commanding all the approaches thereto, so that no lodgment could be made against the pickets of which the stockade was built, to set them on fire, or to scale them. They also were pierced with loop-holes for musketry. The roof sloped equally from each side upward, and was surmounted at the centre by a quadrangular structure called the sentry box. This box was the post of observation, affording, from its elevated position, an extensive view on all sides. It was usually occupied in times of siege or apprehended attack by three of the best riflemen, who were also well skilled in the tactics of Indian warfare. There were at least three blockhouses in Warren Township, "Carpenter's Fort" being the leading one, and George Carpenter established one below

Rush Run in 1785. There were also several north of Steubenville, between Wills Creek and Yellow Creek. The blockhouses developed into the fort, in fact, the pioneer forts consisted of four blockhouses arranged in the form of a square and connected together by a palisade or picket of heavy posts. Of this character was Fort Steuben, which stood on the second river terrace at what is now the corner of High and Adams Streets in Steubenville, where the corners were identified and designated by iron markers by the centennial committee at the celebration in 1897. The fort was in the form of a square, with blockhouses twenty-eight feet square set diagonally at the corners. The angles of the blockhouse were connected with lines of pickets one hundred and fifty feet in length, forming the sides of the fort. Each blockhouse had two rooms sufficient to accommodate fourteen men. The fort also contained a commissary store, barracks, quartermaster's store, magazine, artificer's shop, guard house built on two piers with a piazza looking inward, and a sallyport built between the piers. A flag pole with the American colors was also provided, and a black hole for confining offenders. The main gate faced the river, and the width of the blockhouses diagonally was about thirty-nine

feet, making the outside measurement two hundred and twenty-eight feet. A reproduction of this post made by C. P. Filson may be found among the illustrations in this volume, and gives a very good idea of its appearance.

The building of this fort was occasioned by one of the most important acts of Con-

gress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for the survey of seven ranges of land northwest of the Ohio River, which was the beginning of the public land system of the United States. This tract of seven ranges is bounded by a line forty-two miles in



PLAN OF FORT STEUBEN

No. 1, 1, 1, 1, block house 28 feet square, divided into two rooms, sufficient for 14 men each; 2, 2, officers' barracks; a, a, parlors; b, b, b, b, bedrooms; d, d, kitchens; 3, commissary's store; 4, quartermaster's store; 5, magazine; 6, artificer's shop; 7, guard house built on two piers a, b, with a piazza looking inwards and a sally port between the piers, the pier a the common store; b, black hole, place of confinement; 8, flagstaff; 9, main gate looking toward the river. The small squares in the sides and corners of the rooms represent chimneys. The width of the block houses diagonally is 39 feet 1 inch nearly, and the distance between the points 150 feet.

gress in our National history. We have related the efforts of the Government to exclude settlers from the Ohio country, but recognizing the fact that the time had come

length, taking in seven townships each six miles square running due west from the intersection of the western boundary line of Pennsylvania with the Ohio River, thence south to the Ohio River at southeast corner of Marietta Township in Washington County, thence up the river to the place of beginning. The present counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe and Washington are wholly or partly within this district. The ranges were numbered from east to west, and the townships from south to north. The townships were

subdivided into sections one mile square, and the numbering of the ranges and townships started in Jefferson County, Township 2 of Range 1 being the northeast corner of Wells Township, including Sections 29, 30, 34, 35 and 36, Section 1 which is cut off by the river would be located a mile above Warrenton. In Range 1 are included the east ends of Saline, Knox, Island Creek and Wells Townships, and all of Steubenville, which is only a fractional township. The line dividing Sections 29 and 30 from 35 and 36 in Steubenville City runs through the Washington schoolyard just west of the building, so that point is exactly five miles west of the Pennsylvania line. In the second range are the greater parts of Saline, Island Creek, Wells and Warren Townships, with all of Cross Creek, Brush Creek, Salem, Wayne, Smithfield and Mt. Pleasant are all in the third range, while Springfield, a somewhat irregular projection on the west side is the sole representative of the county in the fourth range.

Investigations in the public land office and Library of Congress by A. M. Dyer, curator of the Western Reserve Historical Society, made in 1909, have disclosed some facts not hitherto known in connection with the history of the Seven Ranges. Hutchins located the initial point where the western boundary of Pennsylvania intersects the northern bank of the Ohio in September, 1785, determined its latitude in October, and officially reported it as 40 degrees, 38 minutes, 2 seconds. The first year's survey was a line four miles long, called the Geographer's line, running due west from this point. In 1786 this line was extended fifty miles westward to the ninth range. There it joined the Ludlow line marking the Indian boundary according to the Greenville Treaty. In 1800-1801 these Seven Ranges were extended northwardly to 41°, giving four additional townships in each range and continuing the survey to the southern boundary of the Connecticut Reserve. It has been generally stated by historians that the famous Seven Ranges

extended from the Ohio to the forty-first parallel, and as late as April, 1909, this was the general opinion even in the land office. Mr. Dyer also resurrected a copper plate, 13½x23½ inches, published about 1795 by Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, showing the plat of these lands.

On May 27, 1785, congress elected a public land surveyor from each state, and in July, 1786, they assembled at Pittsburgh under the direction of Thomas Hutchins, United States Geographer, who had been a military engineer under General Bouquet. It was to protect these surveyors in the Indian country and form a base of operations that the fort above described was erected and named after the Prussian Baron Steuben, who rendered such efficient service to the colonies in the Revolutionary War. Our first information concerning this fort is derived from Major Ekuries Beatty, father of the late Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D.D., of Steubenville, who was paymaster in the western army, and came to the Ohio country in 1786. He kept a diary of his transactions, from which we learn that while ascending the river to Pittsburgh he met Captain Hutchins and party on July 21st, encamped opposite Little Beaver preparing to begin their survey. He also met two boats with the baggage of three military companies en route to Mingo. On the 31st he started down the river, and, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of August 2d, arrived at Mingo, where Captain Hamtramck's, McCurdy's and Mercer's companies were encamped, and had just been mustered and inspected by Major North. They had showers, and the troops were encamped on the river bank "opposite the lower end of a small island."

Major Beatty continued his journey to Kentucky, and in September started on his return trip. During the interval Major Hamtramck doubtless concluded that the second terrace three miles up the river would be a better location for a fort than the lowlands at Mingo, and had begun the erection of Fort Steuben. So, under date

of September 22d, we find the following entry in Beatty's diary:

"Stopped at a small blockhouse today on the Indian shore which Major Hantramck had built for the security of his provisions. Saw here Capt. Mills, the commissary, and Mr. Hoops, a surveyor, who told us that they expected the troops and all the surveyors in, on account of an alarm they had received from the Indian town. Arrived at-night within three miles of Yellow Creek."

This was the first of the four corner blockhouses. The fort was completed during the winter and quite an account of life within its palisades is given by John Matthews, a nephew of General Putnam, who was one of the surveyors. His first note under date of July 31st refers to the camp opposite Beaver, "where the surveyors were waiting for the troops from Mingo which are to escort them in the survey." Caldwell concludes that he here refers to Fort Steuben, which at first was often confounded with Mingo, that being the historic spot of the Ohio country, but Matthews means just what he says, for we have seen from Beatty's diary that the troops were actually at Mingo at this time. Matthews gives an interesting account of his work with the surveyors, but Captain Hutchins having left for New York on January 27, 1787, we next find these entries:

February 3. This evening I received a letter from Major Hantramck, requesting me to come and take charge of the commissary department at Fort Steuben, which is three miles above the mouth of Indian Cross Creek, on the west side of the Ohio river.

Sunday, 4th. I went to Fort Steuben, in company with Mr. Ludlow, one of the surveyors, and engaged to be ready to take charge of the stores on Wednesday next. Fort Steuben, Thursday, 8th. This morning Mr. Peters delivered the stores in his charge to me. I am now entering on business with which I am unacquainted, but hope that use will make it familiar to me. I have to issue provisions to about seven hundred men.

April 10th. Captain Martin and Mr. Ludlow left this place for the woods, to continue and complete the survey of the ranges.

17th. Mr. Smith left this place for the woods.

21st. Mr. Simpson left here for the woods.

May 8th. This day three of the surveyors and their assistants or parties arrived from the woods, viz.: Captain Martin, Mr. Simpson (surveyor from Maryland), and Mr. Ludlow; they arrived at Wheeling the 5th inst. Their coming was in consequence of information from Esq. Zane that the Indians had killed three persons at Fishing Creek, and taken three more prisoners on the 25th day of April. Mr. Smith is yet in the woods, and nothing has been heard from him since he left this place, as he did not come up with Mr. Ludlow on the seventh

range, as was expected, but by comparing circumstances I apprehend no misfortune has befallen him.

Thursday, 10th. Mr. Smith and party returned from the woods, and all is well.

12th. We have intelligence this day that the Indians had murdered a family on the night of the 11th, about fifteen miles below this place. On my way to Esq. McMahon's I saw several persons from Wheeling, who informed me that there was one man and two children killed, and two children taken prisoners, and the woman badly wounded.

Wednesday, 23d. I was ordered by Major Hantramck to engage a number of pack horses to go into the woods with the surveyors and escorts, to carry the provisions. Went up Buffalo Creek about ten miles in search of horses. There are several mills on the creek, and the best farms I have seen in this country.

24th. Rode to the court house in Ohio County. There is a good town laid out there, and about twenty of the lots occupied (West Liberty).

25th. About 2 p. m. arrived in the fort, not having very good success in procuring horses, but a prospect of completing what I want. A part of the troops stationed at Steuben had left here during my absence, being ordered to Muskingum, and the remainder immediately to follow. Their further destination is not known. Major Hantramck informs me that the stores in my charge will be moved to Wheeling, and I am to go with them. This place will probably be the rendezvous of the surveyors and their escorts this summer.

30th. A party of the troops left this post for Muskingum, and I have made arrangements to go to Wheeling in the morning.

31st. At 10 o'clock a. m. left Fort Steuben, with a canoe deeply laden, and no one on board but myself. At 2 o'clock was obliged to be by on account of the wind. At 4 o'clock abated, and I got as far as the mouth of Short Creek. Here I found Mr. Wheaton and Mr. McParlane, and was induced to stay all night.

On July 31st Mr. Matthews returned to McMahan's, opposite Mingo, and on the evening of August 4th there was an alarm by the screaming of a person begging for life, and the report of two guns. A party of armed men crossed the river, where they found a man killed and scalped, at the lower end of Mingo Bottom. The Indians, two in number, according to some persons fishing at the mouth of Cross Creek, escaped. After a trip down the river, Mr. Matthews returned to McMahan's on Monday evening, September 3, where he remained until the 20th, when he came across the river with a small party to hunt gin-seug. They went as far as the dividing ridge between Short Creek and the Tuscarawas, where they spent four days digging the root. On the return they arrived at the Ohio about 3 p. m. on the 29th, when we find the following entry:

"We were much surprised to hear that three men had been killed and one taken prisoner by the Indians, about ten miles up Cross Creek, who were out after ginseng on Sunday last. Two of the party made their escape. They had also killed a family the week following, up Wheeling Creek, and done considerable other damage. While we were out we were very careless and came on their trail but, fortunately, they did not fall in with us. I feel very happy that I have reached my old quarters, and will give them liberty to take my scalp if they catch me after ginseng again this year.

"October 12th. This evening McMahan returned from over the river, where he had been with a party of men in pursuit of some Indians who yesterday morning killed an old man near Fort Steuben. He did not discover them, but by the signs thought them to be seven or eight in number.

"November 30th. A part of this month I have been on the west side of the Ohio, with Mr. Simpson and Colonel Martin, assisting them in the survey of the lands they bought at the public sales in New York. Last evening I returned from Pittsburg, where I had been to settle my accounts with Brit & Co., which I have accomplished. While there I saw Colonel Meigs, of Connecticut, who has lately come on to this country. He belongs to the Ohio Company (the Marietta settlers) and informs me that the surveyors, workmen, etc., will be on this winter. I was gratified to learn that, by resolve of the company, I had been appointed one of the surveyors."

Major Beatty visited Fort Steuben on February 6, 1787, when he made a drawing and description of the same, locating it about one hundred and twenty yards from the river. It was then guarded by Captain Hautramck's and Mercer's companies. He made subsequent visits on February 26th and March 25th, of the same year. Although the garrison was removed in 1787, the fort continued to be a refuge for settlers until 1790, when it caught fire from some cause and was burned to the ground, not a surprising incident when it is remembered that all the buildings were of wood, with no facilities for extinguishing flames.

We have seen from the journal of Mr. Matthews that this fort was not merely a small military garrison, but a busy centre of frontier life, where people were coming and going, and where the foundations of a great state were being laid. All this was the year preceding the settlement of Marietta, and that settlement was made possible by the work done here. As somebody has said of Jamestown, the men who founded our country there and created the first representative assembly and the first free schools were makers of history instead

of writers of history, hence much of the credit which belongs to them has been transferred to New England; and so it has been in Ohio. We hear a great deal about the settlers down the river, but very little about the pioneers of eastern Ohio, by whose perils and labors an empire was secured for our common country. A true history of Ohio would date the first permanent settlements of the state not at Marietta on April 7, 1788, but at Fort Steuben in the later summer and fall of 1786, and even this was subsequent by several years to those who built their lonely cabins along the river, defying the hardships of the wilderness and the perils of the savages. It is very likely that the Marietta Argonauts landed at Steubenville on the way down, where the fort and settlement had already stood for a year and a half, and where there were already more people than in the visiting party.

Before the year 1787 had expired lands within the limits of the seven ranges were offered for sale by the Government in New York, although the states claiming an interest in this territory had not ceded their claims. Virginia had undoubtedly the strongest claim to this section not only according to her original charter but because through the expedition of Clark and the energy of her pioneers she had been mainly instrumental in preserving this territory to the Colonists. But the other colonies demanded an interest, and Virginia finally surrendered whatever interest she may have had, only excepting some lands to redeem promises made to her soldiers, which was offset by a large tract given to Connecticut sufferers, and although a slave state unhesitatingly agreed in the ordinance of 1787 that this virgin territory should be consecrated to freedom. The Ohio Company which settled Marietta, was formed in Boston in 1786, and purchased from the government 964,285 acres of land on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers adjoining the western line of the seven ranges. It was here that John Matthews had his next job of surveying, and as late as 1790 while on

the Virginia side of the river his party was attacked by Indians and seven of his men shot and scalped. In fact there was trouble all along the river that year. Land sales were continued in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and on May 10, 1800 congress passed an act establishing the Steubenville district for the registration and sale of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, and two days later President Adams nominated David Hoge, of Pennsylvania to be register of the land office at Steubenville, who was confirmed shortly after. Mr. Hoge filled this position until the office here was closed under the act of June 12, 1840, when the unsold lands were attached to the Chillicothe district. Zacheus Biggs was commissioned as the first Receiver here on July 1st, 1800. Mr. Biggs was also County Commissioner in 1804 and member of the town council in 1806. He removed across the river in 1811 and operated what was long known as the "Lower Ferry" where are now the La Belle iron works. Obadiah Jennings, who afterwards became a Presbyterian minister has been spoken of as a receiver, but an investigation by Capt. J. F. Oliver, of this city showed that there was no record of him holding such office. He was probably a clerk or assistant. Peter Wilson was appointed receiver on November 3, 1808, and held the office thirteen years. He was succeeded in 1821 by his brother-in-law, Hon. Samuel Stokely, who was succeeded by John H. Viers in 1833, and the latter held the office until it was discontinued in 1840. In 1801 Mr. Hoge bought from Bezael Wells for \$50 Lot No. 104 on the east side of Third street, a short distance above Market, on the south side of which he built a house (the McLain house) in which the land office was located until he sold the house in 1809. This building was razed a

number of years ago to make way for the present three story business block owned by Thomas Greenburg. A marble tablet placed on the front of the building recites that this was the first land office in the United States. Peter Wilson on April 15th, 1806 purchased from Robert Carroll Lot No. 113, the third above Washington on the east side of Third street, north of the present Turner Hall on which Carroll had built a two story frame house. When Wilson was appointed receiver in 1808 the corner of Washington and Third streets was a business centre, and the next year the land office was moved here where it remained until about 1821. That site is now occupied by a summer theatre. In 1821 Mr. Hoge being the owner of Lot No. 61 (U. S. Hotel) moved the land office to the west end of that lot in a small brick building fronting on Market street on the corner of Alley A, afterwards the Postoffice, and since removed to make an addition to the hotel. Mr. Hoge sold this lot in 1828, and the same year purchased Lot No. 95 on the east side of Third street mid way between Market and Adams, where he erected a house and to which he removed the office, where it remained until it was closed in 1840. The property was afterwards owned by Capt. J. S. Devenny, and now by Michael Keane, but the building was moved to the north half of Lot 13 on North Sixth street between Washington and North, in Anderson and Donaldson's addition, remodeled and now occupied by Albert Polen.

At the time the Steubenville office was erected similar ones were made at Marietta, Cincinnati and Chillicothe, and the first entries were as follows: Steubenville, July 1, 1800; Marietta, December 26, 1800; Cincinnati, April 6, 1801; Chillicothe, May, 1801.

CHAPTER IX

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

From Lake to River—Subsequent Changes and Present Boundary.

The Confederate congress on July 13, 1787 adopted an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River which provided among other things for the appointment of a government by congress, and also that so soon as there should be 5,000 free male inhabitants in a certain district they would be entitled to chose a legislature, upon whose proceedings the governor should have an absolute veto. It was also provided that there should be formed in said territory not less than three nor more than five states. This last provision resulted ultimately in the formation of the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Under this act Gen. Arthur St. Clair, an eminent Revolutionary soldier was appointed governor, and organized the territory at Marietta on July 9, 1788. He served in that capacity until 1802, when political influence forced him from office. The statutes promulgated by himself and advisers have been spoken of as the best ever framed for an infant colony. Among others it was provided that the common law of England, and all statutes in aid thereof, made previous to the fourth year of James I. should be in full force within the territory. By 1798 the territory containing the requisite number of 5,000 adult male inhabitants, a legislature was elected and organized the next year, at Cincinnati.

William Henry Harrison was chosen congressional delegate, the present government of the United States having then been in existence about nine years. In the meantime several counties had been set off, among them Jefferson, the first ten counties of what is now the State of Ohio being the following:

NAME.	WHEN PROCLAIMED.	COUNTY SEAT.
Washington	July 27, 1788	Marietta
Hamilton	January 2, 1790	Cincinnati
Wayne	August 15, 1796	Detroit
Adams	July 10, 1797	Manchester
Jefferson	July 29, 1797	Steubenville
Ross	August 20, 1797	Chillicothe
Trumbull	July 10, 1800	Warren
Clermont	December 6, 1800	Williamsburg
Fairfield	December 9, 1800	New Lancaster
Belmont	September 7, 1801	St. Clairsville

There has been considerable discussion concerning the exact date at which Ohio became a state, but March 1, 1803 is now accepted as correct, because on that day all territorial functions ceased, and those of the new commonwealth began, although the organization of the state government was not concluded until two days later. John Milligan, of Jefferson County, was a member of the last territorial legislature, and he with Rudolph Bair, George Humphrey, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells was a member of the convention organized at Chillicothe on November 29, 1802, which adopted the first constitution. As seen

above Jefferson County was organized before the present State of Ohio was even a full fledged territory. The boundaries as prescribed by Governor St. Clair's proclamation were as follows:

"Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River, where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crosses it, and down said river to the southern boundary of the fourth township in the third range, and with said southern boundary west to the southwest corner of the sixth township of the fifth range; thence north along the western boundary of said fifth range, to the termination thereof; thence due west to the Muskingum River, and up the same to and with the portage between it and the Cuyahoga River; thence down Cuyahoga to Lake Erie; thence easterly along the shores of the lake to the boundary of Pennsylvania, and south with the same to the place of beginning."

Stripped of its legal verbiage the above meant practically all that part of Ohio east of the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas extending from Lake Erie to the southern line of the present Belmont County. It included besides the present Jefferson, the counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Trumbull, Mahoning and Columbiana, about half of Cuyahoga including most of what is now the city of Cleveland, and the greater part of Summit, Stark, Carroll, Harrison and Belmont. Quite a number of changes were made before Jefferson County assumed its present shape, the first being the organization of Trumbull County on July 10, 1800, taking all north of the present northern boundary of Columbiana. The latter county was organized on March 25, 1803, and extended from Yellow Creek northward to Trumbull, and westward to the Muskingum, taking the northern part of Saline Township and the greater part of Brush Creek. On January 31, 1807, Jefferson County was extended westward to the west line of the seven ranges, forty-two miles from the Pennsylvania boundary, taking in all of Harrison and the southwest

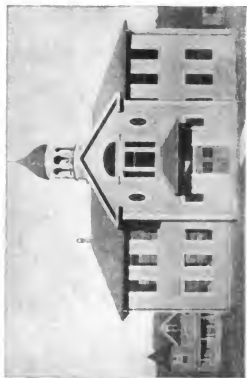
corner of Carroll, but on February 11, 1809, all west of the fifth range being parts of the present Harrison and Carroll was attached to Tuscarawas. On January 2, 1813 Harrison County was organized to take effect January 1, 1814. Carroll was organized on December 25, 1832 from Harrison and Jefferson, and at the same time the boundary between Columbiana and Jefferson which had hitherto followed the meanderings of Yellow Creek was straightened giving the whole of Brush Creek and Saline Townships back to the latter county, and fixing the lines as they now exist.

On May 10, 1803 the county was divided into the five townships of Warren, Short Creek, Archer, Steubenville and Knox, the boundaries of which were all subsequently changed, two of them, Short Creek and Archer, reappearing in Harrison County.

The first will probated in Jefferson County was that of John Cross on February 27, 1798 before Bezaleel Wells, Clerk of Court; Benjamin Cross and John Martin witnesses. As Benjamin Cross is also a legatee the law prohibiting legatees acting as witnesses was evidently not observed. The second will was that of John Hooten, dated March 1, 1794 and probated August 14, 1798.

The tax duplicate for 1799 showed 925 families, 181 single freemen, 48,709 acres of woodland, 5,593 cleared, 1,159 horses, 2,086 cattle, 2 grist mills, 4 saw-mills, 18 houses (?) and 13 ferries. This is evidently outside of Steubenville.

Early licenses issued for solemnizing marriages are recorded as follows: Rev. James Snodgrass, Presbyterian, 1803; Rev. Lyman Potter, Presbyterian, Enoch Martin and Michael Harmon, Baptist, Elias Crane, Methodist, Jacob Colbart and Alexander Colderhead, Associate Reformed, 1804; John Ray of Crab Apple and Beech Springs, 1806; Rev. William Argo, Methodist, 1807; Rev. Abraham Scott of Mt. Pleasant, 1809. The first marriages were mostly solemnized by justices of the peace, the primary one recorded being that of



SCHOOL HOUSE, BERGHOLZ



L. E. A. & W. DEPOT, BERGHOLZ



RESIDENCE OF JAMES GEORGE BERGHOLZ



THE OLD MILL, BERGHOLZ

Joseph Baker and Mary Findley, October 19, 1797, Zenas Kimberly, recorder, officiating.

The first deed recorded was for land in Warren Township, being from the United States to Ephraim Kimberly for 300 acres of land near Short Creek in return for services during the Revolution. The deed is

dated 1795 and signed by George Washington. The tract was surveyed by Absalom Martin and included the mouth of Short Creek. A stone monument marks the southwest corner. In Vol. VIII. of the Ohio Archaeological reports is a very complete list of the early deeds, compiled by Mr. Hunter.

CHAPTER X

LEGAL. JUDICIAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE

Bench and Bar—Eminent Jurists and Attorneys—The Great War Ministers—Roster of Judicial, Executive and Legislative Officers—Congressional Representatives.

A full account of the Jefferson County bar would be a history of the county itself. A few years ago the present writer collected considerable data for the Caldwell history, which has also been used in other publications, and a great deal of what follows is based on those researches with additional material covering the past forty years. The first court, or as it was called The First General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Jefferson in the territory of the United States, northwest of the Ohio River, was held at Steubenville in pursuance of a proclamation by Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the territory, acting in the absence of Governor St. Clair, and met on November 2, 1797. Philip Cable, John Moody and George Humphries acted as judges, and on the first day of the term John Rolfe, James Wallace and Solomon Sibley were admitted to the bar. David Vance was associate judge in the following year, and Thomas Fawcett at the August term, 1799, William Wells in 1800, and Jacob Martin in 1801, this being the composition of the court until March 1, 1803 when Ohio became a state. The first jury called was at the February term, 1798 as follows: Philip Cahil, Shadrack Newark, Joseph Ross, Jr., K. Cahil, R. Pritchard, John Shrimplin, William Schritcheffeld, William Shrimplin, Thomas Harper, Aaron

Hoagland, Robert Newell and Thomas Bendure. Its first case was John Jones, Jr. vs. James Hall, in which the plaintiff was given \$14.06 and costs. In August 1798 it was ordered by the court that John Ward and John Moody act as commissioners to contract for and superintend the repairing of the court house and "gaol" and make the same fit for public use, and that they be paid \$40 towards defraying the expenses of so preparing said building. On the 15th of that same month a deed was procured from Bezaleel Wells and Sarah, his wife, of Brooke County, Virginia, the consideration being five dollars, for a piece of ground to be devoted to the site of a court house, jail and such other public buildings for the use of the county as the said justices of the court of common pleas, and their successors shall from time to time think proper to order. This lot was on the northeast corner of Third and Market streets, fronting 120 feet on the former street, and 180 on Market, and 120 on what is now Court street. The lot was considerably enlarged when the present court house was built. Thomas M. Thompson, Z. Kimberly and C. Sample were admitted to the bar this year. Mr. Kimberly in 1805 became a merchant at Warrenton. In 1799 it was ordered that the treasurer of the county pay John Ward and John Moody \$200 to furnish the court

house and "gaol" out of the first money in the treasury, if there is not enough already in the treasury for that purpose, and that said commissioners proceed as early as possible to have said building put in comfortable order.

Silas Paul was admitted as attorney at the February term, 1800, and became the first prosecuting attorney under the constitution of 1802. He was a resident of Wills Creek north of the city, and was a quaint individual carrying a staff and having his hair dressed in the queue. His salary was fixed at \$80 per annum by the court at the August term, 1803. He died August 15, 1857; a number of grandchildren, still survive him. At the same term of court (1800) it was ordered that John Sutherland receive \$1 out of the county treasury to pay for candlesticks and candles for the use of the court. Obadiah Jennings, of Belmont County, was admitted at the February term, 1802. He afterwards became a Presbyterian minister, and died in Kentucky. Robert Moore, John G. Hamilton and Joseph Penticost were admitted in 1803, and the following rates of taxation ordered: One-half per cent. on the appraised value of all mansion house lots, mills, etc., total assessment, \$27,702; tax \$138.15. For each house 25 cents, number of houses, 1,777; tax, \$444.25; each head of cattle, 10 cents; number 2,788; tax \$278.80. One of the first rules of the territorial court was that every motion made in court which shall not be ruled by the court in favor of the motion, the attorney or the person who made the motion should pay to the court 25 cents.

One of the early cases before the court was that of John Kelly, who appeared on February 16, 1798 with a petition asking the court to take testimony and make a statement to the secretary of the treasury concerning a forfeiture under the excise law. Kelly had removed two distilleries from Virginia to Jefferson County in September, 1795, and had distilled eleven bushels of rye without entering the stills. Kelly claimed he was unable to read writing and

did not know with whom to make the entries. On August 31, 1797, Collector Zenas Kimberly seized the stills in the woods where they were hidden.

The first indictment for murder in this county was against William Carpenter Sr., and Jr., father and son for killing Captain White Eyes, son of the Delaware chief of that name at West Point now in Columbiana County. The junior Carpenter, who was but seventeen years of age, it is claimed was attacked by White Eyes, who was drunk, and raised his tomahawk with the apparent intention of assaulting him. The boy ran with the Indian after him, when the boy turned and shot him. The father was arrested for aiding and abetting the killing. There is a tradition that the case was tried and the Carpenters acquitted, but there is no record of the trial, and a nolle was probably entered. White Eyes was the last Indian killed in Jefferson County, and fearing that his death would cause trouble among the Indians, presents were given to friends of the deceased, and three hundred dollars to his wife, Bezaleel Wells being one of the donors. The original copy of the indictment was preserved by the late Capt. W. A. Walden, the following being a verbatim copy:

"JEFFERSON COUNTY, To-wit:
"Territory of the United States,
"Northwest of the River Ohio.

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, at Steubenville in the said county of Jefferson on Tuesday the fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight. Before the Honorable David Vance, Esquire, and his associate justices of the peace in and for Jefferson county aforesaid,

"The Jurors for the Body of the Said County upon their oath present that William Carpenter, Junior, late of said County, Labourer, and William Carpenter, senior, late of said County, Labourer, not having the fear of God before their Eyes but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil on the twenty-seventh day of May — in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight with force and arms at the Township of —, in the County aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, and of their malice, aforethought did make an assault upon one George White Eyes, an Indian, Commonly known by the Name of Captain White Eyes, in the peace of God and the United States aforesaid, then and there being and that the same William Carpenter, Junior, a Certain Gun, of the Value of one Dollar then and there Charged and Loaded with Gun powder and

Divers Leaden Shot or Bullets, which Gun the Said William Carpenter, Junior, in both his hands then and there had and held to, against and upon the said George White-Eyes, then and there feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought did Shoot and Discharge, and that the said, William Carpenter, Junior, with the Leaden Shot or Bullets aforesaid out of the Gun aforesaid then and there by force of the Gun powder, Shot, Discharged and Sent forth as aforesaid, the aforesaid, William Carpenter, Junior, in and upon the Chin and under Jaw of him the said George White-Eyes, then and there with the Leaden Shot or Bullets aforesaid, out of the Gun aforesaid, by the Said William Carpenter, Junior, so as aforesaid shot, Discharged and Sent forth feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought did Strike, penetrate and Wound, Going to the said George White-Eyes with the Leaden Shot or Bullets aforesaid as an aforesaid shot, Discharged and sent forth out of the Gun aforesaid by the said William Carpenter, Junior, in and upon the Chin and under Jaw of him the said George White-Eyes one Mortal wound of the depth of Eight Inches and of the Breadth of one Inch of Which said mortal wound the said George White-Eyes then and there instantly died. And that the said William Carpenter, senior, then and there feloniously, Willfully and of his malice aforethought was present aiding, helping, abetting, Comforting, assisting and maintaining the said William Carpenter, Junior, the felony and murder aforesaid in manner and form aforesaid to do and Commit: and so the Jurors upon their oath aforesaid do Say, that the said William Carpenter, Junior, feloniously, Willfully and of his malice aforethought and the said William Carpenter, senior, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought him the said George White-Eyes then and there in manner and form aforesaid did Kill and murder, against the peace and Dignity of the United States &c."

"(Signed) —

"JAMES WALLACE,

"Att'y for the United States in Jefferson County."

The Constitution of 1802 provided for the establishment in each county of a court of common pleas consisting of a presiding judge and not more than three or less than two associate judges, who were appointed by the general assembly for the term of seven years. The state was divided into three circuits, and a judge who was to preside in the several counties of his district, appointed for each circuit, Jefferson County being in the third. The other counties composing this circuit were Washington, Behmout, Columbianna and Trumbull. Calvin Pease, age 27 years and appearing much younger, was elected by the legislature as presiding judge of this circuit, and with Philip Cable and Jacob Martin as associates, opened the first state court at Stenbenville on August 2, 1803. Among other matters coming up for decision was the constitutionality of the act of 1805 de-

fining the duties of justices of the peace. Judge Pease decided that so much of the act as gave the justices jurisdiction in cases where the party claimed more than \$20 and not exceeding \$50, and so much of the act as prevented plaintiffs from recovering costs in action commenced in the first instance in the courts of common pleas for claims between \$20 and \$50 were contrary to the constitution of the United States and of the state. Although this decision was concurred in by Judges Huntington and Tod, of the supreme court, it raised such a storm that an effort was made in the legislature to impeach all the judges. Articles were preferred against Pease and Tod by the house of representatives, but fortunately the senate refused to stultify itself by adopting them, and the outrageous performance terminated with the acquittal of the judges. At the close of the December term, 1809, Judge Pease resigned, and afterwards became one of the supreme court judges. James Pritchard and Thomas Patton were also associate judges.

Prison bounds of the county were adopted on August 11, 1806, and started in the west line of what is now Alley C or Bank Alley, opposite the line between Lots Nos. 228 and 229 just north of Washington street and extended eastwardly to the east line of Water street, thence to a point opposite the line between Lots Nos. 24 and 25 a short distance above the C. & P. station, thence to the river at low water mark, and down the river to a point opposite the line between Lots Nos. 16 and 17 below Market street, thence westward to the eastern boundary of Water street, thence southwardly to a point opposite the line between Lots Nos. 8 and 9 below Adams street, thence westward to the western boundary of Alley C, thence northward to Adams street, thence westwardly to the northwest corner of Outlot No. 1 between Fifth and Sixth streets, thence northwardly to the north boundary line of Washington street, thence eastwardly to the corner of Washington street and Alley C, thence up the Alley to the place of beginning. Within

these bounds imprisoned debtors were allowed to travel upon giving bond that they would not depart therefrom without leave of court.

One of the methods of punishment from the organization of the county was a whipping post on the public square. The last record of its use is dated August 11, 1810. One Charles Johnson, a colored man, was convicted of receiving stolen goods, the said goods being a ham taken from the smoke-house of Bezaleel Wells, and was sentenced to be whipped nine stripes on his naked back, that he pay four dollars to Mr. Wells, a fine of ten dollars and costs, be confined in jail nine days and stand committed until the money judgment was paid.

Benjamin Ruggles, of Belmont County succeeded Judge Pease at the April term, 1810. The different associate judges with him were Andrew Anderson, Joseph McKee, Thomas Campbell, John Milligan, James Moores, Robert Gilmore and Samuel McElroy. Judge Ruggles served until the close of the November term, 1814, when he was succeeded by Dr. George Todd, of Belmont County, who completed the unexpired term.

Hon. Benjamin Tappan succeeded him at the June term, 1816, and was one of the most eminent men who ever occupied this seat. He was born in Northampton, Mass., on May 25, 1773, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, Conn., about the year 1798. In 1799 he came to Ohio and was the first white settler in what is now Portage County. At Weatherston, Conn., in 1801 he married Miss Nancy, sister of Hon. John C. Wright, and with her came to Steubenville in 1809. He served as common pleas judge until 1823 when he resumed the practice of his profession and was afterwards appointed a United States judge by President Jackson, but the senate failed to confirm him, and he held the position only a few months. In 1838 he was elected United States Senator as a Democrat, receiving 57 votes in the legislature to 50 for Thomas Ewing, Whig, and one blank. This was on December 20, and the following year he

took his seat, his term of six years ending in 1845. On his return home he resumed his law practice, and taking with him into partnership Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, he finally turned over the business to him and retired. He died in 1857 leaving two sons, Dr. Benjamin Tappan, long a prominent Steubenville physician, and Prof. Eli T. Tappan, at one time superintendent of the city schools and afterwards President of Kenyon College, both now deceased. While on the bench Judge Tappan published a report of his decisions which has always been a recognized authority. Thomas George became associate in 1822.

John C. Wright was born at Weatherston, Conn., and came here about 1810. He married a sister of James Collier and in 1820 was elected member of congress from this district, which office he held until succeeded by John M. Goodenow in 1829. He then became one of the state supreme judges, resigning on January 31, 1835. He published a volume of supreme court decisions during the period that the judges were required to hold court in the different counties, which has been quoted more, perhaps, than any other volume of reports in the state. He took up law practice in Cincinnati, and became one of the editors of the *Gazette* newspaper in that city. He visited Steubenville in 1842 at which time his sight was considerably impaired. In the winter of 1860-61 he was appointed member of the peace conference at Washington, whose efforts were unsuccessfully directed toward avoiding the War of the Rebellion, and he died on his way home from that conference aged about seventy-eight years.

John M. Goodenow was born in Vermont and married Mrs. Sallie Campbell, sister of John C. Wright in 1813, and soon after came to Steubenville. Shortly after coming here he became involved in a quarrel with his brother-in-law Judge Tappan, ending in a slander suit, in which Goodenow was victorious. In spite of these troubles he became a supreme court judge, and defeated Wright for congress in 1828. He

resigned near the end of his term to accept the position of minister to Columbia. On his return he was elected common pleas judge in Cincinnati, and afterwards went to Texas, but afterwards returned to Cincinnati where he died in indigence. He was regarded as one of the most brilliant men in the state.

James Collier was born in Litchfield, Conn., in May, 1789, removing to Ithaca, N. Y., and coming to Steubenville in 1820, studying law and being admitted to the bar here. He was an active member of the Whig party, and was at one time an aspirant for the nomination for governor of the state, but was defeated by Thomas Corwin, who was afterwards elected. He served a term as county prosecuting attorney, and was a delegate to the Taylor convention of 1848. In the following spring he was appointed collector of the port of San Francisco, being the first to hold that office. He traveled overland to reach his destination, going via Santa Fe through a country almost unknown and was escorted across the plains by a detachment of U. S. cavalry. On the expiration of his term he engaged in the banking business, but the Citizens' Bank, of which he was President, failed in 1859. Colonel Collier was adjutant of Bloom's regiment of New York volunteers in the war of 1812. He served on the frontier and was present at the battle of Queenstown heights. He was the first man to volunteer from Jefferson County on the outbreak of the rebellion, and accompanied the troops as far as Harrisburg, but on account of his age was persuaded to return. He commanded a local detachment for a few days during the Morgan raid in 1863, and died on Sunday, February 2, 1873, at the age of 84 years. His wife whose maiden name was Miss Eunice Ingersoll, survived him a few years.

Daniel L. Collier, a brother of James, was also born at Litchfield, January 15, 1796. He served an apprenticeship in a printing office, then as a clerk, when he concluded to "go west." He took passage on a raft down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers,

and arrived at Steubenville in 1816. Entering the office of his brother-in-law, John C. Wright, he studied law, and was admitted in 1818. In 1823 he married Miss Hetty Larimore, of Washington, Pa., by whom he had nine children. He removed to Philadelphia in 1837 and became prominent in public religious enterprises. He was vice-president of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and director in several other corporations. He died March 30, 1869.

Gen. Samuel Stokely was born in western Pennsylvania on January 25, 1796. He graduated at Washington, Pa., college, and came to Steubenville about 1816, having studied law with Parker Campbell, of Washington. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and in April, 1830, married Rachel, widow of Dr. P. S. Mason. He purchased the Bezaleel Wells homestead, known as "The Grove" in the lower end of the town where he and his descendants resided for sixty years until it was removed to make way for the present Pope tin-mill. He was U. S. land receiver in 1827-28, senator from the Jefferson County district in the 36th general assembly of 1837-8, served in congress 1841-3, and was a general of militia several years before his death. He married Mrs. Lowther and Mrs. Burton, both of whom he survived, and died, May 23, 1861. Two children yet survive him, Joseph Stokely, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Mrs. Jennie S. Lloyd, of Cleveland. His son Mountford S. Stokely, who was also a member of the bar, met with a tragic death, being killed by the cars on New Year's Day, 1902. A daughter, Mrs. E. S. Wood died in March, 1908.

Roswell Marsh was born at Queechey, Vt., in 1793, and came to Steubenville in 1821. He studied law with General Stokely, and was admitted in 1823. He practiced law here for fifty years, his white locks and venerable appearance making him a conspicuous object in his later days. In 1840 he was elected to the legislature and served one term. He volunteered at the outbreak of the war, but his age and infirmities prevented the acceptance of his services. He

was afterwards appointed on a commission to investigate claims for losses sustained in Missouri during the rebellion. His first wife was Mrs. George Wilson, of Steubenville. He survived his second wife about three years, dying on August 17, 1875. His residence on the northwest corner of North and Seventh streets was long considered one of the stately homes of the city.

Ephraim Root came from New England about 1814, and became a partner of J. H. Hallock. He never married, and his death in 1821 extinguished what promised to be one of the leading lights of the bar.

David Reddick came from Washington County, Pa., about 1812. He became involved in a quarrel with one Dr. Doffield, and was stabbed by him, from the effect of which he died in 1818. His wife lived at Holliday's Cove for several years thereafter.

Nathaniel Dike, a cultured gentleman of the old school, was born in Beverly, Vt., graduated at Yale College, and came to Steubenville in 1816. He read law in the office of John M. Goodenow, and practiced a short time when he embarked in the dry goods business, and subsequently in the wool and wholesale grocery business, occupying the Sinclair building, corner of Court and Market streets. He was associate judge for several years, president of council, and representative in the legislature 1842-3. His wife was Miss Anna Woods, of Bedford, Pa., and granddaughter of Dr. John McDowell, of Steubenville. He died in April 1867, and his son John S. Dike occupied the family residence on Market street just west of the Pan Handle railroad, now the residence of Thomas Barclay for about ten years.

Jeremiah Parsons Fogg, nephew of Prof. Theophilus Parsons, the well known law writer resided in Steubenville during this period. He died in Steubenville in 1821.

Charles Hammond, of Belmont County, Philip Doddridge, of Wellsburg, Walter Beebe, of Harrison County, and James Bell, of Guernsey were among distinguished vis-

itors who practiced at the Jefferson County bar during this period.

Jeremiah H. Hallock succeeded Judge Tappan as presiding judge, and served two terms until the close of the December term, 1836. Judge Hallock was born in Connecticut, where he married Miss Bassett, and came to Steubenville in 1815, residing for a time on lower Market Street. He was prosecuting attorney, and on retiring from the bench followed farming in Cross Creek Township, afterwards removing to the Means farm just south of the city, where he died about 1847. His decisions were always respected and more generally concurred in than is usually the case. The associate judges commissioned during his term were James Wilson, Andrew Anderson, John Humphrey, John England, John S. Cock.

Hon. Humphrey H. Leavitt came to Steubenville from Northern Ohio about 1820. He studied and was admitted here, and was soon after elected prosecuting attorney. In 1826 he was elected state senator and served two terms. This was followed by two terms in congress from 1830 to 1834. In the latter year he was appointed by his personal friend President Jackson, to the judgeship of the United States district court for Ohio, and in 1855 when the state was divided into two judicial districts he remained judge of the Southern District, and became a resident of Cincinnati. He resigned in 1871 and removed to Springfield, Ohio. He was a member of the world's convention on prison reform which met in London in 1872, taking an active and prominent part therein. He died at Springfield on Saturday, March 15, 1873, leaving three sons, John who became a clergyman in the American Episcopal Church, Edward, of Springfield, and Frank, of Cincinnati.

John K. Sutherland, a student of Judge Leavitt, was born in Shippensburg, Pa., November 17, 1810, coming with his parents to Steubenville when but six months old. He was admitted in 1831, and was soon after elected prosecuting attorney. In 1851 he was elected probate judge, and was

discharging the duties of his third term, when he died on April 28, 1858.

The next character we shall consider is like a giant tree in a forest where its contemporaries if standing alone would be considered above the average, but by comparison with the one which towers above them appear almost saplings. It would be utterly impossible in a work of this kind to give due proportion of space to the life, private character and public services of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Not only in his home county and state did he achieve greatness, but in the Nation during the critical period of its existence he took no second place, but stood with Lincoln, Grant and Sherman in the front rank. Some have claimed that he was greater than any one of these, and in his untiring energy his capacity for organization, his clear legal acumen, and his indomitable will he certainly filled a place that would have remained a vacuum until the close of the Civil War had he fallen by the wayside before his work was completed. No adequate sketch of his life could be compressed into a few pages, and fortunately it is not necessary to attempt it. Two excellent biographies have been written by Hon. H. C. Gorham and Frank A. Flower, and a more condensed outline by the present writer is now in press to be published as a souvenir in connection with the dedication of a monument to his memory now in course of erection in his native town. Hence nothing is attempted here except a reference to the principal events of his busy life. Mr. Stanton was born on the south side of Market Street, Steubenville, on December 19, 1814. The dwelling stood some distance back in the yard, just east of Sixth Street, and had one or two trees in front. It is still standing, but a three-story brick has been erected in front of it extending out to the street, on which a bronze tablet has been placed bearing the following inscription:

EDWIN M. STANTON,

ATTORNEY GENERAL, SECRETARY OF WAR,

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Born Here 19th December, 1814.

Erected by the School Children of Jefferson County.

A. D. 1897.

Mr. Stanton's ancestors were Friends or Quakers, who went from Rhode Island to North Carolina about the middle of the 18th century. His grandparents Benjamin and Abigail Stanton resided near Beaufort, N. C., the maiden name of the latter being Macy. In 1800, Mrs. Benjamin Stanton came with her family to Mt. Pleasant Township in Jefferson County, her husband having died after making a will freeing his slaves whenever the law would permit it. With the family came Lucy Norman, of Culpepper, Va., between whom and the eldest son, David, a rising physician, sprang up an attachment which resulted in marriage, and removal to the Steubenville home where the subject of our sketch was born. Dr. Stanton soon after purchased a two story brick building, still standing on North Third street near Washington but considerably altered, where young Stanton's early boyhood days were spent. The sudden death of Dr. Stanton on December 30, 1827, threw young Edwin on his own resources, and in the summer of 1828 he became a clerk in James Turnbull's bookstore on Market street now conducted by Capt. J. F. Oliver. In the spring of 1831 he entered Kenyon College, remaining there until the fall of 1832. A professorship in memory of that period of his life has been endowed by Andrew Carnegie, and a fine oil portrait the work of C. P. Filson, has been presented by Col. John McCook. After leaving college he clerked in Mr. Turnbull's branch store in Columbus, when he returned to Steubenville and studied law with his guardian, Daniel L. Collier. He began the practice of law at the age of twenty-one, and opened an office in Cadiz, where he was soon after elected prosecuting attorney of Harrison County. He had never given up his Steubenville practice, and that now demanding more attention he returned here in 1838 and formed a partnership with Hon. Benjamin Tappan. He engaged actively in politics as a Jacksonian Democrat, and was as antagonistic toward his opponents, both in law and politics, as

Old Hickory himself. He was elected by the Legislature as supreme court reporter from 1842 to 1845, publishing volumes 11, 12 and 13 of the Ohio Reports. His first home on returning to Steubenville was on the west side of Third Street, above Washington, and subsequently on the corner of Third and Logan, now owned by Dr. E. Pearce. Here his wife, Mary Lamson, died in 1844, an affliction from which he never fully recovered. By this time he was gaining a national reputation, and in 1845 successfully defended Caleb McNulty, clerk of the house of representatives, tried in the criminal court in Washington for embezzlement. In 1847 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles Shaler, but he always retained his Steubenville home, and kept an office here until 1856, his second partner being Col. George W. McCook. He figured as principal attorney in the case of the State of Pennsylvania versus the Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company, and was victorious, although an act of congress afterwards nullified his work. His business before the United States Supreme Court became so extensive that he removed to Washington in 1856, and in 1858 went to California as counsel for the Government in relation to extensive land claims. His work there was tremendous, and by his labors and researches he saved to the country millions of dollars from the grasp of unscrupulous land grabbers, including the site of the present city of San Francisco. In 1859 he was counsel for Daniel E. Sickles, on trial for the murder of Philip Barton Key, and the former's acquittal was no doubt due to the labors and masterly eloquence of his counsel. That same year he met Mr. Lincoln for the first time, in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, in a suit growing out of a conflict between the Manney and McCormick reaping machine interests, and in December, 1860, while engaged in the same case, he was nominated to the office of attorney-general by James Buchanan, President. Rebellion troubles were already in the air, and the vacillating

course of the administration was encouraging the foes and paralyzing the friends of the Government. Mr. Stanton, by his firm loyalty and strong stand for the preservation of the Union, changed all this, and prevented a practical collapse of the Government before the Lincoln Administration could take hold. He retired from the Cabinet with the close of Buchanan's Administration, and resumed the practice of his profession, but in January, 1862, was appointed secretary of war by Mr. Lincoln. His subsequent biography is a history of the war itself. He enjoyed the complete confidence and closest friendship of Mr. Lincoln, and on him devolved the task of bringing order out of chaos, looking after men and supplies for the great conflict, contending not only with the open enemy but traitors in the rear, incompetent and lukewarm generals in the field, and a mass of detail which would have broken down an ordinary man in a month. He had never been a robust man, but had been afflicted with asthma from his youth, and nothing but his indomitable will enabled him to carry the enormous load. Above all, his legal sagacity kept the administration out of more than one pitfall during and at the close of the war. When Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, he practically took charge of the Government, and at the request of the new president, Andrew Johnson, continued in his position as secretary of war. Differences afterwards arose between him and the President on reconstruction measures, admission of Colorado as a state, colored suffrage in the District of Columbia, the civil rights and freedman's bureau bills; all of which were considered Republican measures having the approval of that party controlling both houses of congress. These differences became so marked that on August 5, 1867, Mr. Johnson requested his resignation on the ground of "public considerations of high character," to which Mr. Stanton responded that "public considerations of high character which alone had induced him to remain at the head of this department constrained him not to re-

sign before the next meeting of Congress," that body not being then in session. Mr. Stanton did not remain in office of his own accord, but had been urged to do so by members of Congress and others who believed him to be the only check upon what they considered the ruinous policy of Mr. Johnson. Congress had passed what was known as the "Tenure of Office Act" for the avowed purpose of preventing Mr. Stanton's removal, although he himself did not favor that act and had doubts as to its constitutionality. In the end it proved a broken reed. The president, however, was not ready at this time to defy the apparent object of the act by removing Mr. Stanton outright, but on August 12th suspended him from office and appointed General Grant secretary of war ad interim. He obeyed under protest, and on January 13th, the Senate refusing to confirm a successor, General Grant at once retired and Mr. Stanton took possession of the office. Mr. Johnson appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, secretary ad interim, but Stanton held the office, guarding it night and day, although Thomas attended cabinet meetings as a dummy secretary. Impeachment proceedings were brought against the president, the principal charge being violation of the Tenure of Office Act, but the vote lacked one, of the two-thirds necessary to conviction, it standing 35 to 19. On learning the result, on May 26th, Mr. Stanton resigned, broken down in health and bankrupt in fortune. He had controlled millions, but paid out of his own pocket even necessary personal expenses that should have been borne by the Government. The senate, in confirming his successor, adopted a resolution that Mr. Stanton had not been legally removed, but had relinquished his office, and both houses of congress subsequently passed a vote of thanks for the great ability, purity and fidelity with which he had discharged his duties. Mr. Stanton renewed the practice of his profession, but he was so broken in health as to make this work very difficult. His last visit to Steubenville was on September 25, 1868, when

he addressed a large assemblage advocating General Grant's election to the presidency. At that time he spoke to friends of his approaching end, and expressed a wish to be buried in the old family lot in Steubenville Cemetery, a wish that was never carried out. On December 20, 1869, he was nominated by General Grant as associate justice of the supreme court, and was immediately confirmed by the senate, but he never took his seat on the bench. He died on December 24th, before his commission was made out, the paper being delivered after his death to his widow, formerly Miss Ellen Hutchins, of Pittsburgh, whom he married in 1856. Mr. Stanton's life history shows him to have been, not the cold, cruel, overextracting man as he has often been represented, but exceptionally warm-hearted, intensely emotional, and strongly sympathetic for the suffering, the destitute and the wronged. Duty, however, with him prevailed above everything, and nothing, not even his own interests and feelings, was ever allowed to stand in its way. It is not too much to say that to him our nation is most largely indebted for its continuous existence. A plain monument marks his grave in Oak Hill Cemetery at Washington, and his fellow citizens at Steubenville are preparing to erect to his memory a bronze statue, to be placed in front of the court house. The work is now in the hands of Alexander Doyle, the eminent New York sculptor, also a native of Steubenville, who has generously contributed his services for this work.

Hon. G. W. Belden, of Stark County, succeeded Hallock as presiding judge of this district, beginning with the March term, 1837, and ending in 1839, when the legislature threw Stark into another district. He died about 1879. Nathaniel Dike and Samuel McNary were commissioned as associates during his term.

Hon. William Kemom, of Belmont County, succeeded Judge Belden, who held the office until November, 1846. Associates commissioned under him were William Sutherland, William McDonald, John S.



MARKET STREET, STEUBENVILLE
 (From Drawing by Henry Howe in 1846)



MARKET STREET, STEUBENVILLE,
 IN 1865



OLD COURT HOUSE, STEUBENVILLE.



GROVE ACADEMY AND FORMER STEUBENVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL



OLD MARKET HOUSE AND COUNCIL
CHAMBER, STEUBENVILLE

Cock, James Mitchell, John T. Leslie and John Cook.

Benjamin S. Cowan, also of Belmont, succeeded Judge Kennon, and served until the second Monday of February, 1852, when the old regime was abolished by the new constitution, which had been adopted the preceding year. Samuel D. Hunter was commissioned on March 11, 1850, as the last of the associate judges. Other associate judges during this period were George Todd (Pres.), 1815; Thomas George, 1822; James Wilson, 1824; John Humphrey, 1831; James Wilson, 1831; John England, 1833; Nathaniel Dike, 1838.

Among the members of the bar during this period was Roderick S. Moody, conceded to be one of the most brilliant lights in his profession. Mr. Moody was a native of Steubenville, the son of David and Sarah (Sheldon) Moody, and was born May 22, 1817. He was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and entered the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank as clerk. He studied medicine, but preferring the law, entered the office of D. L. Collier, and was admitted to practice in September, 1841. The same year, he married Miss Virginia Eoff, of Wheeling. He was prosecuting attorney from 1846 to 1848, and was appointed clerk of courts, but did not serve. He died December 11, 1866.

As the McCook family is mentioned elsewhere, it is only necessary to mention here four members of that family who were members of this bar. George W., Robert L., and Daniel, were three sons of Daniel McCook, who achieved a national reputation not only in the military, but also the legal profession. The first named was born in Canonsburg, Pa., July 21, 1822, afterwards living with his parents in Columbiana and Carroll Counties. He attended college at New Athens, and studied law with Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, whose partner he afterwards became. His career in the Mexican War and elsewhere is given in another chapter. He built up a large law practice, and was very prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, nomi-

nating John C. Breckenridge for vice-president in 1856, and Seymour for president in 1868, and was candidate for governor in 1871. He died in New York on Friday, December 28, 1877, leaving three children—George W., Jr., Robert, and Hetty B., the latter now being the wife of Gen. Anson G. McCook, who is also noticed elsewhere. His wife died in 1863.

Robert L. McCook was born in Columbiana County, December 28, 1827, studied law with Hon. E. R. Eckley, of Carrollton, and then removed to Steubenville where he continued his studies with Stanton & McCook, beginning his practice shortly after. He removed to Cincinnati, and then to Columbus, where the outbreak of the war found him with a large practice. This he sacrificed, and after a brilliant military career, was killed by guerillas near Nashville, August 6, 1862.

Daniel McCook was born in Carrollton, July 22, 1834, and graduated at a Florence, Ala., college in 1858. He studied law with his brother in Steubenville, and soon after his admission removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he became a member of the well known firm of Ewing, Sherman & McCook. Here, in December, 1860, he married Miss Julia Tibbs, of Platte County, Missouri. He and a company of militia volunteered at the outbreak of the war, and he was continuously in service, especially as colonel of the Fighting Fifty-Second, O. V. I., until his mortal wounds at Kearsaw. Before he died he was promoted to a brigadier generalship.

General Amen G. McCook, a son of Dr. John McCook, was a member of the Jefferson County Bar, although most of his reputation was won in the military and political fields. He was born October 10, 1835, and received his education in Jefferson County schools. Crossing the plains in 1854, he remained in California until 1860, when he returned to Ohio and was captain of the first military company leaving Steubenville, being in the first battle of Bull Run. He was commissioned as major in the three years' service and promoted to

lieutenant colonel and colonel. He participated in the leading battles in the West, and was mustered out with his regiment (Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry) on October 10, 1864. The following March he was appointed colonel of the 194th Ohio Infantry and served until the close of the war, when he was made brevet brigadier general. He afterwards was internal revenue assessor for the 17th Ohio district, and then removed to New York City, where he conducted a daily legal journal. He was elected a member of congress from that city and subsequently became secretary of the United States senate, also chamberlain of the city of New York. His wife is Hetty McCook, sister of George W. McCook, of Steubenville.

Joseph M. Mason, who at one time was a partner of Mr. Moody, was a native of Trumbull County. He studied law with Roswell Marsh, and went to Monroe County, from which he returned in 1848, and held the office of clerk of court. He removed from here to Columbus, where he died.

Col. W. R. Lloyd was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, on December 3, 1818. He read law with Judge Pearce, of Carrollton, and after a term as clerk of court, removed to Steubenville, where he married Miss Jennie, daughter of Gen. Samuel Stokely. For a while he was a partner of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Cadiz, and on May 4, 1858, he was appointed probate judge to fill the unexpired term of John K. Sutherland, deceased, and the following year was elected for the full term, but before it expired he recruited the Sixth Ohio Cavalry from Warren County, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel. He resumed his law practice on his return home, and died on Friday, November 9, 1877. His widow and three sons still survive.

Joseph Means, whose father, James Means, was long a prominent citizen of Steubenville, was born August 21, 1822, and studied law in the office of James Collier, becoming the latter's partner after his admission to the bar in 1844. He was

prominently identified with public affairs, and was a member of the city council almost continuously from 1835 to 1866, and again in 1871, being at the same time engaged in the iron foundry business, as well as being director in other local corporations. He represented this district in the legislature in 1861-2. His sudden death from congestion of the brain, on July 2, 1872, was felt as a personal loss all over the city. His widow, Mrs. Mary Kelly Means died Saturday evening, November 13, 1909, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Dr. F. S. Maxwell, of Steubenville, and Mrs. Muefie, of London, Canada.

William Sample, of Island Creek Township, became a member of the bar in 1844, and afterwards removed to Coshocton County, where he was elected common pleas judge. He resigned in 1876 and removed to Newark, where he shortly afterwards died.

Col. George P. Webster was born near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, December 24, 1824. He went to Hamilton in 1841, and had a position in the county clerk's office, and studied law with Thomas Milliken. He was admitted in 1846 and enlisted as a private in the Mexican war, but was promoted to sergeant-major in the First Ohio Infantry, and was wounded in the right shoulder at the storming of Monterey, September, 1846. After the war he married Miss Mary M. Adams, of Warrenton, and removed to Steubenville, where he served two terms as clerk of court, after which he became a partner of Martin Andrews. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took an active part in raising troops and was appointed major of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry. After service in West Virginia in 1862 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and in the following July he was appointed colonel of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was organized at Camp Steubenville on Mingo Bottom, three miles below the city. He departed with his regiment on August 23 for Lexington, Ky., and thence to Louisville. Here he was placed in command of

the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's Division, McCook's Corps. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Perryville on October 8. His funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen in this city. His widow died April, 1910, and his son John McA. Webster is a retired officer of the regular army.

Thomas McCauslen, Hon. R. Sherrard Jr. and Hon. J. H. S. Trainer, leading members of the bar during this period, are fully noticed elsewhere.

Under the Constitution of 1802 the judges were appointed for seven years. Under the Constitution of 1851 they were elected for five years by the people, and associates were abolished. Thomas L. Jewett was the first common pleas judge under the new Constitution, having been elected from the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas, being the third subdivision of the eighth judicial district. His commission was issued in January, and he opened his first term of court at Steubenville on March 16, 1852. He was a native of Hartford County, Maryland, being of Quaker parentage. He settled in Cadiz in 1844, practicing law, and removed to Steubenville in 1850. He was elected judge in October of the following year on the Democratic ticket over John A. Bingham, the Republican candidate. On August 29, 1854, he was elected director of the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad and resigned from the bench. On June 8, 1855, he was elected president of the road, and on September 3, 1859, the company having become embarrassed his position was changed to receiver. This office he held until the completion of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad across the West Virginia Pan Handle, and upon the consolidation of the different lines in 1868 under the name of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, he was elected president of the new organization. He held this office until May 7, 1871, his brother, Hugh J. Jewett, being with him part of the time as manager. The latter being called to the presidency of the Erie road, Judge Jewett resigned his position

and soon after removed to Philadelphia where he engaged in stock speculation until his death which occurred at New York on Wednesday evening, November 3, 1875.

Hon. Thomas Means, who succeeded Mr. Jewett as common pleas judge, was a son of James Means, Sr. He was born on March 31, 1826, studied law with Daniel Collier, and was admitted in 1847. The following year he married Miss Annie Stewart, of Louisville, Ky., and after living in St. Louis for about eighteen months Mr. Means came back to Steubenville and formed a partnership with Mr. Jewett. In 1852-3 he served as a member in the Ohio House of Representatives, and on the resignation of Judge Jewett he was appointed by the governor to fill the unexpired term, holding the office from October, 1854, through 1855. After that he resumed his law practice and removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until the outbreak of the war, when he was appointed by the government on a commission to adjust war claims in the neighborhood of Cairo. Shortly after completing that work he died at his home in Steubenville on December 27, 1863. His widow died October, 1909. A daughter and son are still living, the son being rector of St. John's Church, New Haven, Conn.

James Elliott, January, 1852, and A. H. Battin, May 11, 1853, were admitted to the bar during this period, both of whom are deceased.

Samuel W. Bostwick, of Harrison County, succeeded Judge Means, and served until February, 1862, when he was succeeded by George W. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas County, who held until the fall of 1870 when he resigned to go on the supreme bench. John H. Miller, of Steubenville, was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and afterwards elected for the full term ending February, 1877. Judge Miller was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1813, and came to Steubenville in 1837 remaining here but a short time, but returning in 1839. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and built up a

large practice. He was married to Ann C., a sister of Gen. Samuel Stokely, who died September 5, 1882. On retiring from the bench he resumed his law practice which he continued until his death on August 31, 1891. James Patrick, of Tuscarawas County, was the next judge, and served one term. Joseph C. Hance, also of Tuscarawas, succeeded him, and served two terms. In the meantime provision having been made for an additional judge in this subdistrict, John S. Pearce, of Cadiz, was elected and took his seat in February, 1882.

Hon. John A. Mansfield succeeded Pearce in 1892 and served two terms. He was succeeded in 1902 by Hon. Rees G. Richards, who is now serving his second term, which has been increased to six years. A full sketch of both these gentlemen will be found elsewhere. Fletcher Douthitt, of Tuscarawas, succeeded Judge Hance and served two terms, and was in turn succeeded by Hon. Walter Shotwell, of Cadiz, now serving his second term. In 1908 the legislature provided an additional judge for this subdivision, and in November of that year Thompson D. Healla, of Tuscarawas, was elected, and held his first court in Steubenville in May, 1909.

There were many attorneys admitted during this period, some of whom have risen to eminence in legal, political and literary circles, who are more fully noticed in another portion of this work. Among them were A. H. Battin, admitted May 11, 1853, deceased; W. A. Walden, April 27, 1858, deceased; M. S. Stokely, 1860, deceased; Hon. J. Dunbar, January, 1860; W. A. Owsney, September 18, 1862, deceased; O. P. Mossgrove, August 18, 1854, deceased; James F. Daton, 1863, deceased; Thomas P. Spencer, 1866; Robert Martin, April 18, 1862, deceased; James A. McCurdy, September 18, 1862, deceased; David Moody, September 26, 1867, deceased; William H. Lowe, October 2, 1868, deceased; W. P. Hays, 1863; John McClave, September 16, 1868; John M. Cook, January, 1869; Joseph B. Doyle, September 29, 1870; J. J. Gill, September 29, 1868;

J. C. Keys, September 29, 1870, deceased; W. T. Campbell, September 29, 1870, deceased; J. M. Hunter, July 21, 1872, deceased; B. N. Linduff, October 1, 1873; John J. Watson, September, 1873; W. C. Ong, April 28, 1874; E. S. Andrews, April 25, 1876; H. M. Priest, same, deceased; C. B. Gilmore, April 25, 1876; John A. Kitchart, October 1, 1873; W. V. B. Crokey, 1870, deceased; G. W. McCleary, June 25, 1873; Hon. R. G. Richards, March, 1877; John C. Kirkpatrick, September 25, 1877; J. W. Jordan, September 28, 1872; O. J. Beard, April 3, 1877; A. C. Lewis, October 2, 1877; David R. Mills, August 4, 1877; Henry Gregg, April, 1878; George G. Bright, J. H. Everson, Calvin May, John W. Jackman, W. J. McCann, August 27, 1878; J. A. Burchfield, April 16, 1879; Charles A. Reynolds, June 17, 1879; John A. Mansfield, J. W. Clark and Emmett E. Erskine, April 16, 1879; W. S. McCauslen, June 17, 1879; James F. Bigger, August 27, 1879, deceased; J. H. Roberts, J. W. Paisley, April 16, 1879; W. R. Alban, March 8, 1893; C. A. Armstrong, June 19, 1906; S. A. Bean, December, 1902; J. G. Belknap, June 23, 1908; H. A. Bell, J. C. Bigger, March 2, 1892; Ira Blackhorn, December 7, 1901; D. M. Brown, April 1, 1894; W. C. Brown, June 12, 1902; Roy R. Carpenter, December, 1907; R. B. Cohen, December 22, 1903; F. M. Coleman, December, 1904; M. N. Duval, June, 1904; Dewitt Erskine, June 6, 1895; Ernest L. Finley, March 8, 1894; P. A. Gavin, June 5, 1895; David M. Gruber, October 3, 1882; John A. Huston, June 17, 1902; Thomas S. Jones, June 27, 1905; Frank H. Kerr, October 8, 1891; Miss Beatrice Kelly, March 8, 1894; Plummer P. Lewis, June 3, 1884; Justin A. Moore, October 18, 1896; Harry L. May, June 21, 1905; William Mel. Miller, June 7, 1882; Nelson D. Miller, June 17, 1902; W. L. Medill, October 3, 1889; Roy Merryman, June 19, 1906; Joseph Kitchart, March 17, 1899, deceased; William S. McCauslen, June 17, 1879; Roy McClave, June 27, 1899; John H. M. McKee, December 8, 1894; J. R. McCleary, October 3, 1882;

H. P. McGowan, June 13, 1901; W. J. McCanis, F. J. McCoy, June 19, 1901; R. L. McLaughlin, December 24, 1904; J. O. Naylor, October 15, 1898; John W. Porter, June, 1903; R. G. Porter, December 22, 1908; James E. Paisley, Jay S. Paisley, March 17, 1899; E. Stanton Pearce, October 14, 1899; Dio Rogers, Jay R. Sweeney, June, 1894; Horace G. Smith, 1881; Carl H. Smith, June, 1893; Fred A. Stone, December 24, 1904; S. B. Taylor, October 4, 1894; T. A. L. Thompson, June, 1896, deceased; C. A. Vail, June 11, 1902; C. L. Williams, June, 1901; John M. Bigger, October 8, 1891.

SUPREME, DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

Under the Constitution of 1802 judges of the supreme court were required to hold a term each year in the different counties. The first session in Jefferson County opened on the third Tuesday in June, 1803, with Samuel Huntington and William Spriggs on the bench. Daniel Symms and George Tod presided August 25, 1805; Jonathan Meigs, Jr., September 23, 1808; Thomas Morris and Thomas Scott, September 25, 1809; W. P. Irvin and E. A. Brown, June 8, 1811; Peter Hitchcock and Calvin Pease, October, 1825; Joshua Collett, October, 1829; Peter Hitchcock and Elijah Haynard, May, 1830; Ebenezer Lane and John C. Wright, October, 1831; Reuben Wood, October, 1833; Frederick Grimke, October, 1836; Matthew Birehard, March, 1843; Nathaniel C. Read, February, 1844; Edward Avery, April, 1848; William B. Caldwell, October, 1849; Rufus P. Spaulding, October, 1850; Rufus P. Ranney, October, 1851.

The Constitution of 1851 abolished this arrangement and provided in its place a district court composed of the judges of the common pleas in each district with a supreme judge presiding, to be held once a year in each county. The first court in Jefferson County opened August 11, 1852, Judge Ranney presiding, and Thomas L. Jewett, Robert J. Alexander and Richard

Stilwell on the bench. William B. Caldwell presided August 10, 1854; William Kennon, August 10, 1855; Ozias Bowen, August 11, 1856; Thomas W. Bartley, July 28, 1857; Josiah Scott, June 2, 1859; Milton Sutcliff, May 8, 1860; Jacob Brinkerhoff, August 27, 1861; William V. Peck, September 17, 1862; John Welch, September 20, 1866; William White, September 24, 1867. From that date until 1883 district court appears to have been held by the common pleas judges alone.

In the fall of 1883 the Constitution was amended abolishing the district courts and authorizing the legislature to establish circuit courts entirely separate from the common pleas and supreme courts with the same original jurisdiction as the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as might be provided. In pursuance of this amendment the legislature on April 14, 1884, passed an act dividing the state into eight circuits, the seventh being composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Geauga, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Lake, Mahoning, Monroe, Noble, Portage, and Trumbull. The full term of the judges was fixed at six years, after the ensuing fall election. The judges elected at that time were Hamilton B. Woodbury, of Ashtabula County; Peter A. Laubie, of Columbiana; and William H. Frazier, of Noble. The first session of the new Circuit Court of Jefferson County was held in June, 1885, two sessions a year being held thereafter. Judge Woodbury served until the summer of 1895, when he died, and was succeeded by J. B. Burrows, of Lake County, who resigned at the close of the December term, 1908, and was succeeded by W. S. Metcalf, of Geauga, whose appointment expires February 9, 1911. Judge Frazier was succeeded by Hon. John M. Cook in February, 1901, R. M. Voorhees, of Coshocton, taking part in the proceedings of the subsequent May term. Judge Cook's present term expires February 8, 1913. Judge Laubie has held his present position from the opening of the court in 1885, his present term expiring

February 8, 1911. This court has earned a reputation for care and ability in the consideration of cases, and its decisions as published in the law journals and reports have a high reputation all over the state.

PROBATE COURT.

Under the territorial laws there was a probate court in each county, and Bezaleel Wells acted as judge from 1797 to November 29, 1802, when, the court being abolished by the new Constitution, all its business was transferred to the court of common pleas. Nine wills were filed during this period, being those of John Cross, John Horton, James Armstrong, William Carr, William Sharon, John McGuire, James Milligan, James Jackson, and Nathaniel Simms. The Constitution of 1851 reestablished the probate court and enlarged its powers. Since then the probate judges have been as follows:

John K. Sutherland,* from March 2, 1852, to April 28, 1858.
William R. Lloyd, from May 4, 1858, to February 9, 1864.

William A. Doyle,* from February 9, 1864, to December 19, 1864.

John S. Patterson, from December 19, 1864, to December 4, 1865.

George M. Elliott, from December 4, 1865, to February 12, 1867.

Robert Martin, from February 12, 1867, to February 15, 1876.

Joseph W. Jordan, from February 15, 1876, to February 9, 1882.

W. V. B. Cuskey, from February 13, 1882, to February 13, 1888.

John A. Mansfield, from February 13, 1888, to February 2, 1892.

William Mc-D. Miller, from February 2, 1892, to February 9, 1900.

Frank H. Kerr, from February 9, 1900, to February 9, 1906.

J. R. McClure, from February 9, 1906, to February 9, 1913.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Solomon Sibley, 1797 to 1802.

Silas Paul, 1803 to 1808.

Jesse Edgington, 1808 to 1811.

John C. Wright, 1811 to 1817.

J. H. Hallock, 1817 to 1823.

Humphrey H. Leavitt, 1823 to 1829.

J. M. Goodenow, 1829 to 1830.

James Collier, 1830 to 1839.

John K. Sutherland, 1839 to 1842.

* Died in office.

Robert Orr, 1843 to 1847.

Roderick S. Moody, 1847 to 1849.

George W. Mason, 1849 to 1852.

John R. Meredith, 1852 to 1853.

John H. S. Trainer, 1853 to 1856.

James M. Shane, 1856 to 1861.

George W. Mason, 1861 to 1863.

James F. Daton, 1861 to 1867.

William A. Walden, 1867 to 1871.

William P. Hays, 1871 to 1873.

William A. Owensney, 1873 to 1875.

Walter C. Ong, 1875 to 1879.

John M. Cook, 1879 to 1884.

Henry Gregg, 1884 to 1890.

Emmett E. Erskine, 1890 to 1896.

A. C. Lewis, 1896 to 1902.

William R. Alban, 1902 to 1908.

Jay S. Paisley, 1908 to 1911.

CLERKS OF COURT.

Bezaleel Wells, 1797 to 1800.

John Ward, 1800 to 1810.

Thomas Patton, 1810 to 1817.

John Patterson, 1817 to 1829.

Humphrey H. Leavitt, 1829 to 1832.

James R. Wells, 1832 to 1839.

John S. Patterson, 1839 to 1845.

James Johnston, 1845 to 1849.

Joseph M. Mason, 1849 to 1852.

George Webster, 1852 to 1858.

James Elliott, 1858 to 1866.

Oliver C. Smith, 1866 to 1876.

Thomas R. Coulter, 1876 to 1882.

Ross White, 1882 to 1888.

Andrew S. Buckingham, 1888 to 1894.

Frank Stokes, 1894 to 1903.

James White, 1903 to 1909.

William McMaster, 1909.

In this connection it may be noted that Jefferson County's representative in the Constitutional Convention of 1851 was Dr. William L. Bates, and in the convention of 1873-4 Samuel W. Clark. This latter Constitution was rejected by the people. The first person to apply to the courts for naturalization papers was William Cross.

SHERIFFS.

Francis Douglass, 1797 to 1804.

John Mc-Knight, 1804 to 1806.

John Gibbs, 1806 to 1808.

William Phillips, 1808 to 1812.

Robert Carrel, 1812 to 1815.

Thomas Orr, 1815 to 1821.

Robert Carrel, 1821 to 1824.

Henry Swearingen, 1824 to 1828.

Robert Thompson, 1828 to 1830.

Henry Swearingen, 1830 to 1832.

Thomas Carrel, 1832 to 1836.

Isaac McDonald, 1836 to 1839.

Samuel D. Hunter, 1839 to 1843.

James M. Thomas, 1843 to 1847.

Moses Dillon, 1847 to 1853.

James H. Blinn, 1853 to 1859.

John Moore, 1859 to 1863.
 George McCullough, 1863 to 1865.
 Ambrose U. Moore, 1865 to 1869.
 Thomas H. Montgomery, 1869 to 1873.
 Samuel Johnston, 1873 to 1877.
 Alexander Smith, 1877 to 1881.
 B. M. Sharp, 1881 to 1885.
 John Burns, 1885 to 1889.
 Henry Opperman, 1889 to 1893.
 John McKay, 1893 to 1897.
 George and Harry Porter, 1897 to 1901.
 Richard Gilson, 1901 to 1905.
 D. F. Vorhes, 1905 to 1908.
 James Murray, 1908 to 1910.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

John Milligan, 1820 to 1822.
 James Patterson, 1822 to 1824.
 James Dillon, 1824 to 1835.
 Adam J. Leslie, 1835 to 1842.
 James Savage, Leslie's unexpired term.
 Alexander Conn, 1842 to 1844.
 Samuel Dundas, 1844 to 1846.
 C. A. Kirby, 1846 to 1850.
 James Melvin, 1850 to 1853.
 William Duling, 1853 to 1854.
 J. S. Lowe, 1854 to 1858.
 W. F. McMasters, 1858 to 1860.
 William F. Simeral, 1860 to 1873.
 Robert K. Hill, 1873 to 1875.
 John Moore, 1875 to 1880.
 Stuart H. McBeth, 1880 to 1882.
 William F. Simeral, October 30, 1882, to 1889.
 Alfred C. Blackburn, 1889 to 1895.
 George P. Harlow, 1895 to 1907.
 James M. Reynolds, 1907 to 1910.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Moody, 1797 to 1802.
 Samuel Hunter, 1802 to 1823.
 Alexander J. McDowell, 1823 to 1831.
 James Turnbull, 1831 to 1833.
 William Kilgore, 1833 to 1839.
 David Cable, 1839 to 1841.
 Justin G. Morris, 1841 to 1849.
 Johnston Mooney, 1849 to 1851.
 Alexander Skelly, 1851 to 1855.
 John McAdams, 1855 to 1859.
 David Myers, 1855 to 1863.
 John H. Bristor, 1863 to 1867.
 John C. Brown, 1867 to 1871.
 Wm. A. Elliott, 1871 to 1875.
 John C. Brown, 1875 to 1879.
 Samuel B. Campbell, 1879 to 1883.
 John Bray, 1883 to 1887.
 Hugh Coble, 1887 to 1891.
 E. N. Lindsey, 1891 to 1895.
 Harry S. Bristor, 1895 to 1899.
 George P. McCracken, 1899 to 1903.
 Charles Foreman, 1903 to 1909.
 Robert E. Blinn, 1909 to 1911.

RECORDERS.

Zenas Kimberly, 1797 to 1801.
 John Gallbraith, 1801 to 1810.
 Robert Boyd, 1810 to 1817.
 Alexander Sutherland, 1817 to 1852.
 George Beatty, 1852 to 1858.
 Alexander Ewing, 1858 to 1864.

M. J. Urquhart, 1864 to 1874.
 Joseph M. Hunter, 1874 to 1877.
 H. K. Reynolds, 1877 to April 9, 1877.
 Jacob Hull, 1877 to 1890.
 William T. Campbell, September 13, 1890, to 1891.
 Thomas W. Vance, 1891 to 1897.
 Eli Fetrow, 1897 to 1906.
 Charles Myers, 1906 to 1908.
 D. D. Husecroft, 1908 to 1911.

CORONERS.

John McKnight, 1797 to 1807.
 Isaac Jenkinson, 1807 to 1809.
 David Larimer, 1809 to 1816.
 Edward Todd, 1816 to 1824.
 James Campbell, 1824 to 1830.
 Charles Porter, 1830 to 1832.
 David Cable, 1832 to 1836.
 Samuel Pilson, 1836 to 1839.
 James Myers, 1839 to 1841.
 Samuel Hunter, 1841 to 1843.
 Johnston Mooney, 1843 to 1845.
 Samuel L. Potts, 1845 to 1847.
 Alexander Repine, 1847 to 1851.
 Robert McLuttre, 1851 to 1855.
 Robert Bonies, 1855 to 1857.
 John Oliver, Sr., 1857 to 1861.
 Robert McIntire, 1861 to 1863.
 Samuel Stephens, 1863 to 1882.
 Thomas P. Fogg, 1882 to 1888.
 James Starr, 1888 to 1892.
 B. W. Maxwell, 1892 to 1896.
 John A. Fisher, 1896 to 1900.
 William and George Campbell, 1900 to 1909.
 Ira Foster, 1909 to 1911.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

County surveyors were appointed by the court from April 15, 1803, to 1831, when the office was made elective. Following is the list:

Isaac Jenkins, 1803 to 1816.
 William Lowry, 1816 to 1819.
 Isaac Jenkins, 1819 to 1823.
 William Lowry, 1823 to 1827.
 James Dillon, 1827 to 1833.
 William Lowry, 1833 to 1836.
 James Dillon, 1836 to 1839.
 Thomas West, 1839 to 1842.
 Joseph M. Ricker, 1842 to 1851.
 Anthony Middlemarch, 1851 to 1852.
 Joseph M. Ricker, 1852 to 1855.
 William F. Simeral, 1855 to 1858.
 William Marshall, 1858 to 1861.
 Joseph M. Ricker, 1861 to 1864.
 James McCorkhill, 1864 to 1870.
 William S. Elliott, 1870 to 1871.
 John Moore, 1871 to 1876.
 Henry Lewis, 1876 to 1885.
 Sam Huston, 1885 to 1901.
 James L. Cox, 1901 to 1911.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Jacob Martin, William Wells and Alexander Holmes appear to have acted as a

board of county commissioners by appointment under the territorial organization, and on May 10, 1802, they met for the purpose of settling accounts with the tax collectors. Among others John McElroy, collector for Warren Township, produced a discharge for the year 1798 signed by William Bell and Benjamin Doyle, two of the former commissioners. On May 12, the secretary was ordered to draw and sign all orders on the treasurer for all wolves' and panthers' scalps. On July 7 it was agreed to levy a tax of \$1,000 on the county, and fixed the following rate of taxation: Each free male above the age of twenty-one years, 25 cents; each horse, 20 cents; cow, 8 cents; bond servants, 50 cents; houses, lots, mills, etc., 33 1-3 cents on each \$100 appraised value. Ferry licenses on July 7 were fixed as follows: James Ross and Bezalel Wells, ferry opposite Charlestown (Wellsburg), \$8; same at Steubenville, \$8; Jacob Nessley, mouth of Yellow Creek, \$6; Philip Cable, John McCullough, John Tilton, Andrew Campbell, Thomas Harper and Isaac White, \$4 each. Ferriage rates were allowed at 6 cents a person from April 1 to December 1, and 9 cents from December to April, man and horse 12½ cents and 18¾ cents. It will be remembered that there were half cents, "flips" or 6¼-cent, and "levies" or 12½-cent coins in those days, so that a rate of 31¼ cents for a cart, sled or sleigh involved no special difficulty in making change. Half these rates were allowed for transportation across creeks.

In 1806 an order for \$2.50 was granted in favor of Rachel Shaw for attendance as a witness on the trial of Anthony Beck and others for killing William Crockett. On May 1 of same year Samuel Fleming was given \$300 as part payment due him for building a new jail, and James Ross was allowed payment for fixing the locks. On June 9 Fleming received an additional \$150, and on September 2 his balance of \$250 with a further extra of \$18.50 on December 1.

On Monday, October 12, 1807, Thomas Gray was awarded the contract for build-

ing the court house for \$2,199.99½. He also purchased the log building adjoining the court house on March 8, 1808, which had been occupied by the jailer.

April 1, 1824, the commissioners purchased of George Marshall 123 acres of land in Cross Creek Township, being the Mary McGuire farm at \$22 per acre for an infirmary for indigent persons. The buildings then standing were utilized. In that year there were nine paupers, and in the next year eighteen, five of whom were discharged and one eloped. On June 10 it was ordered that John Twaddle be allowed \$100 to be paid quarterly out of the county treasury for keeping six blind children. Samuel Filson was appointed measurer to keep the standard half bushel measure of the county. Payments for wolf and panther scalps were numerous, in fact, this seemed to be the principal expenditure of the county. The first election for commissioners took place on April 2, 1804, the members since then being as follows:

Zachaeus Huggs, 1804; Benjamin Hough, same; Andrew Anderson, 1804-9; John Jackson, 1805-10; Benjamin McHenry, 1805; Martin Andrews, 1807; Thomas Latta, 1809-11; Moses Ross, 1810-13; William Edie, 1811-12; Arthur Latimer, 1812-15; John Jackson, 1813-27; Samuel McNary, 1815-20; George Day, 1820-27; Isaac Jenkinson, 1822; John Andrews, 1824; Samuel Hunter, 1827-29; John Winters, 1829-30; John Barrett, 1829; John Andrews, 1830-32; Samuel McNary, 1830-35; William Smith, 1832-33; John Barrett, 1833-35; William Cassell, 1835-40; George Culp, 1837-41; Nathaniel Myer, 1840-42; Joseph B. McGrew, 1841-48; Murdocai Moore, 1842-44; Jacob Leas, 1844-47; Joseph Shane, 1847-49; A. P. Cappy, 1848-52; John Pulbois, 1850-51; William Allmon, 1851-55; Joseph McCoy, 1850-54; John A. De Huff, 1854-57; J. B. McGrew, 1855-56; Alexander Conn, 1856-58; William Kerr, 1857-65; Ira Dalrymple, 1858-59; Richard P. White, 1859-61; Charles Mathers, 1861-66; Josiah B. Salmon, 1862-65; James Reed, 1865-71; A. J. Byrless, 1866-67; Joseph Shane, 1867-69; J. B. Salmon, 1869; John Anderson, 1870-72; Benjamin Linton, 1870; John Floyd, 1871-73; John S. Patterson, 1872-74; William Stark, 1873-79; Joseph Beatty, 1875-81; George Starr, 1877-82; James Ball, 1879-85; Amos Parsons, 1882-87; William White, 1884-86; Jacob P. Markle, 1886-91; John Underwood, 1887-92; David Simpson, 1889-93; J. D. Winters, 1892-97; C. M. Brown, 1895-1901; Thomas A. Sharp, 1894-98; William M. Kerr, 1898-1903; Randolph Anderson, 1900-05; R. M. Thompson, 1902-09; James Simpson, 1904-09; John A. Fisher, 1906-11; W. C. Burchfield, 1909-11; William M. Cheffy, 1909-11.

The commissioners had as clerks: John Ward from 1804 to 1810; William Lowry, 1810-17; Thomas Patton,

1817-18; James Dillon, 1818-20; when the duties were transferred to the county auditor.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Dr. John McDowell, Sr., Benjamin W. Todd, Henry Swearingen, Alexander Sutherland, Henry Crew, 1824-27; John Wilson, 1824-31; James Wilson, 1824-31; Alexander J. McDowell, 1827-31; Andrew McMeekin, 1831-38; James Turnbull and William Roberts, same; Alexander Cunn, 1838-40; William Leslie, 1838-50; John Winters, 1838-40; William Cunningham, 1840-43; William Roberts, 1843-48; Isaac Winters, 1843-46; Samuel Potts, 1846-48; Robert McCoy, 1848-50; John Hartford, 1850-55; John Armstrong, 1851; John Linduff, 1853; Eli H. McPeely, 1854; William Cunningham, 1856; William Abraham, 1857-60; George McCullough, 1858-61; John H. Lindsay, 1862-77; Thomas Maxwell, 1863; Jacob Dance, 1864-70; A. J. Carroll, 1869; John Hanna, 1866-69; Thomas Nixon, 1872-82; Robert Stark, 1873-79; Robert McCoy, 1875-78; John H. Lindsay, 1880-83; William McElroy, 1881-84; Charles H. Barrett, 1885-88; Eli Fetrow, 1886-89; Thomas Nixon, 1887; B. Rea Dance, 1890-93; Joseph C. Bower, 1891; John D. Winters, 1894; Robert E. Blinn, 1895-1908; Baxter Cunningham, 1896-99; A. J. Ault, 1900-03; Robert Stark, 1902-05; D. W. Welda, 1906; J. F. Cunningham, Samuel Burchfield, George B. Sterling, 1908-11.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Rudolph Bair, Z. A. Beatty, Thomas Elliott, Isaac Weeks, Richard Beeson, Samuel Dunlap, Joseph McKee, 1803; John Sloan, 1803-05; Thomas McClure, 1804; John McLaughlin, 1804-06; Thomas Elliott, 1805-07; Thomas McCune, 1807-12; James Pritchard, 1808-10; Samuel Dunlap, 1808-13; Stephen Ford, 1808-18; George Humphrey, 1809-12; Andrew McNeely, 1810-15; George Day, 1811-12; James Ford, 1812-13; John Patterson, 1813; Jesse Martin, 1814-17; Andrew McNeely, 1814-15; Robert Patterson, 1815; James Wilson, 1816-21; Thomas Elliott, 1816-17; James Moore, 1816; Thomas George, 1818; John Barrett, 1818-20; Robert Gilmore, 1816; Samuel McNary, 1821-23; J. H. Hallock, 1822; John M. Goodenow, 1823; William Lowry, 1823-24; William Hamilton, 1824-25; H. H. Leavitt, 1825; John McLaughlin, 1826-35; James Ross Wells, 1826; James Mitchell, 1827-28; William C. McCauslen, 1829-33; John Humphrey, 1830; John Leeteb, 1831-32; Mordecai Moore, 1834-35; Robert Patterson, 1835-36; Samuel McNary, 1837-38; George Mitchell, 1839; Rowell Marsh and John Shober, 1840; Matthew Atkinson and Joseph Kithcart, 1841; Nathaniel Dike and Isaac Atkinson, 1842; Smiley H. Johnson, Leonard Marsh and Isaac Shane, 1843; Ezekiel Harris, 1844; James U. Allen, 1845; Findley B. McGrew, 1846; James McKinney, 1847; Andrew Scott, 1848; James Russell, 1849; David Johnson, 1850; Thomas Means, 1852; Amos Jones, 1854; Daniel McCurdy and Cyrus Mendenhall, 1856; James G. Allen and W. W. Worthington, 1858; James S. Scott, 1860; Joseph Means, 1862; Smith Lyon, 1864; Samuel C. Kerr, 1866-68; Samuel H. Ford, 1870-72; Rees G. Richards, 1874-76; Thomas B. Scott, 1878-80; John A. Kithcart, 1882-84; Benjamin N. Lindroff, 1884-88; Charles W. Clancy, 1888-92; Samuel H. Taylor, 1892-96; John L. Means, 1896-1900; Marshall N. Duvall, 1900-04; Avery C. Jones, 1904-09; John F. Gilson, 1909-11.

STATE SENATORS.

The first general assembly of Ohio under the constitu-

tion of 1802 met at Chillicothe on Tuesday, March 3, 1805, and on December 2, 1816, and thereafter met in Columbus. Zenas Kimberly and Bezaele Wells were the senators in 1803; John Milligan and James Pritchard, 1804; James Pritchard and Benjamin Lough, 1805; Benjamin Hough and John Taggart, 1806; John McConell, 1807; John McLaughlin, 1807-20; Thomas Elliott, 1808-09; James Pritchard, 1811-12; Daniel Welch, 1811; James McMillan, 1812-13; Samuel Duvall, 1814; Samuel G. Herrylhill, 1815; David Sloan, 1821-24; William Lowry, 1825-26; H. H. Leavitt, 1826-27; Henry Swearingen, 1829-30; Andrew McMeekin, 1832-36; Samuel Stokely, 1837-38; James Mitchell, 1839-41; Ephraim R. Eckley, 1842-44; John Hastings, 1845-47; Pinckney Lewis, 1849-50; James McKinney, 1852; Joseph F. Williams, 1854; J. D. Cattell, 1856; Joseph C. McNary, 1858; Amos L. Brewer, 1860; Robert A. Sherrard, 1862; Norman K. McKenzie, 1864; J. T. Brooks, 1866-68; Jared Dunbar, 1870; Jonathan T. Updegraff, 1872; J. K. Rukenbrod, 1874-78; Rees G. Richards, 1878-80; J. M. Dickinson, 1882-84; Thomas B. Coulter, 1886-88; Thomas H. Silver, 1890; Charles N. Snyder, 1892; J. A. B. Wood, 1894; David M. Welda, 1896; John M. Wray, 1898; Frank B. Archer, 1899; Charles Connell and J. C. Heinlein, 1903; D. W. Crist and Marshall N. Duvall, 1905; M. N. Duvall, 1908-10.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Until 1813 Ohio constituted but one congressional district, represented by Jeremiah Morrow. The second apportionment made six districts, Jefferson County being in the fourth, represented by James Caldwell, who served in the XIII. and XIV. congresses from 1813 to 1817; Samuel Herrick, in the XV. and XVI., from 1817 to 1821. The third apportionment made fourteen districts, of which Jefferson was in the eleventh. The fourth gave nineteen, Jefferson being in the last. The fifth gave twenty-one, Jefferson being in the seventeenth. In the sixth it was the twenty-first; in the seventh, nineteen districts, it was in the seventeenth. In the eighth, twenty districts, it was in the sixteenth district, which number it has since retained, with some changes of boundaries. The present number of districts is twenty-one, and the sixteenth includes the counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson and Monroe. The representatives from this district, in addition to those named, have been: XVII Congress, 1821-23, John C. Wright and David Chambers; XVIII-XXI., 1823-29, John C. Wright; XXI., 1829-31, John M. Goodenow (resigned), H. H. Leavitt; XXII., 1831-33, H. H. Leavitt; XXIII., 1833-35, H. H. Leavitt (resigned), Daniel Kilgore; XXIV., 1835-37, Daniel Kilgore; XXV., 1837 to 1839, Daniel Kilgore (re signed) and Henry Swearingen; XXVI., 1839-41, Henry Swearingen; XXVII., 1841-43, Samuel Stokely; XXVIII., 1843-45, William McCauslen; XXIX. and XXX., 1845-49, George Fries; XXXI. and XXXII., 1849-51, Joseph Cable; XXXIII., 1851-53, Amos Stewart; XXXIV., XXXV., 1855-63, John A. Bingham; XXXVIII., XL., 1863-69, Ephraim R. Eckley; XLI. and XLII., 1869-73, Jacob A. Amler; XLIII-XLV., 1874-79, Lorenzo Danford; XLVI-XLVII., 1879-82, Jonathan T. Updegraff, died full of 1882; XLVIII., XLVIII., 1882-85, Joseph D. Taylor; XLIX., 1885-87, Isaac Taylor; L. and LI., 1887-91, Joseph D. Taylor; LII-LIII., 1891-93, Albert J. Pearson; LIV-LV., 1895-99, Lorenzo Danford; LVI-LVII., 1899-1902, Joseph J. Gill, resigned; LVIII-LX., 1902-1909, Capell L. Weems; LXI., 1909-11, David A. Hollingsworth.

CHAPTER XI

RECORD OF PATRIOTISM

Soldiers of Five Wars—American Revolution—Second War With Great Britain—Mexican War—The Great Civil Conflict—Daring Deeds of Mitchell Raiders—Morgan's Raid—Spanish War.

Jefferson County has a military record of which none of her citizens need feel ashamed. From the nature of the case nobody enlisted from her territory during the War of the Revolution, but it was the rendezvous of more than one expedition during that period, and Clark's body of pioneers who wrestled all this Northwest from British control and saved this county and state to the American government, passed along the whole water front of the county, and probably made more than one landing along the shores. One of his soldiers, John McGuire, had numerous descendants in Jefferson County, and there were others, such as John Sherrard in the Crawford expedition of 1782, these being only illustrations which might be considerably multiplied.

At the outbreak of the War of 1812 the situation was somewhat different. Although far from being thickly settled yet the county, which was somewhat larger than at present, was fully organized, and being not far from the frontier was naturally called upon for men. A regiment of fourteen companies, 1,065 men, was organized, and did good service. The regimental officers and those of thirteen of the companies were as follows:

Lieutenant-colonel, John A. Andrews;

majors, Thomas Glem, James Campbell, George Darrow, Jacob Frederick; adjutant, Mordecai Bartley; surgeon, Thomas Campbell; quartermaster, Jacob Van Horn; sergeant-major, John B. Dowden; quartermaster-sergeant, John Patterson; drum-major, John McClintock; fife-major, John Niel.

Captain, Aaron Allen; lieutenant, John Vantilburg; ensign, William Mills; sergeants, James Clare, Richard Shaw, John Farguhar, Thomas Henderson; corporals, Christopher Abel, Hugh Levington, James Johnston, David Workman; 121 men.

Captain, Thomas Latta; lieutenant, Hugh Christy; ensign, William Pritchard; sergeants, George Brown, Alexander Patterson, George Ernatinger, John Naughey, Isaac Holmes; corporals, Cornelius Peterson, William Ety, James Haley, Matthew Palmer; 159 men.

Captain, John Alexander; lieutenant, Hugh Christy; ensign, David Jackson, John Lynch, Robert Blackford, Hugh McGee; corporals, Jeremiah Argo, Charles A. Lindsey, Thomas Marshall, William Ross; seventy-one men.

Captain, Allen Scroggs; lieutenant, John Ramsey; ensign, John Caldwell; sergeants, William Wilkin, William Dunlap, William Hobson, William Robertson, Sam-

uel Avery, Joseph Haverfield, John Connoway, John Wallace; fifty-six men.

Captain, James Alexander; lieutenant, Henry Bayless; ensign, John Myers; sergeants, James Andrews, Alexander Barr, Martin Saltsman, James Tolin; corporals, David Wilkinson, Amos Wert; John Anderson, James Lyons; sixty men.

Captain, Nicholas Murray; lieutenant, Nathan Wintringer; ensign, John Carroll; sergeants, Philip Fulton, Joseph Batchelder, James Carnahan, George Beatty; corporals, James Patton, Samuel Wilson, James Haskill, George Atkinson; forty-four men.

Captain, William Foulk; lieutenant, John Beckdell; ensign, Jacob Crauss; sergeants, John Kester, John Cannon, John Hughston, John Chancy; corporals, Addison Makinen, Rudolph Brandaberry, Andrew Armstrong, James Henderson; seventy-three men.

Captain, Jacob Gilbert; lieutenant, John Teeton; ensigns, Abraham Fox, Conrad Myers; sergeants, David Shoemaker, Samuel Outer, Michael Coyn; corporals, Michael Shaffer, Randall Smith, Peter Miller, John Eaton, John Lepley; eighty-three men.

Captain, Joseph Holmes; lieutenants, William Thorn, John Ramsey; ensign, Garvin Mitchell; sergeants, Francis Poplum, James Gilmore, Alexander Smith, John McCulley; corporals, Edward Van Horn, John Pollock, Thomas McBride, Joseph Hagerman; eighty-four men.

Captain, James Downing; lieutenant, Peter Johnson; ensign, Thomas Smith; sergeants, John Forsythe, John Bosler, Michael McGovern, Samuel Richards; corporals, Abraham Bair, Benj. Akison, John Worden, Joseph Bashford; eighty-one men.

Captain, Joseph Zimmerman; lieutenant, James Kerr; ensign, Conrad Myers; sergeants, George Schultz, George Estep, William Pouch, Christian Krepts; corporals, George Switzer, Ezekiel Moore, John Laurence, Samuel Meek; fifty men.

Captain, David Peck; lieutenant, Joseph Davis; ensign, Jacob Sheffer; sergeants,

John Stoakes, David Higgins, Dudley Smith, Jesse Barnum; corporals, John Vaughn, James Davis, James Miller, William McKonkey; seventy-nine men.

Captain, Joseph Zimmerman; lieutenant, Thomas Orr; ensign, John Caldwell; sergeants, John Elrod, John Pridmore, David Kensey, William Bashford; corporals, Benjamin Dean, Williamson Carothers, Isaac Vail, John Palmer; ninety men.

John Ward left with a company towards the close of the war, but before it reached the front word was received that peace had been declared, so they returned home.

MEXICAN WAR.

At the great soldiers' reunion at Steubenville in 1879, J. R. Marshall, of Dublin, Ohio, furnished a full and complete sketch of the Steubenville Greys, who represented Jefferson County in the Mexican War as Company I of the Third Ohio Regiment. The officers and members of this company were as follows:

George W. McCook, captain promoted to lieutenant-colonel. John Kell, Jr., captain. O. C. Gray, first lieutenant, promoted to adjutant. Francis Marion, second lieutenant, resigned August 10, 1846. E. F. Hooker, second lieutenant, promoted from sergeant. Dr. J. C. Cable, third lieutenant. Sergeants, William H. Harlan, Andrew J. Dick, John M. Todd, Leonard Stulger. Corporals, George O. Toms, J. R. Marshall, William B. Richardson, David S. Fresinger.

Privates, Jacob R. Aalt, Harvey Alton, James W. Anderson, Richard Atkinson (discharged September 13, 1846), James Broady, John L. Blackburn, James M. Blackburn, Edward Brown, William H. Binns, John Crawford (died at Fort Brown, Texas, August 5, 1846); Charles Conley, William Cordel (died at Comargo, Mexico, April, 1847), Benjamin M. Culbertson, Jonathan Chambers (died at Fort Brown, August 10, 1846); Edward Elliott, Isaac B. Fisher, Thomas Fedele, Robert Ferguson, John Gossett, Albert

Galloway, Robert Greenham, Lorenzo Gregory, David Harper (discharged at Cincinnati, July 3, 1846), John Hatch (discharged same day), Samuel Henderson, S. P. Hains, Francis Hardy, John Hanson, Charles Hayes, Thomas Hogue, James Harris (discharged at Fort Brown, August 10, 1846), Thomas Johnson reported deserted at Matamoras, Harup L. Joy, Oliver King, Samuel Leighman, John Moreland, Joseph Morrison, David Maxwell, Alexander McDonald, Joseph McAlpin, Charles McGlison, George McGary, Moses McFarrier promoted to drum-major, Fairfax W. Nelson, Henry Newell, Samuel Russell, Thomas L. Robinson, Andrew Scott, Thomas Stewart, John Stone transferred to Company K, Charles Sweeney, Robert Snider, Charles Steele, Blasius Spuhrarney, Ephraim Stonecipher (second corporal discharged September 13, 1846), A. Slee (discharged at Matamoras January 10, 1847), Nimrod Teaff, Robert Thompson (died at Matamoras January 18, 1847, and buried at Camp McCook same day), Nicholas Trapp, Stephen Todd (second corporal discharged September 13, 1846), Hezekiah Vannati, William H. Irwin. There were three deaths from sickness, nine discharges for disability and sickness, and one desertion through the persuasion of an elder brother, who was leading a frontier life in Texas. Most of the illness was chronic diarrhoea, and every man was on the sick list at some period. Isaac B. Fisher was a remarkable instance of extreme emaciation.

From Mr. Marshall's diary we learn that the Greys left Steubenville on June 4, 1846, on the steambot "Wisconsin." The company numbered sixty-four men, including non-commissioned officers, and arrived at Cincinnati on the 6th, where they went into Camp Washington, four or five miles out of town. Some recruits from Piqua brought the force up to sixty-nine men. Company I had been fully equipped on leaving Steubenville with tents, mess chests, pans, etc. They left Camp Washington on July 3 as part of the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and took passage with four other

companies on the steamer "Tuscaloosa" for New Orleans under command of Colonel Curtis. The other division, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McCook, took the steamer "New Era." They arrived at New Orleans July 10, and camped on the battlefield, Camp Jackson, four miles below the city. On July 13 they embarked on the brig "Orleans" and anchored off Brazos Island, Texas, July 20. Four days later they were taken off by steamboat and landed, when they marched to Fort Brown near the mouth of the Rio Grande opposite Matamoras, Mexico, where they arrived August 5. On August 18, Jonathan Chambers died and was buried the same day. That night the regiment crossed the river and established Camp McCook on Mexican soil. The third regiment was placed in General Taylor's division and called the Army of the Rio Grande. On February 2, 1847 it left for Comargo, 160 miles distant on the San Juan River three miles above where it enters into the Rio Grande, where was a partly finished fort called Ohio. On February 17, three companies, including Company I, left Comargo under command of Colonel McCook to garrison the town of Meir, and perform escort duty from Comargo via Meir, Senalvo and Monterey. General Santa Anna was advancing with 20,000 men on Tylor and Wool at Buena Vista, and on February 25 communication was cut off from General Taylor. McCook's force was ordered back to Comargo, where on March 7 was received news of the victory at Buena Vista on February 22 and 23. Orders were given to advance on Monterey forthwith, and they started with some Virginia troops and others with 123 wagons of supplies for General Taylor. There were plenty of rumors of attacks by Mexicans but none of them materialized, and relief was afforded Major Iddings of the First Ohio who was hemmed in at Senalvo and out of ammunition. After anxiously expecting one of these attacks they met General Taylor, who had become a terror to the Mexicans. A force of the enemy was pursued to Cadeveta, and some wounded

prisoners recaptured, and the company marched to Buena Vista, arriving there on March 25th. Here they remained until May 18, when they were discharged with the thanks of the Commander, General Wool. They reached the mouth of the Rio Grande on June 5, and sailed on the 7th on the schooner *Bounty* for New Orleans, where they arrived on June 15. The regiment was mustered out on June 21, and the men reached home about two weeks later, after an absence of a year and two months.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The morning papers of Monday, April 15, 1861, contained President Lincoln's proclamation announcing the fall of Fort Sumter, and calling for 75,000 volunteers. Early in the day the old court house bell called the citizens together, and work of enrolling and drilling commenced at once. On the following evening there was a more formal meeting at the court house at which an addition of forty-eight names completed the first company which was fully organized the following day, the 17th when its date of service began. As arrangements had to be made for transportation and other formalities complied with, the company did not get away until Friday, the 19th. At 12 o'clock noon on that day the company formed at old Kilgore Hall, now National theatre, and marched down Market street to the law building below Third recently razed. Here an immense crowd had assembled, and Mrs. Mary K. Means, on behalf of the ladies of the city presented the soldier boys with a handsome flag, the response to her patriotic address being made by Capt. Anson G. McCook. The men then marched to the C. & P. depot at the foot of South street, waiting for the train bearing other members of the First and Second Ohio regiments from Cincinnati and Columbus. Soon the last handshake was given and the last cheers resounded as the train pulled out for the East. Of course this was a sample of what was taking place all over the North.

On the previous Monday morning there was practically not a soldier north of the Ohio or Potomac. Before the week was out there were near a hundred thousand. These two regiments went into camp at Lancaster, Pa., where they were fully organized and mustered into service on April 29th. From there they went to Washington and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, in which fortunately none of the Steubenville company was killed, although two were captured and remained prisoners until January 11, 1862. The company was mustered out July 31, and most of the men re-enlisted for three years. Following is the roster of Co. H, 2d. O. V. I.

Anson G. McCook, Captain; Thos. A. Gamble, 1st Lieut.; Arthur Carnahan, 2d.; Joseph Slack, William Hukill, William Haughton, Joseph Peters, Sergeants; David McMasters, James Thompson, James Jewett, Lewis Davis, Corporals; George Stamm, Musician.

Privates—Alexander Anderson, Edward Bickford, Henry Blackburn, Andrew Blair, Intrepid Boyer, Michael Breman, Samuel Cable, William Carter, Geo. W. Checks, James Collins, John Conn, Joseph Cummings, Adam Cunningham, George Elliott, Frank Evans, Robert Fife, Edward Fitzsimmons, Thomas Foster, Thomas Gore, John Greenough, (captured) Edward Grieves, Thomas Hamilton (captured), William Hamilton, Thomas Heislop, Lewis Helms, Augustus Homes, Henry Holeman, Joseph Houston, Vitalis Hunter, Lycurgus Johnson, Ross P. Johnston, John Jordan, Abner Kelly, Thomas Keller, Malachi Krebs, John Leas, James Linn, David McAdams, John McCaffey, Eli McFeely, Jr., James McKinley, William McMullen, Edward Marion, Thomas Martin, Robert Milligan, Benjamin Mills, John Miser, Walter O'Donnell, James Owens, William Owens, Edward Pegges, Daniel Penwell, William Pittenger, William H. Reynolds, Nathaniel Risdon, John Seltzer, John Snodgrass, William Sutherland, Kinzie Swords, Andrew Teeters, Matthew Teaff,

Thomas Teaff, James Thomas, Joseph Warren, Henry Wheeler, Henry Worthington.

CO. 1, 20TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

No sooner had the first company been filed and departed than steps were taken to organize a second called the Union guards which was organized on April 22, and mustered in April 27 at Columbus, O., with the following members:

David F. Cable, Captain; James F. Surratt, 1st Lieutenant; William A. O'Wesney, 2d; David R. S. Wells, Moses Urquhart, Thomas Herpick, O. H. Patterson, James Wilkin, Sergeants; B. N. Lindsey, J. W. Evans, H. B. Trotter, Robert E. Lucas, Corporals.

Privates—J. M. Anderson, Austin Arnold, William Bamford, Vangilder Baughart, Charles H. Benson, Fred C. Bingle, James Blair, George Boyd, George H. Boyd, William Boyer, Frank Brady, A. W. Bristol, John Brown (killed August 3rd, in railroad accident), John Butskil, Martin R. Cable, John H. Campbell, Joseph Carter, James W. Cooper, Sylvester Davis, John Dillon, Frank Dolby, James Doyle, John Fowler, Joseph Fry, John George, Christopher Gille, William Glew, Joseph Gillespie, Charles W. Graham, Samuel Guthrie, Daniel W. Hanna, Thomas Hanson, Thompson Hanna, John Hamilton, Fred K. Hartmaker, Benjamin Hawkins, James Hays, Perry Hines, John Holliday, David Hunter, Andrew Hutterly, Harrison Hunter, James Huntsman, William Jarvis, Henry Job, Peter Josephs, John Josephs, Frank Keller, James Kurrau, Adam Lowther, John P. McCardell, Joseph McCausland, James McLain, Joseph McLain (died July 12 at Bellaire), Richard McClain, Thomas R. McCullough, Thomas McConnell, J. W. McCoy, Abraham T. Markle, J. W. Martin, Robert P. Martin, H. W. Miser, Albert Miller, Stephen Myers, James P. Oliver (killed August 3 in railroad accident), John Parrish, J. W. Phillips, George Porter, James H. Prentiss, Edward Pumphrey, John Robinson, Ed-

win Ross, William Schmidt, Thomas Smith, James Spencer, Edward Steelman, Roswell Stephens (discharged May 25 on account of disability), John R. Stone, James Taylor, Samuel Tompkins, George Venling, James Wallace, John J. Waters, James Wilson, Thomas Williams, Joseph Winters, William Winters, John G. Wiers, Albert Zooks.

This company saw service in West Virginia, in which three men were wounded, and was mustered out at Steubenville on August 23, 1861.

COMPANY H, 1ST O. V. I. THREE YEARS SERVICE.

This company was mustered in at Camp Corwin, O., October 26, 1861, and mustered out October 6, 1864. Its leading battles were Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Stone River, December 31; Liberty Gap, June 23, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19-20; Orchard Knob, September 23; Lookout Mountain, November 24; Mission Ridge, November 25; Buzzard Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864; Resaca, May 14; Adairsville, May 17; Burnt Hickory, May 27; Kenesaw, June 17; Chattahoochee River, July 6. The following list gives each officer in the position finally held by him.

Captain B. F. Prentiss, (resigned May 17, 1863), William L. Patterson; 1st Lieutenants William A. Owsesney (resigned October 7, 1861), Anton Kuhlman, James Hill, Joseph Morrow; 2d Lieutenants James H. Prentiss, George McCracken; Sergeants, Harry Hunter, Thomas A. Teaff, David G. McAdams, Robert M. Brown, William P. Brown, Alfred G. Forrester, Stephen B. Myers; Corporals, George M. Elliott, John Fisher, Josiah C. Ault (promoted to Q. M. S.), Albert Mellor, Jabez B. Smith, William E. Fisher, William F. Fleming, George W. Flanagan, Joseph W. Martin, John F. Snowden.

Privates—Gardner Abbott, Andrew Banks, Charles Banks, Anson F. Bray, Joseph S. Baltzell, John F. Burke, Thomas O. Brown (wounded at Big Shanty, June

17, 1864, died June 26), Alexander J. Brown, Thomas J. Burns, John Blackburn, John W. Cole, William B. Crewson, John A. Castner (wounded Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, died December 22), Edwin S. Castner, Matthew R. Delano, Samuel Davidson, George Dobbs, John Francisco, Edward Findley, William Glow, John Hannan, David M. Hannah, David B. Hunkill, Samuel A. Hwey (captured January 17, 1864, died at Richmond in March), Benjamin Hart, Henry Holman, John Jennings, (missing Chickamauga September 19, 1863), Jasper Jewett (died at Nashville, June 7, 1862), Peter Joseph, James Kelly, John Kell, Rhesa Kendall (died March 18, 1862), John Long (drowned October 15, 1862), John McFarland, William McMullen, David McLeish (wounded at Stone River, December 31, 1862, died January 26, 1862), John C. McKelvey, Peter Martin, Thomas A. Mellor, Chauncey Miller, Daniel A. Moreland, Darwin Milhizer, Augustine Myers, John S. Merrell, Edward Murray, Kayhrian Morrison, William M. Moore, Thomas M. Orrick, Joseph Piles, James Phillips, William Pringle, (fatally wounded at Mission Ridge), Daniel Prosser, Otis H. Patterson, Tolbert Parrish, John Peter (died at Chattanooga, January 11, 1864), Maurice Quinlin, Francis M. Robbins, John N. Snodgrass, Richard Saunders, Joseph S. Slack, Noah H. Smith, (captured at Chickamauga September 19, 1863, died at Andersonville, July 2, 1864), Henry Stiver, John W. Smith, William Salodin, Henry Sharp (killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862), Joshua Stroud (killed at New Hope Church, May 27, 1864), Thomas Scott (wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, died April 14), Abraham M. Shane (died at Camp Wood, December 23, 1861), John Smith (wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, died in rebel hospital October 7), William H. Stellers, Robert Slee, John B. Swinehart, Thomas Swinehart, Thomas Swan, Columbus Treadway, Erastus Tubble, Nimrod Teaff, Amos C. Simmons, William Waters, Gordon Workman, Thomas Williams, James Wallace

(wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862, died May 25), Otis Worstell, Henry Z. Wolf.

When the company was mustered out quite a number were transferred to Company G, 18th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war.

CO. G, 2D REGIMENT O.V.I.

The Second Regiment O. V. I., three years service was mustered in at Camp Dennison, O., September 11, 1861 with Leonard Harris, Colonel, who was succeeded by Anson G. McCook, of Steubenville on December 31, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment, October 10, 1864. John Kell, Lieutenant Colonel (just promoted to Colonel) was killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. The leading battles of the regiment were at West Liberty, Ky., October 23, 1861; Picketon, November 9; Bridgeport, Ala., April 29, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River; Rosecrans's Campaign, June 23, 1863; Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain; Mission Ridge; Buzzard Roost and Tunnel Hill, Ga., February 25-27, 1864; Resaca; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. Company G was recruited at Steubenville by James F. Serratt the latter part of August, and entered the service, September 5, 1861 with the following members:

James F. Serratt, Captain; (promoted to Major March 4, 1864), James W. Glaser, 1st. Lieutenant; Malachi Krebs, (do. promoted); Lafayette Van Horn, 2d. Lieutenant, August 20, 1862, assigned to Company I, wounded at Stone River, December 31, 1862, died June 14, 1863. Sergeants, Henry W. Miser, died at Nashville, March 12, 1862; Henry H. Worthington, William Arbaugh, killed at Resaca, May 14, 1864; W. V. Owens, William A. Stephens, Emory Porter, D. W. Matlack, captured at Chickamauga, Sylvester Davis, Jacob Summers, fatally wounded at Chickamauga; John W. Holliday, promoted to 2d. Lieutenant and transferred to 15th W. Va. Volunteers; William Pittenger, Stephen B. Porter. Corporals, Franklin Hawkins,

Mortimer F. Brown, George O. Boyer, Franklin Collins, Robert M. Brown, George Steindly, Alexander C. Mills, James Brown, Thomas H. Brown, Samuel W. Miller.

Privates—Alexander Abraham, Thomas W. Ault, Joseph Adams, Vangilder Baugart, Thomas Bond, Addison Batchelor, John V. Brown, Reuben Bartlett, George H. Boyd, Isaac Butterworth, John Curran, Adam Cunningham, James Cooper (captured at Chickamauga), Bernard Calligan (do), James P. Coyle (do, died in prison March 7, 1865), Joseph Carter (captured), James Charlton, Benjamin F. Durbin, Jacob Dury, William Dunn, James S. Davis, Sylvanus Davis, Frank Dolby, Joel W. Ferree, John Gilchrist, Samuel Guthrie (captured at Chickamauga, died at Annapolis, Md., April 14, 1864), Perry Hines, Milton H. Hill, Harrison Hollman, John L. Hebron, John A. Hayes, Brunton Hymers (captured at C., died at Annapolis, April 14, 1864), Bazaleel Hamlin (killed at Chaplin Hills, October 8, 1862), William F. Hall, Philip P. Houston, Albert J. Holroyd, Dennis Healer, Henry Jobe, Ross P. Johnston, Elisha Kendall, Frank Keller, John Leonard, Jefferson Lopenam, John J. Lopeland (killed at Chaplin Hills), Jerry Linton (do), David H. Laizure (died at Edgfield Junction, Tenn., December 3, 1862), Charles Levi, John M. Leas, Patrick Layng, Benjamin Lester, Otto Linton, Joseph Londecker, Joseph Montgomery (captured at Lookout Mountain, died in Andersonville October, 1864), Edwin N. Maxwell, Eli H. McFeeley, John W. McCowan, William P. McCormick (captured at Chickamauga, died in Andersonville August 25, 1864), Elijah Mattock (wounded at Stone River, died January 31, 1863), Richard McLain, Thomas Martin, Robert A. Miller, Thomas F. Mann, Augustine Myers, Robert P. Martin, Samuel Melville, John Neiss (captured at Chickamauga), Walter Nichols (wounded at Stone River, died February 15, 1863), John O'Neal (captured at Chickamauga, Alfred Obney, James H. Owen, Edward Pumphrey, Styles Porter, Benjamin F. Prentiss (promoted to Cap-

tain and transferred to 1st Ohio), Preston Roberts, William H. Surlis, James W. Simpson, William P. Snodgrass (captured at C.), William Smith (captured at C., died in Andersonville, May 18, 1864), Alexander D. Searles (killed at Chickamauga), Urbana Smith (killed at Chaplin Hills), John K. Sutherland (killed at Kingston, Ga., June 1, 1864), James W. Sanford, Manfred Swinehart, John Summers, Edward Steelman, Thomas J. Winters, James Winters, John R. Winters (killed at Chaplin Hills), James Woodman (captured at C.), James R. Yeagley (do). A number re-enlisting were transferred to the 18th O. V. V. I. and served until the close of the war.

CO. K, 2D REGIMENT O. V. I.

This was from Mitchell's Salt works and Steubenville, taking an overflow from Captain Sarratt's Company. The roster is as follows:

David Mitchell, Captain; Joseph R. D. Clendenning and George H. Hollister, Benjamin F. Brady, 1st Lieutenants; Thomas Dyal, 2d Lieutenant promoted to 1st Company I; Sergeants, George C. Yeagley (died December 27, 1861), Elias Roberts, Isaac Morrison, John Hamilton, Hamilton Smith, Henry Vandyke, Mitchell Crablus, John Evans, James Phillips, James Smith. Corporals, James Roberson, William Mitchell, Albert G. Close, Joseph Elliott, Thomas George (killed at Perryville), James B. Thompson (died at Nashville, January 12, 1863), James Maxwell, James McLane, Thomas Martin, Thomas Hamilton.

Privates—James Allman, Clarrington Bell, John W. Brown, John Berrisford (wounded at Chickamauga), Enos Biekstaff, Pharaoh Bell, Robert Branisford, Philander Berry, John Call, George W. Close, John C. Criss, Andrew Coyle (captured at Chickamauga), George Close, James Criss, James Call, (captured at Pulaski, Tenn., May 1, 1862), David Call (do), Samuel Cagle, Abraham Call, Chockley M. Croft, James Dorrance (died at Murfreesboro, March 27, 1862), George Douglass, Ephraim Elliott, Thomas Elliott, Bostonian B. Garin (killed at Resaca),

Martin Garin (captured at Pulaski), Joshua Hartman (captured at C., died in Andersonville, August 23, 1864), John M. Householder, Columbus Hickman (died at Louisville, December 27, 1861), James E. Henderson, Jason Hickman, John Hales, William Hazlet (captured at C., died in Andersonville, June 6, 1864), John Kirkpatrick, William Harvey (captured at Pulaski), David S. Hunter (do), Vitalis Hunter, Thomas Jeffrey, James Johnston, Jacob Kriner, David Kriner, (died at Nashville, January 13, 1863), William Kriner (captured at Pulaski), Jefferson Lorimer, George Lowry (died at Anderson Station, Tenn., September 2, 1863), Orr Lowe, James Lowery, Adam Liebe (captured at C.), William F. McLain, William McBath, John Maple (captured at C.), Uriah McConaughy (died at home January 17, 1862), David Marshall, John McLane, Lineas McGavrin (captured at Pulaski), Michael McConnell, Mordecai McDowell, Eli McKelvey, Franklin Mills, James McKelvey, John and George Nixon (captured at Pulaski), Isaac H. Pinkerton, John W. Porter (killed at C.), Thomas Parsons, Richard Parsons, William Rex (captured at C., died in Andersonville, July 9, 1864), Adolphus Russell (captured at C.), Robert Robertson (died at Louisville, November 13, 1862), Washington Rupert (died at Huntsville, Ala., July 4, 1862), Joseph Russell, William Roach, George Roth, Robert Robertson, Charles Shane, Daniel A. Saltsman, Charles P. Sladrick (hanged at Atlanta Ga., by rebels on charge of being a bridge burner), Enos Striker (captured at C., died at Richmond, November 13, 1863), Joseph B. Seely, John F. Stewart (captured at C., died in Andersonville, July 30, 1864), Alexander Travis, John Timberman (killed at Perryville), John Thompson, Daniel Vandike, David Vandike, James Wooster (died at Murfreesboro, March 25, 1863), Andrew Welsh, Watkins Williams, William Willes, Benjamin F. White, John L. Wilson, John Wallace, Henry Wooster. The usual transfers were

made in this case. Alfred Walters, killed.

Company E, of the Second Regiment, contained eleven members from Steubenville including First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Teeter; Sergeant, James Frazier (captured at Chickamauga and died July 5, 1864 in Andersonville); privates, George Boyd, James Curran, Henry Crawford, James Obney, Wesley Moreland, Thomas Woods (killed at C.), Samuel McDonald. Company I had one member from Jefferson, James Ackerman.

3D. REGIMENT O. V. I.

Capt. Asa H. Battin succeeded Henry Cope in command of Company K, which included the following Jefferson boys: John C. Baker, Nathaniel Burns, Charles C. Cody, Randolph Douglass, William S. Fadeley (died June 16, 1864), Mitchell Moore, William Maple, Benjamin Maple, John R. McCullough, Edward McGaffick, David J. Reese, Thomas C. Robertson.

The Fourth O. V. I., was organized at Camp Chase, April 25, 1861. Its Colonel President Lorin Andrews, of Kenyon College, dying October 4th of that year, John S. Mason, a native of Steubenville, and Captain of the regular army who had done good service in the Mexican war was appointed his successor, and had hard fighting in Virginia. Colonel Mason was made Brigadier General for his conduct at Fredricksburg.

Company H, 5th Regulars, Henry Surles, Sergeant; Jeremiah Osterhouse, Corporal.

Company B, 6th, Carlton C. Cable.

Company E, 7th, Zera Smith.

Company A, 15th Regiment, William J. Permar, killed at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863.

Company E—Corporal, John P. Heaton; Thomas Wood, killed at Picketts Hills, Ga., May 27, 1864.

COMPANY E, 18TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Among those transferred from the 2d Ohio to this regiment at Chattanooga on February 1, 1865 and later were Isaac But-

terworth, Pharaoh Bell, Robert Banford, Samuel Cable, David Call, Frank Dolby, Albert J. Holroyd, Dennis Healer, John Holes, Daniel Hunter, Ross P. Johnson, John McGray, Robert P. Martin, John Summers, James H. Winters, Henry Wooster, Vitallis Hunter, died April 11, 1865 at Vicksburg; Charles W. Quimby, Joseph Montgomery (died October 8, 1864 at Andersonville, of scrofula); John F. Stewart died at same July 30, 1864; Franklin Brainard.

COMPANY F, 25TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Mustered in June 13, 1861 at Camp Jackson, O., mustered out June, 1866, and participated in the West Virginia and Virginia Campaigns of 1861-62, Gettysburg, etc., 1863, South Carolina 1863-65. Zachariah Ragan, Chaplain.

John F. Oliver (assigned to Provost Marshal's Bureau May 13, 1863), David R. Hunt, Captains. This was a large Company made up from different sections of the State, the other members from Jefferson being as follows: First Lieut. James Templeton; Second, Samuel P. Houston, Joseph H. Hollis and William Maloney; Sergeants, John W. Parrish, Solomon Ebersole, John H. Saunders, Leander Province, John C. Maxwell, David P. Scott, John McKinley (killed May 2, 1863 at Chancellorsville), Bazil C. Shields (killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863); Corporals, William H. Branson, Jerome P. Miller, William Gazaway, William H. Irwin, David C. Ingler (killed at Chancellorsville) David S. McKinley; Musician, Samuel M. Forrester (died June 20, 1864).

Privates—John Armstrong, John Anderson, John Barrett, William H. Barr, William Bangher, Daniel Bell, Daniel Brownlee, Edward Barrett, Thomas Burchfield, Patrick Burk, F. C. Bingel, Walter Booth, Joseph C. Coulter, Michael Cantwell, James Collins, Samuel Crawford, John W. Cahill, Andrew J. Dick, Edwin O. Forrester, John A. Garrisane, Henry Greer, John T. Hancock, George

W. Horner, George Harmon, Augustine Horner, Job Jones, Thomas Jones (discharged for wounds December 13, 1861 at Camp Allegheny, Va.), John M. Kerr, Isaac Kurfman, Theodore E. Lodge (killed May 8, 1862 at McDowell, Va.), John Larkin, Bernard McLafferty, James McConnell, William H. Manning, James Maoney, Andrew Moffat, Thomas Nolan, John O'Neal, John P. Parrish (died August 22, at Old Point Comfort), John Pool (died September 9, 1864 in Philadelphia), William P. Parrish, John J. Roberts (died January 28, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.), Austin Robb, John Reddicks, James Scharlett, Isaac H. Smith, James I. Shields, James W. Sanders, John Veite, John Williams, David Williams, Peter Yarnall.

Company A, 28th Regular, John G. Lange, Sergeant.

Company B, 30th Regular, James Frazier, Corporal.

COMPANY G, 30TH REGIMENT O.V.I.

Mustered in August 28, 1861 at Camp Chase, and mustered out August 13, 1865 at Little Rock, Ark. Had service in West Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina. Following were from Jefferson County:

Captain, W. H. Harlan, resigned September 12, 1862 and was succeeded by Gordon Lofland and Aaron B. Chamberlain; First Lieutenant, George E. O'Neal, James Trotter; Second, Edward Grieves (resigned June 3, 1862), Robert Bools; Sergeants, W. H. Lyon, George Shuster (died July 24, 1864 of wounds at Kenesaw), William Carter, John F. Leech, L. Davis, John C. Conn; Corporals, James E. Myers, John Layng, William Grafton (died October 27, 1861), Henry Dunn, John DeLuff, John O'Harra, E. Minsey, Theodore Beck, Benjamin S. Cole, John Cusick.

Privates—Washington Allen, Thomas Arthur, A. Batchelor, Thomas B. Brownlee, James Carter, William Cowen, Isaac J. Cox, Michael Cox, Jacob D. Cusick, M. V. B. Dunn, Lewis Davis, Thomas Dignan,

Joseph Fielding, John Lodge, Samuel Maxwell (died May 26, 1863 at Walnut Hills, Miss.), Hiram Mushrush, James W. Dawson, Aretas E. Merrett (killed at Antietam September 17, 1862), Thomas McCrystal, Lewis Minor (died September 4, 1861 at Weston, W. Va.), John Reed, William H. Stewart (died December 12, 1863 at Charleston, Tenn), Elisha Shuster, John Scharlott (wounded at Antietam and died October, 20, 1862), George Scharlott, Edward J. Gibbons, Grafton Horner (killed September 14, 1862 at South Mountain, Md.), Evan Horner, John M. Hutton, Oliver S. Hamlin (died February 26, 1862, at Fayetteville, Va.), James Hill, Alexander Best, Benjamin Coates, Robert Peppers, Isaac Wiggins (died May 18, 1864 of wounds at Resaca, May 17, Charles Worstall (died April 21, 1863), James H. Henry, John C. Heenan, George F. Hood, John B. Hickman, Andrew J. Huff, David Leech, Albert Liston, James Leeper (died June 23, 1862 at Flat Top Mountain, Va.), George Scharlott, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, J. Trotter, John Whitson, Jeremiah Watkins, Charles F. Young, Uriah Brown, James S. Owens, Robert A. Tilton, John M. Taylor (died July 7, 1862 at Vicksburg), John Myers, Benjamin Prosser, Anderson Barrett (killed at Antietam), James B. Doran, Lyeurgus Johnson, David V. Walters (captured at Atlanta), John W. Myers, William Dickie, Benjamin F. Gillespie (wounded at Atlanta, July 28, 1864 and died August 24), Matthew Priest, Thomas Arthur, Wade Fithen, John Lodge, John Miser.

32D REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A, Edward Crealy (died August 24, 1864), Thomas Duke (died August 27, 1864), Thomas A. Goodlin, Joseph Grim, Thomas B. Sterron, Aaron Schamp (died March 19, 1864), David Potts (killed 1864), James Twaddle.

Company C, Edward H. Sprague.

Company F, William Casey, James Duke,

Robert and Thomas Kirkpatrick (26th Ind. Bat.), William B. Moore (26th Ind. Bat.), William Twaddle, (do).

35th O. V. I., Company A, James P. Huffman.

COMPANY H, 40TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

The members of this regiment were recruited in November, 1861 and the regiment mustered in at Camp Chase on November 21 and subsequent days. It saw good service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. Company H, Capt. William Cunningham, was mustered out in October, November and December, 1864, and on December 10th the veteran recruits were consolidated with the 51st, O. V. I. Following were the members of Company H from this county: George D. Stone, 1st Lieutenant; Abner A. Kelly, Sergeant, captured at Chickamauga; Thomas R. McCullough, Corporal, (killed at Kenesaw, June 20, 1864), Hiram Holmes, Corporal, Abraham T. Markle, Corporal, captured at C., died November 30, 1863 in Libby Prison; Thomas B. Holmes, Corporal, captured at C.; James Porter, Corporal, captured at Mission Ridge, died September 7, 1864, in Andersonville, Robert C. Cole, (killed at Kenesaw), James Chalfant, William Chambers, Nathan Crowley (captured at C.), John C. Dodds, Isaac N. England (died January 28, 1863), David Holmes, Michael C. Hartford (died March 20, 1863), Augustine B. Johnston, Matthew O. Junkin, Henry Kelly Sr., James Kelly, William Maxwell, Franklin J. McCullough, Alfred Mallonee, Joseph McConnell, William Porter (captured at C., died November 15, 1864 at Andersonville), John Richardson, Aaron Ross (captured at C., died December 31, 1863 in Libby Prison), Edwin Ross, Johnston Ross, James H. Shimer, Benjamin Willis (captured at C., died September 1, 1864 at Danville, Va.), John R. Winters, James A. Welch, (William S. Winters, George S. Parks transferred to Eng. Corps), B. F. Prosser, Samuel Telfer.

CO. 1, 40TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

This company was mustered in December 9, 1861 with Capt. A. R. Calderwood and Milton Kemper. Following were from Jefferson County:

Sergeants, John R. Donaldson, Harry B. West and David W. Beebout. Corporals, William Armor, Oliver Allinsworth, James Allensworth, John Boyd, William W. Chambers (captured at Atlanta), Lewis S. Davis, William Frazier, John Gutshall, Lindley Ong, (died July 16, 1862 at Ashland, Ky.), Cyrus M. Rodgers (died September 16, 1863 near Atlanta), Matthew P. Sampson, (promoted to sergeant), Samuel R. Winters, Isaiah Winters, Abijah Miles (promoted to hospital steward), Andrew Shepperd, William Flocker.

COMPANY C, 43D REGIMENT O. V. I.

This company was mustered in at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, October 28 to December 25, 1861 and participated in the campaigns in Missouri, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. Jefferson County members were:

Moses J. Urquhart, (resigned April 8, 1862), H. S. Prophet, John C. Hamilton and James A. Lantz, Captains; William B. Thornhill and Cornelius McCaffrey, 1st Lieutenants; A. J. Sampson, Samuel H. Taggart, Samuel B. Aikins, James Blair, David P. Host, Henry Miser, John Reeber, Philip C. Rodgers, R. C. Johnston, Sergeants; William Avery, David Smith, Jerome Black, James A. Hathaway, William Leggett, Samuel R. Johnston, William Mahan, William Murdock, William S. Neal, John Vance, S. Roberts, Corporals; Fred Meisner, Drum Major.

Privates—William P. Calvert, Josiah Aikins, Benjamin F. Anderson, (died October 14, 1862), Edmund M. Anderson, J. R. Anderson, Levi Baines, George R. Beck, Robert W. Beck, George Benedict, Jacob Benedict (wounded at Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862, died October 5), William Benedict, Ananias Berrell (died May 24, 1862), John A. Brothen, Nathan Burrier, Lemuel

Karr, Adam Kimmel (died July 8, 1862), Samuel Leech, David Lightner (died June 25, 1864), James Mansfield (died August 15, 1863), Jonathan Martin, Absalom Miller, George D. Moore, William Morgan, John W. Morris, Samuel Mull, Henry Munson, Joseph S. Murphy, Jacob Coffield, John W. Cole, Andrew P. Crowl (killed October 4, 1862 at Corinth), Thomas Crumley, A. Carson, Lewis A. Davis, Robert M. Dutton, James H. Fowler, John W. Fowler (died October 24, 1864), James B. Frazier, Henry C. Fry, William Gamble (died of wounds at Poentaligo, S. C., April 4, 1865), John Gibson, Robert Gibson, Samuel S. Hammill, Edward Hines, Isaac P. Hines, James Origen, G. W. Curran, William H. Price, Lewis S. Ryder, Tolbert Rockwell, Erastus Rouse (died April 13, 1862), John Spruens, Andrew J. Steadman (died May 12, 1862), James Timbril (died April 20, 1862), James K. Weaver, Joshua P. White, William A. White (wounded October 4, 1862 at Corinth, died November 10), John Wilson, William A. Wood, Smith Worley, John S. Wrikenan, Amos R. Wiles.

CO. G, 43D REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company G was mustered in at Camp Andrews, October 22 to December 19, 1861 by John Ferguson. Captain, who died December 6, 1862 and was succeeded by Sanford F. Timmons, transferred from Company C, succeeded by James H. Speakman. The members from Jefferson County were:

Edwin J. Keller, Robert McNary and Jason Brown, 1st Lieutenants; Edward L. Dunbar, John W. Thompson and James O'Connell, 2d; John C. Frazier, H. B. Black (died April 9, 1862), Alexander P. Bell, John I. Gruber, James H. McNary, William Ferguson, Sergeants; John M. Armstrong, William H. Garrett, Charles P. Maxwell, William H. Betton (died April 18, 1864), Jesse Dungan, David Hicks, Albert F. Matlack, Corporals.

Privates—Abraham Arnold, Richard Arnold, James L. Bell, Alexander Brobson (died October 31, 1862), Clark D. Beebout, Hugh Brown, Samuel Badger, Will-

iam Brown, Nathan P. Bates, Elisha Cramblet, Thomas Crawford (died March 20, 1862), Joshua W. Cole, John J. Crippen, Thomas C. Ferrell, Milton G. Grimes, James Grable (died September 25, 1862), James T. Hewey, Henry Hale (died May 19, 1862), James Kirk, Matthew J. Kirby, (died 1863), Almond Kelly (killed at Corinth October 4, 1862), John Myers (died June 3, 1862), Bazil C. Maxwell (died May 28, 1862), Thomas J. Parr, Thomas B. Phillips (killed at Corinth October 4, 1862), John C. Ralston, David C. Stewart, James W. Steffey (killed at Corinth), William R. Stewart, David W. Scott (died February 17, 1864), William B. Shane, Abraham Stull, John Lipton (killed at Corinth), James Scott, William Garrett, Frank Grimes (died on way to regiment), Philip Myers, (died 1864), John Vermillion, William H. West, David Wallace (killed at Corinth.)

Company A, 43d O. V. I., A. M. Matlack, James Carter.

Company D, 43d Regiment, Elijah M. Weekly.

Company K, 43d Regiment, Arthur J. Thompson.

52D REGIMENT O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in August, 1862 and participated in some of the fiercest battles of the war, including the Georgia Campaign and closing in North Carolina after the march to the sea. Daniel McCook was Colonel, and the other officers from this county were C. W. Clancy, Lieutenant Colonel, advanced to Colonel after the death of McCook at Steubenville on July 17, 1864 from wounds received at Kenesaw; James T. Holmes, Major; George L. Zink, Sergeant Major; William D. Scott, Quartermaster. Company B went into service August 21, 1862, and with Companies E and G was made up from this county with the following membership.

Captains, Charles W. Clancy, William Sturgis; 1st Lieutenant, William A. Judkins; 2d Lieutenant, Samuel W. Duff; Ser-

geants, James O. Bates, Theodore Humphreys, John T. Fowler (killed at Kenesaw), Joseph T. Witherow, Henry B. Mercer, David M. Runyon, Lewis D. Mercer; Corporals, Morris Graham, James H. Mc-Masters, Oliver M. Shane, Leander Jones, Henry H. Fleming, Noble Ross, Samuel Grimshaw, Benjamin B. Foster, James Shane (died November 14, 1862), Samuel Mustard (died November 11, 1862), Walter A. McCullough, George W. Carter (promoted 2d Lieutenant colored troops); musicians, David R. Busbin and Pinckney Bone.

Privates—Henry B. Anderson (died January 2, 1865), A. W. Alloway, Edward Brown, Joseph Brown, Benjamin F. Brown (died December 8, 1862), Matthias F. Blackburn (died January 16, 1863), Joseph Blazier, (died February 14, 1863), Henry Barger (fatally wounded at Peach Tree), William Barkhurst, James Bond, John Barkheimer, Charles A. Brooks, Elza V. Cox, William F. Carson (killed near Kenesaw, July 2, 1864), Elijah M. Chadwell (died November 15, 1862), George W. Chambers (died April 20, 1863), Thomas Coleman, Thomas Cox, James Davidson, Alexander Davidson, John T. Dugan, William A. Duval, (died November 25, 1862), Alfred Downard (captured at Chickamauga, died August 20, 1864 in Andersonville), David Daily (died May 19, 1864), David B. Darbin (died November 10, 1864), Joseph B. Devenny, Virginus Duval, Columbus Evans, Gilbert S. Fleming, John F. Fleming, William M. Fleming (killed March 16, 1865 at Averysboro, N. C.), Christopher Flynn, William Giles, Jr., Addison Gasaway, Isaac R. Henry, John W. Hastings, John W. Hicks, Oliver Hicks, Thomas Hunter (died November 18, 1862), William Haynes (died December 13, 1862), William H. Harrison, John Harrison, Jonathan C. Harrison, Isaac Howard, Joseph A. Householder, George F. Irvin, Thomas A. Jobes, William M. Johnson, William Kirk, William Kirk Jr., Benjamin H. Kirk, Harvey Kaufman, Reese O. King, John P. Kendrick, William H. Lee, Jacob Myers,

James McDonald, Oliver McGrew, Allen T. McMasters, John M. McLaughlin, Robert N. Mercer (killed September 1, 1864 at Jonesboro, Ga.), Campbell Miller, Charles S. Miller (died December 13, 1862), Norman Miller (died April 20, 1863), Joseph L. Merideth (died December 19, 1862), George Malone, Merrick H. McMasters, Elba C. Morgan, James R. Nation, George W. Pierce, David Paxton, Thomas E. Paxton, William Roe, Lewis C. Richards (killed at Kenesaw), John Reynard (died November 8, 1862), Theodore Richardson, Joseph Ross, Alfred H. Robinson, Scott Roe, Horatio D. Stanton (died July 28, 1864), John Seals, Joel H. Smith, George W. Tweedy, William H. Timmerman, Thomas Taylor, Uriah H. Updegraff, William Withrow (died November 4, 1862), John W. Worthington (died November 16, 1862), Edwin R. Worthington (died January 30, 1863), John Wagner, Jr., George W. Wilson, Robert E. Wilson, George A. Walker.

COMPANY E, 52D REGIMENT O. V. I.

Captains, Parker A. Elson (resigned March 18, 1863), Henry O. Mansfield and William Lane; 1st Lieutenants, Alexander Smith, Alexander B. Melutire; 2d Lieutenant, James H. Donaldson (killed at Peach Tree July 19, 1864); Sergeants, Daniel F. Huscroft, E. Tappan Hanlon, David M. Scott, David King, Nixon B. Stewart; Corporals, J. Browning Mansfield, Joseph M. Thompson, Elmer Everson, Thomas A. Thompson, Henry H. Scott, Mordcau McDowell, William S. Wilkin, David H. McCullough.

Privates—Daniel Arnold, Oscar F. Adams, John Allman (died September 10, 1862 of wounds at Lexington, Ky.), Nelson Allen (died February 1, 1863), Edgar H. Arthur (died September 23, 1863), Mark Albaugh, William W. Ault, David H. Allen (died February 1, 1863), John C. Brown, Robert M. Blackburn (killed at Averysboro, N. C.), Alfred Blackburn, Moses Boyd, Franklin Carnahan, George W. Chalfant, Benjamin M. Culbertson, Salathiel Cathell,

James Cunningham (died November 2, 1862), John Crawford (died January 13, 1863), Robert B. Connell (died February 16, 1863), Lewis N. Carman, Thomas Crown, William B. Crown, George Davis, Henry H. Day, David Dinmitt, Elias Dinmitt (killed at Peach Tree), George W. Dally, Ellis Dalrymple, Alexander Douglass, John Fellows, William J. Funston, James Fenwick, George Fenwick, Eli W. Gordon (killed at Peach Tree), William B. Gillespie (died December 10, 1862), Vachel Galloway, Morris J. Gray, Alexander Gracy, Samuel M. Hanlin (killed at Peach Tree) Joseph Hanlin (killed at Kenesaw), James W. Harper, David Henry (died September 6, 1864), Nelson Householder, Harman Hukill, John Johnson, Joshua Johnson, John Kelly, James C. Lease (killed August 2, 1864), John Linton, Otto Linton (killed August 11, 1864 near Atlanta), James Love, Rezin P. Mansfield, Thomas B. Mansfield, Basil H. Maxwell, William McCann, Daniel McElfresh, Thomas McGee, David T. McMasters, Andrew McMann, David L. Miller, James Moore, Bartley Moore, John A. Nelson, Robert Nelson, Calvin Newburn, Hiram G. Price, George M. Quillian, William Ryan, John F. Rightly (fatally wounded March 19, 1865 at Bentonville, N. C.), William H. Reynolds, James L. Rogers, William Rhine, Henry Stoue, William Stone, John N. South, James Sullivan, James W. Sheets (killed September 1, 1864 at Jonesboro, Ga.), William D. Scott, Thomas C. Scott, Lyceugus Shearer, Thomas D. Shannon, Andrew Shannon, John N. Stroud, James W. Sanforth, George S. Thomas, Andrew Taylor, Isaac Toot, Oliver P. Toot (died December 10, 1862), Richard Thompson, Thomas Taylor, James Underwood (died November 17, 1862), Benjamin F. Wilson, Joseph M. Welday, Joseph K. Welt, Isaac N. Winters (fatally wounded at Kenesaw), George Wilson, Thomas Welch, Silas Yocum.

COMPANY G, 52D REGIMENT O. V. I.

Captains, James T. Holmes (captured

and paroled, September 1, 1862, promoted to Major), Samuel Rothacker; 1st Lieutenants, Addison M. Marsh, Lemuel W. Duff; 2d, David F. Miser (wounded at Kenesaw August 2, 1864); Sergeants, Abraham R. Holmes, Joseph C. Rogers, Samuel M. Pyle, John R. Berry, Ross E. Rex, Styles W. Porter; Corporals, Henry K. Crabs, William M. Cook, Samuel Copeland, James Taylor, Samuel H. Wyant, Andrew M. Stevenson, Isaac N. Wycoff (died June 27, 1864 from wounds at Kenesaw), Johnson Davis, Albert E. McCue; Emory P. Smith; Musicians, Hamilton Wallace, Samuel Arnold.

Privates—Jacob Angle (died December 11, 1862), Hiram Angle (died December 2, 1862), John Andrews (died December 11, 1862), William V. Baim, George W. Baim (died February 15, 1864), James C. Bowers, Thomas Burchfield, Michael Bnrchfield (died November 12, 1862), George Berry, John Berry, Thomas M. Burns, George Barcus (died January 17, 1863), Hamilton Barcus, Philander P. Barnes, William P. Barnes, Isaac Banghart, Henry C. Banghart, Samuel Blackburn, Jacob Burch (died December, 1863), Louis Browning (died November 20, 1862), Jonathan Carnahan (died August 20, 1864 from wounds at Peach Tree), Mord M. Cook, Jonathan A. Cole, Clinton Critser, James W. Donaldson (died May, 1864), William C. Donaldson (died April, 1864), Leonidas B. Douglass, Emory P. Douglass, Robert S. Dunbar, John R. Dungan, Abraham Fiekes (died October 30, 1862), Nathan Gossett, Thomas C. Graden, Thomas G. Grable (died May 18, 1863), Brice R. Gruber, William Guren, John E. Goodlin, John Hales (died May 18, 1863), Tinfis Hauser, James E. Jackman, Richard W. Jobe, Cyrus H. Jenkins, James M. Kain, William Kelly, Jacob Long (died November 21, 1862), Ezra D. Lawrence, John McIntosh, Robert McIntosh, Thomas H. Montgomery, Benjamin F. Miser (killed at Peach Tree), Robert S. Maxwell (died December 5, 1862), Robert McClave (died January 21, 1863), John B. Carl (died Sep-

tember 19, 1864 from wounds at Jonesboro), John McKirkpatrick, Franklin W. McElravy, Richard B. McFarren, James L. Porter, James Peggs (died February 27, 1863), John Polen, Enoch Probert, Greenbury Phillips, John Rhinehart, Charles Roberts, Arthur W. Robb (died January 1, 1863), Benjamin C. Rex, Abner D. Richards, Joshua Saltsman, Benjamin E. Saltsman, Joseph Swan, William H. Stephenson, James Sanders, Franklin Smith, William K. Shultz, (April 24, 1865 killed near Raleigh, N. C.), Francis H. Scott, (killed at Peach Tree), Stanley Shane (died November 23, 1862), Michael Stern, David P. Stevenson, Thomas G. Stephenson, Edward J. Springer, James Wallace Sr., James Wallace Jr., George W. Wallace (died March 9, 1863), David Walters, Milton B. Wyant, Edward Wilson, William J. West (died December, 1862), Julius B. Work, John S. Wright. E. P. Smyth was captured at Goldsboro, N. C. April 24, 1864.

CO. I, 52d REGIMENT O. V. I.

Jefferson County members were Martin Imhoff, Franklin Brumbofer, James Porter, Stewart S. Hunkil, Lucius P. Boyden, John B. Wilson, Charles F. Young.

Company I, 53d Regiment, Isaac Linduff, Sergeant.

57th, James Cress, Surgeon.

Company E, 60th., Francis A. Priest.

61st. Regiment, Dr. Enoch Pearce, Surgeon and brevet lieutenant colonel. Company A, John Pearce, 1st Lieutenant. Company B, Frederick A. Eberhart, Alexander Gilchrist.

Company F, 62d, William Woods.

Company D, 66th, Joseph M. Myers, Columbus C. Taggart.

Company K, 69th, Randall B. Taylor.

Company E, 64th, Captain, Samuel L. Coulter; Sergeant, Henry Moore (died January 30, 1863), Privates—James J. Blackburn, John Barker (died October 3, 1864 from wounds at Jonesboro, September 1), John A. Creswell, William Chalfant, Jerry

B. Davis, Abel Foreman (captured at C., died August 17, 1864 in Andersonville), David Foreman, Samuel Foreman, Thomas Gilchrist, Levi Linton (killed May 9, 1864 at Rocky Face, Ga.), James McDonald (died February 9, 1862), John Miller, Jeremiah Smith (died April 8, 1862.)

COMPANY K, 71ST REGIMENT, O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dave-Tod, Troy, O., and Paducah, Ky., from September, 1861, to January, 1862, for three years and served in Tennessee and Georgia. Company K, Capt. Thomas W. Brown, had the following from Jefferson County:

Second Lieutenant, William S. Hamilton (drowned August 19, 1862 in Cumberland River); Sergeants, John S. Wertz, John Crawford, Harvey McGowan (promoted to 1st lieutenant, Company E), Wilbur F. McCue, John E. Reed (promoted to sergeant major); Corporal, William L. Stewart, Samuel Burchfield.

Privates—Elijah Cole, John J. Calhoun, Henry Jackman (died September 30, 1863), John S. Parsons, Milton B. Riley, George W. Wertz (enlisted in 4th U. S. Cavalry), Peter Adams, John Drake, John C. Phillips.

Company C, 71st, William Floto.

Company G, 74th, Nathaniel Elliott, Adam H. Bair, Joshua Lowmiller, Joseph Walker, W. V. B. Croskey, Corporals.

Company C, 77th, Michael Kelly, James Jewell. Company K, William M. Hutchison, Corporal.

COMPANY F, 84TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

This company was recruited in May, 1862 for three months service and was mustered in June 10, 1862 at Camp Chase. It was ordered to Cumberland, Md., to prevent transportation of supplies into the rebel lines. It was then ordered to New Creek, W. Va., to repel an expected attack which did not materialize and was mustered out on September 20, 1862 without the loss of a man, several having been previously dis-

charged for disability. Following were the members:

Capt. Christopher H. Orth; Lieut. John McLeish, James Wallace; Sergeants, Wilson A. Cable, Martin Cable, William Bristor, John B. Hickman, John A. Edie; Corporals, Lewis Helms, John Wears, Thornton T. Bright, Leslie Love, John F. Dunbar, James M. Anderson, Jonathan Leazure, George B. Barr, William E. Tonner; Musicians, Hamilton Erskine, Richard Huff; Wagoner, Intrepid Boyer.

Privates—Frank W. Abraham, William H. Adams, John Barr, Frank W. Baumber, Francis H. Bird, Albert H. Black, James Black, Abraham Blackburn, David E. Blackburn, Michael Burk, Douglass Cahill, Frank M. Cahill, James Charlton, David Coyle, Charles H. Damsell, Matthew DeTemple, Peter DeTemple, Henry Dobbins, Augustus Dunkerly, Philip Dunn, Theodore Dunn, George Evans, Newton Ferree, Linacus E. Flanner, William A. Foster, Valentine Frank, George H. Frye, Charles Gallagher, William Gille, Charles Glendenning, Joseph Gunkel, John Holback, Arthur C. Hamilton, Edward C. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Samuel Henry, James W. Hoffman, Oscar Hukill, George A. Johnson, Thomas Jones, Thomas J. Jones, Albert Kells, Benjamin Kennedy, Whitaker Keysey, Otto Linton, George Lockhart, Foster Manly, George R. McCance, David McCarty, John McCarty, Silas McClelland, Joseph McFeely, Samuel McFeely, John McGowan, John McIlvane, Frederick Millard, Joseph S. Miller, Samuel B. Miller, Benjamin Moffitt, Alexander Morrison, James R. Oran, Joseph M. Parks, Anderson Price, Charles Quimby, William Ramsey, Hiram Ren, John Reidelmouser, Andrew Reynolds, John Roberts, Cornelius B. Salmon, William Sands, Henry Sharp, Samuel Simmons, John Smith, Emmett W. Spencer, Ross-well M. Stephens, John Sterling, Harvey Sumption, Edward Sweeney, Daniel R. Taylor, James M. Thomas, William Waters, James M. Williams.

Five members of the regiment died in hospital at Cumberland, Md., and the work

along the B. & O. railroad relieved that many veterans for the relief of Washington which was threatened during Stonewall Jackson's raid down the Shenandoah Valley while McClellan's forces were on the peninsula. When the company crossed the river at Bellaire en route to Cumberland it was greeted by a large excursion of friends and relatives from Steubenville on the steamers S. C. Baker and James Means.

Company H, 84th O. V. I., Henry Fletchler. Company K, 97th O. V. I., William Lidy.

Company A, 85th, Robert C. Bell, Corporal.

98TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

The 98th regiment was organized in August, 1862 at Camp Steubenville located on historic Mingo Bottom, and was mustered in August 21st of that year. It was made up of Eastern Ohio men, three companies and a large proportion of the staff officers being from Jefferson County. It saw hard service in Kentucky and Georgia, beginning with the battle of Perryville, Ky., and closed its work at Bentonville, N. C. on March 19-21, 1865. The relations between this and the 52d O. V. I. have always been very intimate, both regiments coming from the same section and both participating to a great extent in the same campaigns. The officers of the 98th were:

Colonels, George Webster (died October 9, 1862 from wounds received at Perryville October 8), Christian L. Poorman (resigned June 12, 1863), John S. Pearce; Lieutenant Colonel, James M. Shane, (killed at Kennesaw, June 27, 1864); Major, David E. Roach; Surgeons, Henry West, F. M. Marseilles (died April 23, 1864), William A. McCracken; Assistant Surgeons, William T. Sharp, Thomas N. Lewis, Charles P. Simons; Chaplains, Alexander Swney, J. F. Crooks; Adjutants, Ellis E. Kennon, Duncan C. Milner, John H. Reaves (killed at Jonesboro), J. F. Oglevee; Quartermaster, F. W. McCauley; Sergeant Major, John M. Brannum, James A. McNary; Q. M. S., H. L. Cogswill, John Blatter,

O. H. Holy; Com. Ser., H. A. Redfield, F. B. Fox, J. W. Dickerson; Hos. Stds., J. E. Dnn, J. F. Watson, William Teer; Musicians, J. E. Fitzgerald, J. R. Burton.

CO. A, 98TH O.V.I.

Captains, James M. Shane, James B. Jewett; 1st Lieutenants, William McMillen (died October 27, 1862 of wounds at Perryville), James McKinley (captured at Chickamauga); 2d Lieutenants, John Morrow, Jacob S. Kennedy; Sergeants, James Lavery, John R. Stone, George W. Morrison, Thomas T. Hamilton, William C. Blackledge, Charles W. McMillen, Joseph Cummins (died September, 1864 of wounds at Jonesboro); Corporals, John O'Connell (died November 4, 1862 of wounds at Perryville), William L. Carston (captured at C., died September, 1864, at Andersonville), John A. Joseph, George B. McCoy (captured near C., died August 26, 1864 in Andersonville), Alexander W. Kisher, Engene B. McFarland, Romulus Barr, William A. Chuffy, Abraham G. Hartford, Thomas B. Jewett; Musicians, Thomas O. Johnson, James Fleming; Wagoner, Robert A. Fleming.

Privates—Thomas Bair, John Burton (died August 1, 1863), Robert E. Blinn, John Bowers (died October 13, 1862 of wounds at Perryville), Hiram Bucy, Leonard C. Bucy (died February 7, 1863), Nathaniel Bucy (died March 25, 1863), William H. Bucy, Henry Burns, William H. Bynon, William Campbell (captured near C., no further record), Benjamin F. Carr (died October 31), Cyrus Criby, David J. Clark, William Clendenning, James D. Coleman (died January 27, 1863), Thomas Dougherty, David G. Elliott (captured near C., died at Millen, Ga.), George Elliott (captured near C., died December 18, 1863, at Richmond, Va.), John W. Evans, Jacob S. Fleming, Leander A. Gist, William H. Gray, Robert Hamilton (died November 19, 1862), Thomas Hamilton, John Hart (captured near C., died April 15, 1864, at Richmond), Samuel H. Heaton, Elias Hines

(died January 13, 1863), Thomas W. Hodginn, Thomas G. Hood, Joseph Hooper, Samuel Hunter, Samuel H. Hunter, David L. James, Robert Jarvis, Evan Jones, William Johnson, Lycurgus F. Kelly, William C. Kelly (died June 28, 1863), William Kennedy, Samuel Kimble (captured near C., died August 3, 1864, in Andersonville), Elmer Kirk (died July 5, 1864, of wounds, at Kenesaw), Oliver Kirk (captured near C., died December 30, 1863, at Richmond), Joseph Lee (died October 27, 1862 of wounds at Perryville), James F. Leech (died December 26, 1863), William T. Leech, Benjamin H. Linton, John Love, James Lyons, James Mannel, Isaac W. McCoy, John McCoy, John McCaffrey, George McElroy (died January 1, 1863 of wounds at Perryville), John Melville, Joseph Miller, John Morgan, Stephen G. Morton, John N. Myers (died February 4, 1863), John Nevin, Benjamin F. Oram, George Parks, Daniel Penwell, Joseph D. Porter, William A. Porter, Elias Prosser (died May 10, 1864), Robert Robertson (died October 12, 1862 of wounds at Perryville), Benjamin C. Ramsey (died February 26, 1863), David Ross, William Shaw (died December 19, 1862), Patrick Shine, Alexander Taylor (died October 31, 1862 of wounds at Perryville), Robert D. Thompson, David Warren, James M. Warren (captured near C., died January 15, 1864 at Richmond), David W. White, Huston Winters (captured near C., no further record), William Winters, George Woods (killed at Jonesboro), Robert Jackson, Benjamin Reynolds.

COMPANY D, 28TH O. V. I.

Captains, Moses J. Urquhart, (discharged March 1, 1864 on account of wounds at Chickamauga), Barnet N. Lindsey; 1st Lieutenants, James B. Jewett, George C. Porter, John Blatter; 2d Lieutenant, William H. Anderson; Sergeants, James R. D. Clendenning, John L. Dillon, William L. Germou, Thomas Hislop, Edward L. Marion, William H. Umbowers, Robert Johnson, Wesley A. Warden, Will-

iam Fellows, John B. Hanna, George Hyndman (killed at Peach Tree); Corporals, James Hill, Thomas J. Cole, Samuel D. Bartholomew, William A. Elliott, Thomas C. Davis, George Taylor, (died November 13, 1862), Thomas Duffy, George A. Maxwell, Thomas Pasters, William Gilkinson, Thomas J. Skaggs, Leroy W. Rogers, James W. Vaughan, Henry Ekey, James E. Fitzgerald, Thomas B. Lisbey (killed at Kenesaw); Musicians, Thomas C. Brady, Otis M. Keeseey; Wagoner, Newton A. Urquhart.

Privates—Charles W. Abraham, Thomas T. Alexander, John F. Arthur (died February 9, 1863 of wounds at Perryville), Stewart Arnold, Thomas B. Arnold, Abel Ashby, Adam H. Bair, George W. Brindley, Isaac D. Buecy, Jerome Carpenter, Robert Cavanaugh, Richard Chambers, Rezin Clendenning (killed at Perryville), Erasmus B. Coffland, Oliver Cole, Edwin W. Coombe, Thomas Coran, John M. Crawford, Rufus W. Criswell, John Culp, Nicholas L. Davis (died October 31, 1862), Samuel Davison, Thomas L. Jean, Andrew Dexter, John Douds, Joseph W. Edminston, Jenkin Evans, Robert Filson, Charles Fithen, William Gant (died October 11, 1862 of wounds at Perryville), John J. Goodlin, Edward Grieves, Isaiah Groves, William Heinzey, Nathaniel R. Housholder (killed May 30, 1864 near Dallas, Ga.), Andrew Huston, William Jarvis, John Kruts, Benjamin Leanon, William Lewis (died October 19, 1862), James Lingan, John Lingan, William Lynn, Daniel Marker, William Marker (died November 30, 1862), David F. McAdams, James McGillic, John McGowan, Thomas F. McLain, James R. Milner, Nathaniel F. Norman, Patrick O'Brien, John W. Patterson, William F. Ridgley, Joseph J. Risdien, David R. Rogers, Thomas H. Scott, John W. Smith, Adam Springer, William Syley, Andrew J. Taylor, John Welsh, Isaac J. West (killed at Perryville), James G. Wilson (died November 30, 1862), James Work, died October 10, 1862, from wounds at Perryville (October 8), Augustus S. Worthing-

ton, Rudolphus B. Zoll, George Washington.

Company H, William Rhinehart, Sergeant.

COMPANY I, 98TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Captains, Robert H. Williams (died August 10, 1864, from wounds received July 5, 1864, at Vindig Station, Ga.) George C. Porter; 1st Lieutenants, Thos. Mackey (resigned February 1, 1863), Robert McGonagle; 2d Lieutenants, Thomas J. Morgan (resigned April 8, 1863), Richard B. McGuire (died October 15, 1863, of wounds at Chickamauga); Sergeants, John M. Hemming, Wm. A. Boyce (killed March 19, 1865, at Bentonville, N. C.), Abraham Moorhead, John E. Ebersole, Harvey D. Williams, Wm. H. Sterling (died September 23, 1863), John J. McAllister, James L. Smith; Corporals, John B. Vanfossen, Wm. Gribben, Valentine Thomas, Joshua Stevens, Jasper H. Fishel, Robert C. Baxter, David Agnew, Calvin M. Thomas, Andrew Moorhead, Homer Brown, Wm. H. Cox, John Lutes, Wm. Mitchell, Otis G. Staub, Henry T. Albaugh (died August 10, 1864, from wounds, near Atlanta, August 7, 1864), John Smeltz (died July 5, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw), Andrew Denniston (died November 5, 1863, of wounds at C.); Wagoner, Chas. H. Miller.

Privates—Ralph W. Atkinson (died December 24, 1863), Eli Barton, Joseph Bennington, James C. Boice, Alexander Boyd, Andrew Brothers, John H. Brown, Rowland J. Brown, Wm. H. Buchanan, Wm. K. Burke, Robert Campbell, John S. Carnahan, Michael Clark, Amos B. Cook, Samuel Cunningham, John F. Daniel, Adam Fishel, Frederick L. Fishel, Richard Gorzales, Morris Hardesty, Joseph Harsh (died November 12, 1862, of wounds, at Perryville), Wesley Henderson, Jacob Henry, John Hissong, George T. Leyde, Jonathan Long, Wm. A. Long, David R. McAllister (killed at C.), David McLain, Thomas J. Daniels (died October 9, 1864, of wounds received February 1, 1863), John W. McLoney (died October 9, 1862,

of wounds, at Perryville), Moses McNamara, Hiram McQueen, Daniel S. Miller, John D. Miller, Wm. H. Moore, John Moorhead, Andrew J. Myers, Cost J. Pearce (died March 24, 1863, of wounds, at Perryville), Levi D. Pennock, Samuel G. Queen, David E. Roatch, Jared Russell, Isaac E. Ruth, John Schouler, Robert Sharp, Joseph S. M. Staley, Jacob Taylor (killed September 20, 1863, at C.), Charles Tillett (died September 26, 1864, of wounds, at Jonesboro), John Tillett, Wm. A. Thompson, Moses Toot, Israel Tolten, John Waggoner, John Walton (killed at Perryville), Philip R. Ward, Jacob M. Westfall, John Whittaker (died June 5, 1863, of wounds, at Perryville), Thomas R. Whittaker, John S. Whitta, John Wilkin, John L. Witherson (died February 16, 1863), Okey Worley, Joseph Worley, Joseph P. Worley (died October 22, 1862), James W. Younker.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

James D. Love, John W. Lamb, Alva F. Miller. The 98th regiment lost 230 killed and wounded at Perryville.

COMPANY B, 122D O. V. I.

Privates—Ross Coyle (died December 4, 1863, of wounds, November 27, 1863, at Mine Run, Va.), Geo. W. Craley (died October 25, 1863).

126TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

This regiment was composed of eastern Ohio men and was organized at Camp Steubenville between September 4 and October 11, 1862. Its record was a continued series of battles, beginning at Martinsburg, W. Va., on June 14, 1863, and ending at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Its losses footed up 509, or one-half its members. Company D was recruited principally at Steubenville and Hammondsville, and members from this county were scattered through the regiment. Among the field and staff officers were Wm. H. Harlan, lieutenant colonel; Lewis P. Sutherland, adjutant; John K. Andrews, chaplain; Corydon E. Patterson, quartermaster sergeant; all of

this county. In Company A, from Jefferson, were C. E. Patterson, captain; Wm. Potts, 1st sergeant; John H. Ferguson, sergeant; Titus Lowmiller, James McDonough, John C. Snyder (died March 24, 1863), Robert J. Thompson, Ephraim True, privates.

Company C—Ambrose U. Moore, 2d lieutenant; Geo. Downard, A. D. Walker, privates; Tobias Ferrell, corporal.

COMPANY D, 126TH O. V. I.

Captains, Samuel Paisley, Robert Martin, Henry C. Yontz; 1st Lieutenants, Samuel C. Kerr, George T. Gurney, Joseph McKee; 2d Lieutenant, David R. S. Wells; Sergeants, Alex. M. McIntosh (died February 15, 1863), Robert M. Morrow, George Householder, John Aiken, James E. Paisley, Cyrus Mansfield; Corporals, George B. Clark (died July 23, 1863), John P. Irwin (died January 22, 1864), James P. Burnside (killed May 6, 1864, in the Battle of the Wilderness), Alexander B. Grafton, James Dennis, Henry B. Graham, Albert W. Householder, Henry C. Millheizer, Thomas Russell, David Miller; Musician, John B. Egan; Wagoner, James Stills (died April 15, 1863).

Privates—John G. Agnew, Robert Aiken, Stephen Alford, David Barnes, Richard Barr, Thomas Brown, James Bruner, Jacob Bruner (killed July 9, 1864), John Campbell, Conrad Christy, Geo. D. Clark, Wm. M. Clark, David Close (captured at the Wilderness, died October 14, 1864, in Andersonville), James V. Colley, Charles E. Crist, Duncan Dallas (died April 11, 1863), Clement N. Daniels, Joseph Dargue, Eli Davis, Isaac N. Desclen, Geo. Douglass, Mahlon Downard, James Everett (killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania), Lemmer C. Galloway, Wm. Gannon (killed September 19, 1864, at Opequan, Va.), Jesse Gannon, John Gelesthorpe, Joseph Gess (died June 23, 1865, from wounds at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864), John H. Gilson, Moses C. Glenn, Wm. Goings, John Grout, Henderson Griffith, Samuel Haight, Jones P. Hall, Hector S. Hart, Peter W.

Householder (died November 9, 1863), Wm. L. Householder, Joseph A. Hughes, Isaac Hussey, Absalom Jones, Ellis Kelly, Whitfield Lambert (killed October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.), Benj. F. Large (died July 21, 1863), John Larcis, Mack S. Lewis (captured at Wilderness, died January, 1865, in Andersonville), Geo. Linton, John H. Longbottom, Geo. Loce, Wm. Lockhart, John Linn, James Lynch, Philip McBane, Wm. McBane, Thomas McClain, Samuel F. McClain (died March 11, 1863), Jackson McConnell, David McDonald, Laughlin J. McKenzie, G. Mailno, James Martin, Robert J. Miller, Augustus Miller, Solomon Milliron, David K. Moore, James Morrison, Alexander Noble, John Parsons, Richard Parsons, Corydon E. Patterson (promoted to quartermaster sergeant), David Rager, Jacob Riblett, Edward Roberts (captured at Wilderness, died October, 1864, at Andersonville), Providence M. Robinson, George Russell, John Sainer, Jacob Sauter, Robert Scott, Henry Gilbert, John Sinkins, Emmanuel Smith, John Spencer (captured at Wilderness, died October, 1864, in Andersonville), Frederick Springborn, Samuel B. Thorpe, Robert Thompson (died March 11, 1863), John A. Thompson, James Tilton, James W. Turner, Harrison B. Turner (died October 14, 1864, of wounds, at Opequan), Alexander Vandyke (killed July 9, 1864, at Monocacy, Md.), G. Van Wagners (died July 30, 1864), James A. Walters, Wm. Weible, Benjamin Weson, John Williams.

Company E, Thos. E. Hyatt, Captain, killed September 19, 1864, at Opequan.

Company F, Samuel C. Kerr, 1st Lieutenant; Geo. W. Dehuff, died December 5, 1863.

Company H, Henry Bricker (died November 6, 1863), John B. Hooper, Enoch F. Hynes (captain in 118th Colored Infantry), James A. Winters, Thomas M. Hervey (killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania).

129TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

This regiment was mustered in at Cleveland from July 28 to August 10, 1864, for

six months, and on the latter date started for Camp Nelson, Ky., and from thence to Cumberland Gap, and performed creditable service in that locality. Parts of two companies were made up from this county, as follows:

Company H, 1st Lieutenant, Thomas H. Brown; Sergeants, William Ramsey, Matthew E. DeTemple.

Privates—Andrew Aldridge, Justin Cooper, Leonidas Dungan, William Douglass, James Hobuck, Stanton Howard, Andrew J. Carr, John McFee, Lewis Milhiser, Francis A. Priest, James M. Risher, Jabez Smith, Augustus Veitz, Eli Yocum.

Company I, 1st Sergeant, George B. Bair; Corporals, Robert McGowan, Thomas Taylor; Musician, William Campbell.

Privates—Edward Atchison, John Barr, Albert H. Black, Dennis Donovan, Rezon Fisher, John W. Leetch, David Listar, George Lockhart, John P. McCardell, John R. Robertson, John W. (Winfield) Scott, George Whittaker, John Zellers.

Company D, 142d, William Martin, James Speedy.

157TH REGIMENT, OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

Early in 1864 the organization of the Ohio National Guard was completed under the state laws for home defense, a similar organization having been formed in several other states. As the season advanced it looked as though the Union forces really had a death grip on the rebellion. The Mississippi Valley was open to the Gulf. Sherman was working towards Atlanta and Grant was confronting Lee, preparing for what was believed to be the final struggle. But the national armies had been depleted by disease and battle and their very successes only furnished more territory to garrison and lines of communication to guard. It was believed that could all the veteran troops then occupied for these purposes be allowed to go at once to the firing line it would result in the prompt termination of the war. But who were to take

their places? Governor Brough, of Ohio, grasped the situation and met the governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin in conference at Washington. The result was a tender, on April 21, of 30,000 men from Ohio, 20,000 from Indiana and Illinois each, 10,000 from Iowa, and 5,000 from Wisconsin, to serve one hundred days. The offer was joyfully accepted, and by Monday evening, May 2, there were 38,000 Ohio soldiers in camp ready to be sent wherever needed. The Thirty-ninth Battalion was composed of eight companies from Jefferson County, and the 88th of two companies from Carroll. These were consolidated into the 157th Regiment, O. V. I., popularly known as the National Guard. The regiment was ordered to Baltimore and from there to Fort Delaware, where it guarded some 14,000 rebel prisoners. It was mustered out at Camp Chase, September 2.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, George W. McCook; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Morrow; Major, William Herron; Surgeon, William M. Eames; Assistant Surgeons, Thomas B. Eagle, Benjamin H. Fisher; Adjutant, James Elliott; Regimental Quartermaster, J. Stewart Lowe; Hospital Steward, Oliver Kells; Sergeant-Major, Henry Permar; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Henry B. Stewart; Principal Musician, Lyman Priest.

COMPANY A, 157TH O. N. G.

Captain, Wheeler Burgess; 1st Lieutenant, James M. Riley; 2d Lieutenant, John H. Harris; Sergeants, Hays McCowen, Alexander Donelson, Patrick Shannon, Frank H. Bird, Thomas Fegmon; Corporals, Isaac Clifton, Lloyd Parks, George Nicholson, Joshua Porter, James Robinson, William Bates, James Palmer, Thomas Hunter; Musicians, Henry Priest, John G. Wares; Wagoner, Joseph Ferguson.

Privates—Andrew Aldridge, George Amick, Thomas Anderson, John Bates, Michael Brannon, Harry Campbell, Will-

iam H. Carnahan, Thomas Carson, Charles Cashell, Thomas Cassidy, Orlando P. Clifton, William H. Clifton, Michael Conoley, John Cook, James Coulton, William Cunningham, Edwin Crawford, John Coufman, James Davidson, Arthur Donnelly, Edward Dunn, Jackson Duvall, Thomas Duvall, William W. Duvall, Alfred Elliott, Joseph B. Elliott, Edward Elson, Cyrus Ferguson, George Ferguson, Richard Fielding, John Flaunnum, George Flohr, Andrew Gamble, William Greer, John Hamilton, David B. Hicks, Elisha Hinds, John Homer, George M. Ingler, William Jones, John Kerr, John Lee, Richard Lee, Edward Lenhart, Lemuel Leonard, James McCoy, Henry H. McElhenny, Alexander Moncrief, James Nelson, William North, David Odbert, Frank Owsney, David Owens, James Patterson, Edward P. Pearce, Edward Robertshaw, William Shamp, William Van Ostrand, William Walters, John Wilcox, Stephen Wilcox, John Wilson, Gordon Workman.

COMPANY B, 157TH O. S. G.

Captain, William A. Walden; 1st Lieutenant, John McLeish; 2d Lieutenant, James A. Cloman; Sergeants, Nathaniel A. Jenson, Abraham M. Blackburn, John H. Lindsay, George M. Gault, John W. Evans; Corporals, Samuel R. Zinn, George W. Weaver, James A. McCurdy, James D. Maxwell, Joseph Mellor, John J. Riley, Ross Kells, Daniel P. Copeland; Musicians, Erskine M. Hamilton, Richard Huff; Wagoner, Bucey Cahill.

Privates—Edward Barr, William Beck, McCourtney Betz, James B. Bliun, Lemuel Brandenburg, Frank Cahill, William H. Caldwell, Amos W. Cloman, John W. Cookson, John W. Copeland, David Coyle, Stephen Cummins, Cicero L. Davidson, William H. Denmead, John Doyle, George A. Evans, Eli Fetrow, Jacob G. Fickes, Jesse S. Foster, Edward Glendenning, William Guinea, Edward C. Hamilton (died July 14), Henry Hammond, Thomas A. Hammond, George Hantch, Evan H. Harris, Al-

xander M. Helms, William M. Helms, Thos. J. Holliday, Leroy Kells, John Kerr, Robert McGowan, Charles McKinney, William McLaughlin, John Mahon, Foster W. Manly, Franklin C. Maxwell, John P. Means, Jacob L. Miser, John H. Morrison, James Myers, Daniel Potter, Richard Reynolds, William D. Robb (transferred to navy), William H. Robinson, Abimelech B. Ryan, William H. Settle, Alexander S. Sharon, George Shurpe, Nathan B. Spear, Thomas P. Spencer, Hurry A. Stewart, George Swords, Perry Thompson, Benjamin P. Travis, John Wainson, Orin A. Worthington, Isaac H. Zimmerman.

COMPANY C, 157TH O. S. G.

Captain, James H. Prentiss; 1st Lieutenant, James F. Daton; 2d Lieutenant, Newton Ferree; Sergeants, James E. Myers, James Thomas, James Timmons, William Mandel, Albert H. Block; Corporals, William Moles, Charles Glendenning, Thomas Burk, James Bair, Arthur Hamilton, Robert Turner, John Blaus, Frank Moore; Musicians, Chas. Quimby, Joseph Zahn; Wagoner, Samuel McMillen.

Privates—George Alban, Henry Anderson, George Barthold, Joseph Basler, James Beuns, George L. Berry, David E. Blackburn, Henry Blackburn, Leonidas Bond, Thomas Boyd, Mitchell Brucey, William Buchanan, William Burchard, Andrew R. Burns, Edmund Byron, Albanus Cahill, John C. Caldwell, John H. Campbell, Samuel B. Campbell, Thomas Coleman, William Coleman, James Curry, Norton Davidson, Edward Devimny, George H. Dillon, John M. Downs, William G. Douglass, Oliver P. Dumber, Thomas Dunn, John Edgar, Frederick Esping, James Frazier, James Frye, Thomas J. Fulton, Samuel Hamilton, Rush Hanna, James H. Hinds, William B. Hunter, Edmund Hantsman, William Hussroft, Winfield Jackman, Guy Johnson, William Johnson, Augustus Klages, Washington Lavery, George Lee, William Leetch, Richard McCarty, Frank McCay, Robert McCord, Edwin McCoy,



THE OHIO VALLEY CLAY COMPANY, STEUBENVILLE



WEST MARKET STREET, STEUBENVILLE



LA BELLE IRON WORKS, STEUBENVILLE



NORTH THIRD STREET, STEUBENVILLE



NORTH STREET, STEUBENVILLE

Frank McKinney, Matthew McMullen, James S. Manly, James L. Mellor, George E. Miller, Alexander Norton, Archibald Odbert, Bernard O'Harra, Joseph G. Ridgley, William Robinson, John Rogers, Henry Sharp, Cornelius B. Salmon, Thomas Stafford, James Stark, Frank Stevens, Henry B. Stewart, John Stewart, Richard Sutchiff, Edward Sweeney, Brice Viers, Robert A. Warren, George Wigginton, George B. Winters.

COMPANY D, 157TH O. N. G.

Captain, Robert Boals; 1st Lieutenant, John Fisher, Jr.; 2d Lieutenant, James M. Starr; Sergeants, James Hill, David Smith, Benjamin Fisher, Henry Carlisle, William H. Sherrard, Oliver P. King; Corporals, William A. Urquhart, George Fisher, John Yocum, William Gamble, George L. Conn, Jacob A. Odell, Samuel Bickerstaff, David M. Slee; Musician, John Randall.

Privates—Augustine Bickerstaff, Ellis H. Bickerstaff, Resin P. Bickerstaff, William N. Bickerstaff, David Brooks, George Brown, Thomas Brown, Wesley Buchanan, John R. Burgett, Spencer Burk, Henry P. Cassell, Joseph Cassell, Jr., Davis R. Clifton, John Connelly, David Curfman, Thomas Curfman, Douglass Delano, Robert Dickey, Leonidas Dungan, James H. Dunn, Edward Fitzsimmons, Ephraim J. Foster, Joseph Gill, Hezekiah Golden, John Gossett, William S. Grafton, Joseph Grimshaw, Benjamin Hart, John Hoobuck, James S. Huntsman, Martin Imhoff, Jonathan Lazure, Wilson Lee, Edward McCune, Finley A. McGrew, James McLeash, Andrew Martin, Hugh P. Miller, Robert Moreland, John F. Nelson, Thomas H. Nelson, Levi Odell, John V. Odell, George Owen, Talbott Parrish, Nathaniel Porter, Wilson Richardson, Joseph Robinson, William Roland, William T. Shaw, Samuel Shoemaker, Philip A. Shultz, Eli Slee, Frederick Smith, Isaac Smith, James M. Speaks, George W. Tomlinson, James Walters (died July 24), John W. Watt, Nathaniel C. Welch, Addison J. White, Allmon G. White, John Wilson, George L. Zink.

COMPANY E, 157TH O. N. G.

Captain, Thomas A. Gamble; 1st Lieutenant, Charles M. Jones; 2d Lieutenant, Nicholas Winters; Sergeants, Thomas S. Markle, Thomas C. Davis, Alexander O. Scott, William Stone, William T. Leech; Corporals, William Stark, Solomon Hipsley, George Plummer, Eli Kirk, Jacob Bickerstaff, David Hall, James Lindsey, James R. Cunningham; Musician, Aloysius Feist, Marshall R. Hobbs.

Privates—James Alexander, Samuel Allenworth, Lewis Armstrong, Charles Barrett, Joseph C. Bowers, Isaac Butcher, David Call, Michael C. Castner, Andrew H. Coe, Alexander H. Cunningham, Baxter Cunningham, Benjamin R. Dance, Henry Dobbins, John Dougherty, Rezin B. Ekey, Andrew Elliott, Samuel D. Fisher, George W. Grafton, Frederick Grieses, Joseph Gunkle, Charles W. Hale, George P. Hanna, Philip Hart, William Hipsley, Allen Holmes, Samuel W. Irons, Thomas Jones, Benjamin F. Kirk, William H. Kirk, James Kirkpatrick, Robinson D. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Lenhart, Benjamin N. Linduff, Albert Liston, John Long, Elijah Lowry, John A. McCullough (died August 28, 1864), William H. McCullough, Grier McKee, Hugh McManus, Thomas Mansfield, Thomas Maxwell, John H. Miller, Ebenezer Myers, Thomas C. Powell, William Ramsey, Thomas Robinson, David Ross, Thomas Rutledge, James Snider, Jacob Snively, Oliver P. Sook, James Spencer, Robert Stark, George Starr, John E. Stone, John Stout, Kinsey Swords, Charles Vermillion, Alexander S. Welday, Henry Wilkinson, Abel Winters, Joseph Winters, William Woods, Richard Wright.

COMPANY F, 157TH O. N. G.

Captain, Alexander Smith; 1st Lieutenant, James Templeton; 2d Lieutenant, William D. Thompson; Sergeants, Bates Sutherland, Matthew Garrett, Benton Lisle, Thomas B. Scott, William D. Quillen; Corporals, John Moore, William McIntire, Wesley P. Scott, Nathan McGrew, John

Golden, William Tipton, Andrew Crawford, Robert McIntire; Musicians, George W. Whitten.

Privates—James Adams, David Adrian, Alexander Betz, James Blackburn, John Y. Brown, Oliver Brown, Thomas Brown, Fernando Barris, John Collins, John Cox, Wesley Cox, Alexander Cunningham, George W. Dawson, Alexander Douglass, George Dunlap, Frederick Farmer, John Farmer, William D. Fell, Charles Gallagher, Davidson Gault, James Gilbreath, William Gilbreath, William Harris, Frank Hulick, Henry Hulick, Samuel Johnston, William Jones, William D. Linton, John J. Lisle, David Long, Wesley Long, William McConnell, Joseph McCullough, Alexander McGrew, James McGrew, Mansfield McGrew, Isaac Maloney, Bates Miller, Oliver Moore, William Moore, William Negus (died August 1, 1864), John Newbern, Henry Oliver, George R. Purviance, Ephraim Ralston, David Rideout, Oliver H. Rine, Rudolph Rine, Amos Rush, Levi Rouse, James Scott, Thomas H. Scott, Henry Taylor, William Thomas, John Thompson, James Timmerman, William Timmerman, Martin Tonley, Isaac Tubble, James Underwood, Alexander Weday, William White, Thomas Wilburn, Anderson Wood, Thomas Wood, John Zink.

COMPANY G, 157TH O. S. G.

Captain, Hiram H. Cope; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas B. Coulter; 2d Lieutenant, James M. Simeral; Sergeants, George Potts, George E. Megrail, Thomas M. Reed, James R. Rittenhouse, Joseph H. Hammond; Corporals, Lindley H. Megrail, John S. Parsons, Albert B. Paul, Joshua W. Cole, Edwin M. Crawford, Jonas Ampoker, Elijah P. Mansfield, William E. Cookson; Musicians, Amereau Matlack; Wagoner, Robertson Day.

Privates—Robert C. Adrian, Aaron C. Allen, Alexander Black, John W. Blackburn, Samuel Carman, Thomas Coffin, Farlin B. Cole, Joshua W. Cole, William B. Cole, John M. Crawford (died July '31), Alexander Creal, George W. Davis, John

Day, James Ewing, Robert Ferguson, Robert J. Ferguson, John Ford, Edwin O. Forrester, John J. S. Goodlin, Hugh Hammond, John C. Hammond, John G. Hammond, Lewis Hammond, James D. Hastings, Stephen B. Hastings (died August 23), Samuel B. Hinch, James R. Hewey, Isaac Hicks, George Johnston, John S. Johnston, John N. Jones, Edwin J. Keller, Joseph C. McNary, Jacob Mansfield, James R. Mansfield, Nimrod P. Teaff, William H. Mansfield, David W. Maxwell, Thomas Mayes, Thomas Megrail (died August 10), Nicholas Merryman, Nicholas W. F. Merryman, Rezin Merryman, George Moore, William Parks, Amos Parsons, Hervey Polen, Eli Porter, Hugh S. Porter, Joseph H. Porter, Hugh Potts, Nathan Purviance, Jonathan W. Rabe, Alexander Reynolds, Shadrach Rowland, Isaac A. Starr, Thomas C. Thompson, Carrollton Tipton, Charles M. Tipton, Samuel Tipton, William E. Tomner, Isaac Vorhes, William F. Whitten, Thomas Wright.

COMPANY H, 157TH O. S. G.

Captain, Edward Findley; 1st Lieutenant, William Davidson; 2d Lieutenant, William Winters; Sergeants, Thomas S. Sanders, Thomas B. Jewett, Alonzo Hayne, J. C. Ault, Ross Barents; Corporals, David Morrow, Thomas Wells, George W. Ault, John Dobbs, William S. Thompson, Joshua C. Whitten, Jedediah Cole, James Simpson; Musicians, Henry M. Sanborn, Rezin B. Johnson; Wagoner, George Cronkwright.

Privates—Thomas A. Atkinson, Malachi Angle, John G. Armstrong, Samuel Arnold, Henry Ault, George B. Barr, James Beebont, William Beebont, James Blackburn, Noble C. Brown, Joseph Capstock, Emanuel Carman, Harvey J. Chambers, William Collins, James Cooper, John Cooper, John Courtwright, William Courtwright, Elisha Cox, James Crawford, William Crippen, Joseph Cuppy, John R. Dunbar, John B. Durlin, Daniel Findley, David Frazilo, Elias Fulton, Ford D. George, Jefferson Glover, George W. Glover, Thomas Hays, William J. Hobbs, William Jewett, James

F. Johnson, John Kelly, James Lyons, John McClain, Asbury McFerren, Jacob O. McGrew, James McLain, Griffith McMilen, Samuel Magill, Joseph Mills, Samuel Morrow, John W. Naylor, Oliver P. Naylor, Clarkson P. Newland, Abram Ong, Oliver M. Ong, James M. Russell, James W. Scott, John Scott, Joseph Shane, Thomas B. Shannon, Samuel Shouster, Ansel B. Stubbins, James F. Thompson, Samuel Timmerman, Watson Melville, Peter Wells, George F. Wilson, David Yocum.

Company E, 170th Regiment, David K. McCance.

Company D, 176th Regiment, one year service, Benjamin F. Barr, Abram W. Elliott, William Goodlin; Company G, William F. Davidson; Company H, William H. Ferry; Company I, John R. Beatty.

Company H, 178th Regiment, Jacob M. Taylor; Company I, Adam Sauer (died January 4, 1865).

Company G, 179th Regiment, Captain, James W. Glasener; Sergeants, Daniel Potter, Harvey Alton; Corporal, William McCord; Musician, Joseph Krebs; Sergeant-Major, E. Roseman Gardner.

Privates—Thomas Forbes, James McGrew, Matthew Clark, George W. Price, Thomas Martin, James M. Risher, Edward Atchison, James L. Devore, Daniel F. Stephens, James Taylor, G. A. Coleman, Clark M. Horner, Thomas P. Winters, Edward Adolph, John W. Boyles (promoted hospital steward), Philip H. Dunn, Samuel Hartsoe, James Hoobuck, John Kessler, William J. Coleman.

Company H, 193d Regiment, Martin B. Patterson, 1st Lieutenant; Louis Veit, Nathan O. Phipps.

Col. Anson G. McCook was placed in command of the 194th O. V. I., mustered in March 4, 1865, and breveted brigadier general.

COMPANY H, 195TH O. V. I.

Mustered in at Camp Chase, March 18, 1865, for one year; mustered out December 18, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.

Captain, James H. Prentiss; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas H. Teaff; 2d Lieutenants, James E. Myers, Thomas A. Miller; Sergeants, Robert C. Turner, Frank O. Moore, Albert H. Black, Arthur C. Hamilton, Edward H. Sweeney, Charles Glendenning; Corporals, Guy Johnson, John A. Caldwell, Benjamin Ovington, William W. Vanstrand, Foster W. Manly, Darwin Milliger, George W. Flannegau, Francis M. Lister.

Privates—Samuel J. Adams, George B. Barr, Frank Barthold, John C. Bates, Leonidas Bond, Edward Bynon (died November 18, 1865), Albanus Cahill, Kinsey Cahill, William H. Caldwell, William H. Curnhan, Joseph Collins, John Costello, Henry Culbertson, David Curfman, Joshua Davis, Isaac Dilley, Frederick Drair, Thomas Dunn, William Edgerly, William H. Ewing, John Fraser, William Fraser, Robert R. Garrison, George W. Gibson, John Gorsuch, William A. Gray, Chaucey Hamilton, Erskine M. Hamilton, John Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Heighton, Charles Hilliard, Elisha Hinds, Frederick Hoffman, Henry Hollman, Michael Humble, John Hummelle, Christian Humphrey, William H. Irwin, Henry Jobe, Henry Kelly, William Kell, William C. Leeper, Frank Long, Robert S. Lucas, James McCrystal, Ross J. McClelland, Robert F. McCord, James McGrew, Daniel McIntosh, William S. McLane, Matthew K. McMullen, George A. Manly, Alexander Melville, Marshall Miller, William C. Morrow, Lewis B. Nelson, George Odbert, Benjamin F. Owens, James Parrott, William P. Parrish, Charles W. Pitcairn, Thomas H. Purviance, James Robertson (2), William Robertson, James Rourke, William Saladin, Henry Sharp, Alexander Shaw, Milton Shearer, Thomas Shivey, Isaac Smith, Reuben C. Smith, Isaac W. Sparks, John Stewart, Charles F. Stoker, George F. Straun, Clarence E. Turner, August Volkers, William H. Wuers, James H. Watson, Peter C. Young, Charles H. Zimmerman.

ARTILLERY.

Company K, 1st Light, Emerson Winn, 3d Battery, Jehu Woods; 5th, John Kelly.

25TH INDEPENDENT BATTERY, O. V. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Sergeant, Nelson P. Baker (promoted 2d Lieutenant 4th Ark. Cavalry); William H. Hafer, Addison Lockwood, William D. Crosby (died March 22, 1864), Francis C. Fassett, Charles Q. King, Seth M. Rood, Charles C. West, Henry C. Warner (died December 13, 1863), Hiram E. Williams, A. D. Seamon, Daniel C. Wyman, George Zinn.

COMPANY H, 5TH O. V. CAVALRY.

Mustered in October 23, 1861, at Camp Corwin, Ohio; mustered out October 30, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C. James Allensworth, James L. Beebout, Edwin D. Cook (Corporal), Andrew Imhoff, Thomas Probert, Thomas U. Riley, John T. Scott, James U. Todd, William J. Waggoner (died June 22, 1865).

Company D, Alexander Stewart.

Company K, Joseph Parrish, John D. Stonebraker, George Williams, Benjamin G. Cable, John Chalfant, William Fisher, Joseph McCoy.

Company L, Sergeant, Hugh Campbell; John Hughes, Alfred McGrew, Thomas Seals, William Richardson.

COMPANY H, 11TH O. V. CAVALRY.

Mustered in July 31, 1863, at Camp Dennison, mustered out July 14, 1866, at Camp Leavenworth, Kan. Capt. Jacob S. Shuman; 2d Lieutenant, George H. Boyd; Sergeants, G. W. Marsh, John Stroud, James T. Linn, Lewis Cooper, John B. Hickman (Quartermaster-Sergeant); Corporals, Russell McMaun, George Hall; Farrier, Adam Calhoun; Saddler, William Stoner.

Privates—Meredith Aldridge, John Allen, Jr., Joseph C. Beltz, George Bingham, John H. Cahill, John Carnes, John W.

Carroll, Aphenus Caruthers, Robert Devore, Hiram Evans, Joel M. Ferguson, Patrick Flaherty, James A. Farmer, Thomas Flatley, Charles Frame, Edward Frame, William Gossett, Wilson S. Grier, David T. Gallagher, Henry Gross, Adam Glass, Edward Hurley, Martin Holland, John Leiters, William B. Litten, William McCafferty, George Milligan, John McGlim, Rezin McAllister, David C. Peck, George E. Reynolds, Samuel Rowley, William J. Shives, John H. Walters, William Wilson, Martin Madison, Frederick Sutton, Charles Thomas, George W. Marsh, Winfield S. Davis (died May 31, 1865), Wilson Barrett.

13TH REGIMENT O. V. C.

There were but few representatives from Jefferson County in this regiment including late enlistments and transfers from other regiments. In Company F were George S. Dickey and James S. Gray.

Company B, 13th O. V. C., B. M. Wilkinson, Richard Taggart, Sergeants; George Thompson, Daniel Clendenning, A. W. Goodlin, Robert Hood, Amzie Plummer.

Company G, Captains, William Jarvis, Charles T. Young; Commissary Sergeant, Theodore Dunn; Sergeant, George Bair; Corporals, Oliver Evans, Sophary Kellar, Samuel Davidson, Francis D. Thompson; Bugler, George W. Cahill; Privates, Charles Bliin, Martin Burns, Silas W. McClellan, James F. Stephens, Robert Carr, George Mushrush, Hiram Mushrush, William W. Myers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Many Jefferson County men enlisted as individuals in regiments organized elsewhere in this and other states, where it has been impossible to follow their official records. Notably this was the case as to West Virginia, the first regiment of cavalry from that state showing the following from this county: Captains, Jacob S. Schuman, John Seltzer, John J. McDonald, William Shriver; Sergeants, John

Walters, J. A. J. Palmer, George Collins, Samuel Cable (dead), James Galloway; Corporals, James Wehr, Alexander McFarland (dead); Privates, Jerry Pettet (died 1864 in Andersonville), Patrick Monehan, Thomas B. McConnell (promoted to Sergeant-Major), Thaddeus McGovern, Thomas J. Burns, Oliver Burchfield (died May 10, 1862), William Brice, James Burns (died April 24, 1864), John Brooks, William A. Clifton, Jehu Durbin, Robert G. Dorsey, John Estep, Sr. and Jr., Francis Estep, George Estep, William Elliott, John Francisco (died June 5, 1862), William Glenn, William G. Gill (dead), William H. Harrison, Henry Holman, Henry Heineman, John Lyle, Levi Linton (dead), Abraham Lepps (captured August, 1864, died at Danville, Va., January 10, 1865), Shannon Lyons, Thomas L. Linn, Robert E. May, Thomas McDonough, George V. Mossgrove (died of wounds received July 27, 1864, at Winchester, Va.), James B. Mears, Josiah J. Roberts, John Ruddicks, William Ruddicks, John Stroud, Robert Sice (died October 29, 1864, in Andersonville), Henry Stroud (died February 23, 1862), George Snyder, James Thomas (dead), Levi S. Walters (Farrier, captured and missing), Julius Wellis (died 1864 in Andersonville), George Burns, Jonathan Burns, John T. Stewart, Reuben Wait, Jesse Bucy, Clark Smith, James Davis, Sr. and Jr.

1st Va. I., Company A, Captain, Mountford S. Stokely; 1st Lieutenant, Thomas M. Simpson; 2d Lieutenant, M. Cook; Privates, George H. Smick, William Crewson, John Everett, John Cropper.

35th Mass., Thos. B. Sterling.

63d Pa., Geo. Stamm, William Priest, Lyman Priest, B. E. Hawkins, George Lyman, R. C. Hawkins.

5th Wis., Isaac Shane.

8th Iowa Cavalry, Eldridge Guerin (died 1863).

6th U. S. Cavalry, Benjamin D. McGrew. 27th U. S. Colored Troops, Clumppion Bowman (Sergeant), James Thompson,

William Hanna, Josiah Bruce (Corporals), Josiah Fletcher, Patterson Strowbridge.

45th U. S. C. T., Benjamin Warfield.

116th U. S. C. T., Samuel Thomas, John Mercer, Henderson Mercer.

114th U. S. C. T., John Scott.

54th Mass. C. I., George McPherson, David Lyons.

Jacob Allenworth, 4th Iowa Art.; Deacon W. Bell, 22d Pa.; William H. Burns, 15th Ill.; William H. Bowers, 1st U. S. Eng.; Daniel Byers, 37th Pa.; William Batman, 5th Ky.; Joseph Blackburn, 15th U. S.; Albert Bradford, 88th U. S.; Charles B. Buck, 3d N. J.; John N. Carnes, 36th Ill.; W. R. Cunningham, 11th W. Va.; Joseph Cornell, 10th Ill.; George W. Curry, Sgt., 76th Pa.; John E. Cunningham. James D. Glendenning, 7th W. Va.; Alexander Duncan, 140th Pa.; John Doggett, 25th U. S.; Charles C. Fisher, 135th Pa.; Joseph Frey, Sgt., 74th Pa.; Eli Fizell, 118th Pa.; Wesley Ford, 5th U. S.; Robert G. Howester, Sgt., 1st Pa. Cav.; John Horne, 101st Pa.; F. A. Hare, 123d Pa.; John W. Henry, 146th Pa.; James Johnson, Surgeon, 15th W. Va.; Sandy Johnson, 24th U. S.; James B. Kennedy, 12th W. Va.; Benjamin K. Kennedy, 154th Pa.; Fred Kaufman, 123d Pa.; John Knowles, 5th U. S.; John Loomer, 89th Pa.; Joseph Marion, Lieut. U. S. Art.; Thomas Miller, Corp., 1st W. Va.; John H. Mercer, Reynolds Malber, Henderson Mercer, 100th U. S.; James Mahew, 3d Ky.; Simon T. Merryman, 43d U. S.; William M. McBride, 1st Pa.; Charles McCann, 69th N. Y.; Patrick McCaffrey, 201st Pa.; William C. Nichols, 3d Ind. Cav.; Ashbel F. Richmuds, Lieut. 46th Pa.; James Rollins, 7th W. Va.; Moses L. Risdon, 4th W. Va. C.; R. M. Stephens, 55th Pa.; William Smith, 78th Pa.; Patterson Strowbridge, 27th U. S.; John Scott, 100th U. S.; Alexander Swain, 3d Mass.; Joseph L. Selah, 183d Pa.; Alexander Sweeney, Lieut. 140th Pa.; John W. Spriggs, 75th Ill.; Thomas Smith, Corp., 3d W. Va.; Thomas Sight, Art.; David G. Smith, 2d W. Va.; Jesse S. Thornburg,

SILVER GREYS OF 1863.

78th Pa.; John Watkins, 77th Pa.; Albert Zink, 6th W. Va.; Charles B. Buck, 3d N. Y. C.; John Crozier, 15th U. S.; John Engel, Sgt., 9th Pa.; Frank Collins, 1st Mich.; Joseph B. Chalfant, 6th U. S. C.; Uriah Kissinger, David Long, 13th U. S.; John Prosser, 15th U. S.; William W. Worthington, 2d W. Va.; Michael Mettenburgher, 10th N. Y. C.; John Duke, 1st Tenn. Bat.; Eldridge Gartin, 8th Iowa; Oliver Coldtrap, Robert Slee, Henry Brooks, 1st W. Va.; William Godnell, 2d W. Va.; Upton K. Sutherland, 1st W. Va.; Nicholas Merryman, 1st W. Va. Bat.; Samuel R. Miser, U. S. Signal, Edward P. Johnson, 55th Pa., Peter D. O'Connell, Sappers and Miners; John Pyle, 18th U. S.; Robert Cassidy, William Elliott, James Grimes Jas. Hauley, William Kell, Alonzo Stafford, Andrew Snowden, William Moffat, 15th U. S.; James D. Clendenning, 7th W. Va.; James C. Cooper, 130th O.V.C.; James Duke, 26th O. B.; R. P. Game, 1st W. Va. C.; Otis Seeley, 140th Pa.; Clark Smith (Corp.), James M. Davis, Alexander Bucey, 1st W. Va.; George A. Miser, Samuel R. Miser, Amos P. Barnes, U. S. Signal; David S. Miser, U. S. Art., George Walters, 6th W. Va.; Jerry B. Davis, 64th O.; Sylvester Fowler, 100th Pa.; Rees G. Richards, 45th Pa.

No record, James Keith, Daniel S. Charlton, Charles Fellows, Thomas B. Mansfield, David L. Miller, Benton Phillips, L. Carman, William Matlack, William Crown, Thomas Crown, John B. Walker, Frank Johnson, John M. Robertson, Joshua Haugh.

Special service from Ross Township—Robert C. Bachellor, Thomas Barker, Alfred Cornell, Andrew Daugherty, Joseph Ewing, John B. Grimes, Robert McBeth, Abraham Mortland, John A. Ramsey, John Richardson, Louis Riblet, James Swearingin, William Walker. This township furnished 89 men out of a voting population of 175. Three soldiers of the Revolution, and 14 of the war of 1812 lie buried in its cemeteries.

On July 1, 1863, a company of Steubenville's older citizens who were not liable to draft organized under the following agreement: "Owing to the deplorable situation of our country and the good reasons we have to fear a rebel raid into our state we the undersigned, being men not subject to the draft or to be compelled to perform military duty, but at the same time believing it to be our duty to organize for the defense of ourselves, our families and our property, hereby agree to form ourselves into a military home guard company, to be called the Silver Greys; M. O. Junkin, James Spencer, Thomas Miller, McGuire Doyle, Samuel Stevens, Henry Mellor, John B. Doyle, J. H. Hays, John Leetch, David Wilkin, George Mahan, Thomas Gilmore, Richard Archdeacon, Rev. A. Abbott, George Fiekes, John Lincel, D. McNurdy, Talbot Parrish, John B. Miller, A. O'Neil, B. P. Drennan, John C. Copeland, James McAllister, William Scott, E. Wallace, W. B. Lindsay, James Fulton, F. Mizzlewitz, James Reed, Joseph Beatty, B. D. Worthington, William Harding, Adam Boyd, John Morrison, Samuel Wilson, Thomas J. Drury, Joshua Dunn, William Gossett, W. A. Urquhart, Perry Coyle, Abel Manly, W. D. Nash, William Thompson, J. H. Blinn, E. F. Bond, Ruel Powell, A. F. Cody, William Caldwell, Abram Myers, Alexander Donaldson, Joseph Loudon, William Pickersgill, William Bickerstaff, Robert Gregg, William Simpson, Nathan Hmutsman, James Meikle, James Parks, W. K. Shannon, F. A. Priest, Thomas Warren, John C. Orrick, A. W. Sempole, J. G. Barr, John Baker, Jacob Coble, William Giles, James Dunn, William Walker, William Harris, J. C. Delano, John H. Miller, Thomas McFarland, R. C. Peters, Jacob Hull, Matthew King, William L. Sharp, Thomas Brashears, A. J. Bentley, William F. McMasters, James Turnbull, David Hinds, Ross Wells, William Frazier,

Stephen Jamieson, John Armstrong, Henry Morrison, W. C. Abraham, Jacob Walker, James Carnahan, Reed Beerbower, Daniel Potter, Eli H. McFeely, John Kinney, Roswell Marsh, Absalom Manly, J. G. Davidson, John Wallace, William Barr, Joseph Dougherty, Charles Beans, William B. Sutherland, Ross McClelland, Matthew Myers, W. C. Spencer, Thomas Gossett, F. H. Hamilton, Dr. Thomas Johnson, John Biles, B. F. Cable, R. S. Moody, Walter Stark, John Johnson, Augustine Bickerstaff, Henry Wheeler, James Wyatt, Rassellas Castner, Stephen W. Hill, Benjamin Lister, James Blackburn, Robert H. Evans, James Foster, Resa Kendall, John D. Filson, Jacob Arbaugh, David Scott.

It has been an exceedingly difficult task to make anything like a complete military record of the county, and the editor will be obliged for the correction of any errors or omissions.

NAVAL SERVICE.

The naval service of Jefferson County was principally confined to the Ohio, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers. U. S. Transport Silver Lake No. 2 was commanded by John S. Devenny with crew composed of James Shouse, James Harper, John Hanlon, Alexander Harlau, Benjamin Harlau, J. Huff Parrish, John Lope-man, James Morgan, Jr., Joseph Collins.

Avenger gunboat, Washington Hollman, Jacob O. Blackburn, John Andregg.

Steamer Springfield 22, Henry J. Spence.

Steamer Juliet, Thomas Hanna.

Steamer Brilliant, Ross M. Myers.

Gunboat, John K. Myers, John W. Crawford.

Juniata No. 2—A little boat that helped to prevent Morgan from crossing the Ohio River into West Virginia was commanded by Thomas J. McDonald, Stewart McElvaney, Mate.

During the investment of Vicksburg Capt. George O'Neal rendered valuable service as pilot, one of his thrilling feats being the running of the batteries while balls made a perfect storm around him.

THE MITCHELL RAIDS.

Aside from the general incidents of the war, such as marches, battles, sufferings in prisons and hospitals, of which the men from this county had their full share, there were two episodes of special interest locally, the first because of the part taken by volunteers from Jefferson, and the second because it brought a touch of war within her borders. The first of these was what was known as the Mitchell raids, for there were two of them. Early in 1862 the Western Army under Buell, Mitchell and Grant had penetrated Tennessee, and occupied Nashville and surrounding country, East Tennessee still being in the hands of the Confederates. The rebel armies of Virginia and Mississippi were connected by a railroad system from Richmond through Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Huntsville, Ala., to Memphis, by which means they were able to quickly concentrate a force at any needed point, while the Union forces were divided into separate armies entirely beyond reach of each other except by a long and circuitous route through the Northern States. Secretary Stanton afterwards performed the herculean feat of sending 23,000 men over this route in eleven days, but the time had not yet come for that kind of work. At Chattanooga this line was intersected by another extending from Nashville to Atlanta and from thence throughout the South. It was evident that if this line could be broken even temporarily the Union forces would have an opportunity of beating the separate rebel commands, confronting them before they could be reinforced. At this juncture James J. Andrews, of Flemingsburg, Ky., offered to take a small party of men disguised as southerners to Atlanta, where he would meet an engineer who was a Unionist, board a passenger train northward to Chattanooga, capture the locomotive, cut the telegraph wires, run through Chattanooga westward, burning the bridges behind them, especially the one over the Tennessee River at Bridgeport. It was a

great scheme, and had it been carried out in time Shiloh would have told a very different story, if indeed it would have ever been heard of. Andrews had become well acquainted with Captain Sarratt of the 2d Ohio, and although the latter at first distrusted him, he afterwards gave him his full confidence. So in March 1862, when Andrews under the authority of Mitchell went to Sarratt's company for four out of the eight volunteers desired for the expedition John W. Holliday, Alexander H. Surles, Frank B. Mills and B. F. Durbin were selected as being among the best material in hand, and all at once volunteered. Four others were added from other companies, the original four however traveling as a separate party. They donned citizens' clothes, and walked forty miles to Tullahoma within the rebel lines, where they took a train for Chattanooga, and the next morning left for Atlanta which they reached at 9 p. m., and stopped at the Trout House, the leading hotel. Andrews and the other four arrived next morning. They had plenty of Confederate officers as company, General Johnston eating at the same table with them, and that night they attended a meeting at the Court House and heard a speech by Robert Toombs in which he said that the "Yankees" were a people so distinct from the Southerners, that they could tell one wherever they saw him. All this time the four "Yankees" from Jefferson were looking at him, applauding to the echo. Some Union prisoners were seen while returning to the hotel. That evening Surles and Durbin went out to cut the telegraph lines to prevent any word of their operations. Finding a suitable place Surles climbed the pole and soon cut the wire. Durbin was coiling up a section ready for removal, when two rebel cavalrymen rode up. The wire cutters were not armed, and the situation was critical, but Surles was equal to the situation. One of the enemy roughly demanded, "What are you at up there?" when Surles began a tirade against the Confederacy, declaring that it was high time the Yankees came in

and did things better. This surprised the cavalryman who lowered his gun and said "Why what on earth is the matter with you?" Surles replied, "If I have to tend office all day and go round mending wires all night, I don't care how soon the whole thing goes to destruction." Thinking that they had met an overworked operator who was in a bad humor, the cavalrymen rode away advising them to bear up, that things would soon be better. The "repairs" were then quickly finished by a large section of wire being rolled up and hidden in a neighboring cornfield. They returned to the hotel with the conviction that if they captured a train the next morning, word to that effect could not be sent from Atlanta. But the next morning brought a sad disappointment. Instead of the expected engineer there was word that he had been sent to another road to assist in transporting troops in anticipation of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. There was not an engineer in the party and to forcibly impress one was out of the question. There was but one thing to do, namely get back to the Union lines as quickly as possible. The Jefferson contingent waited until the next morning, the others having preceded them. They left Atlanta on a mixed train, and stopped an hour at Big Shanty, of which we shall hear more later. While there they watched a Confederate instruction camp, and after starting away a brakeman came into the car saying "We've got some Yankees out here." Thinking the first party might have been captured Holliday and Hawkins stepped out to investigate but found only strangers. They arrived at Chattanooga in the evening where the party separated as the more perilous part of their journey was before them. Two went towards Tracy City and Manchester, and Holliday and Hawkins went by train to Stevenson, where they began their foot travel through the mountains passing the university at Sewanee. They were helped by a Union man who urged them not to return South. After traveling some forty miles farther and meeting with a series of

adventures they reached the Union lines, where they met their comrades.

Not discouraged by his first failure Andrews was determined to make another effort with a larger force, this time taking an engineer along. He had a conference with General Mitchell on April 7th, the day of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, when further plans were matured. It was too late to attain the special object of the first expedition, but could East Tennessee be isolated there was good chance of the capture of Chattanooga which was the key to all that region. None of the original four from this county volunteered in the second expedition, one reason among others being that some of them at least had lost confidence in the ability of Andrews to conduct such an enterprise successfully, and the result proved they were right, although anybody might have failed. Orders were sent to the three Ohio regiments of Sills' brigade to have a man selected from each company for the second expedition. Captain Sarratt was not asked to select one as he was opposed to any of his men going, but William Pittenger had volunteered through other sources, and Charles P. Shadrack from Company K. On the evening of April 7 the party met with their leader about a mile east of Shelbyville, Tenn., where plans were made and the company broke into small detachments, to reassemble four days later at Marietta, Ga., a railroad station a few miles north of Atlanta. Afterwards Andrews changed the meeting time to a day later, the first fatal error. Some failed to reach the rendezvous, but twenty gathered there including their leader. Tickets were purchased and the party boarded the northbound train for Chattanooga the next morning, dressed, it is scarcely necessary to say, in citizens' clothes. Passing Kenesaw Mountain, designed to become historic, Big Shanty, eight miles distant was reached, where the train stopped for breakfast. The conductor, engineer and many of the passengers got off, when Wilson W. Brown and William Knight, engineers of the party,

mounted the engine with a fireman, uncoupling the rear coaches leaving three empty baggage or box cars attached to the engine, into which the raiders tumbled. The train was off in a flash, and everything promised success, although the morning was wet, and the road blocked by delayed trains, of which the raiders knew nothing. The previous day was fine and all trains were on time. They stopped for wood and water, telling everybody that they were rushing powder through for Bennegard, and also delayed to cut telegraph wires and tear up ties for bridge burning. At Etowah, about fifteen miles north they saw the Yonah, an old locomotive with steam up, but did not disturb it, and at Kingston, thirty miles north, were delayed over an hour. Four miles above King's they stopped to cut the telegraph and take up a rail when they were startled by the whistle of a pursuing train from the south. When the situation at Big Shanty was realized W. A. Fuller, the train conductor, and Anthony Murphy, a machinist started after the raiders, on foot amid the somewhat derisive laughter of the crowd. Finding a hand car they used it, but just before reaching Etowah they were ditched by the break in the track made by the raiders. They reached the town, however, where they took the "Yonah," and securing some soldiers started to Kingston. Here they arrived four minutes after the raiders had left, and getting another engine and car started ahead. The race for life was now on, and although the raiders had broken a rail the pursuers stopped in time to avoid a wreck. Another feat of the kind was attempted and with proper appliances might have succeeded, but there was not time to do the work, and the rail was only bent. The raiders dropped two of their three cars, but the pursuers pushed them ahead to Resaca, where they were dropped. The raiders stopped now and then to cut a telegraph wire in order that no word might be sent ahead, and ties were tumbled out the rear end of their box car to wreck the pursuing train. There never was a race of that

kind before or since. As the pursuers had to stop to pick up the ties the raiders had time to get some wood and water, and an attempt was made to fire some of the bridges, but what would have been effective the day before was now prevented by the rain. The trains ran through Dalton and the tunnel north of the town, but the situation was now becoming critical. The men got on the tender, and after the last car had been set afire it was dropped in the middle of a covered bridge, but the Confederates pushed right in and pushed the car out. Within eighteen miles of Chattanooga fuel gave out, steam went down and the "General," the engine which carried the party was "dead." It was believed then and since by those competent to judge that had the party kept together and made for the mountains all or nearly all might have escaped, as they were strong enough to keep their pursuers at bay. But the fatal order was given for every man to look out for himself, the company was converted into a disorganized mob which was hunted down like rabbits. Every man was captured and treated as a spy. Andrews and seven others, including Shadrack, were executed, among whom was supposed to be Pittenger, but he lived to endure the worst horrors of southern prisons and afterwards wrote a full history of the enterprise. Eight of the remaining fourteen made a daring and successful attempt to escape, and the others remained in prison until, by special efforts of Secretary Stanton they were exchanged in March, 1863. They were royally received at Washington, and were the recipients of rewards and promotions.

THE MORGAN RAID.

The second instance to which we have referred is the celebrated Morgan raid which furnishes the only battles fought on Ohio soil during the war. In June, 1863, General Bragg in command of the Confederate forces in Kentucky considered himself in a very critical position, and desired to retreat to some point near Chatta-

nooga, where he could fight a battle on his own ground and conditions. But with Rosecrans at his rear and Burnside and Judah on his flanks, such a retreat would be extremely hazardous, unless indeed the Federals could have their attention occupied in some way that would prevent them from closing in on him. This task was intrusted to Gen. John H. Morgan, a dashing cavalry leader, who with a comparatively small force seemed ubiquitous, and certainly gave the Federals plenty of occupation. Much of his success was due to the fact that he operated in a territory with which he was entirely familiar and among a people where he could find plenty of sympathizers, so he was as difficult to catch as the Irishman's flea, and the Federals were as helpless as Spanish gens d'armes in the homes of mountain brigands. But Morgan's success led him to evolve a greater scheme, which was to invade the North and thus draw Burnside after him, while he would make a grand raid, living off the country, and perhaps form a junction with Lee, who was already marching into Pennsylvania. Bragg pronounced the scheme chimerical and forbade its execution. But Morgan, although he claimed the privileges of a regular soldier when captured, was a sort of free lance, and working his way northward he reached Brandenburg a short distance below Louisville on the Ohio River on the night of July 7. Here were seized two steam-boats, with which he crossed the Ohio the next day, and landed on the Indiana shore with about 3,000 cavalry or mounted infantry and four pieces of artillery. A diversion towards Louisville produced a scare in that city which detained there a couple of gun-boats that might have brought his enterprise to naught. As there were no organized troops in front of him the raid at first was a sort of picnic, and some of the scenes of plunder related by Basil Duke, Morgan's biographer, partake strongly of the ludicrous. One man carried a bird cage with a couple of canaries in it for two days. Another carried a chafing dish until an



MAIN STREET, SMITHFIELD



MAIN STREET, RICHMOND



FINDLEY STREET, LOOKING NORTH, TORONTO



SITE OF HOWELLS CABIN, WILLS CREEK
NEAR STEUBENVILLE



SUTHERLAND MILL, AT DILLONVALE

officer made him throw it away, and one slung seven pairs of skates about his neck. These instances might be multiplied indefinitely, although it must be said in justice to the invaders that there was little of that wanton burning and senseless destruction of private property which so often marks the track of a moving army. Several surprises awaited them. One was the number of men they met although they carefully avoided the large cities, and another was the richness of the country, the fields of waving grain, the gardens and the orchards made the country at that season of the year seem like paradise. In contrast with the south everybody seemed prosperous with everything to eat and wear. From what they had heard at home they had been led to believe that the discontent at the north was general and that there would be uprisings in their favor, but of that there was none, and Duke somewhat plaintively remarks, "the 'Copperheads' and 'Vandalhammers' fought harder than the others." Morgan carefully kept away from the railroads except when he crossed them to cut wires or burn bridges, and felled trees and placed other obstructions across the highways to hinder pursuit as much as possible. Then as he passed through the country he would drop his jaded and worn out horses and take the best stock on the farms, so he was able to move with a celerity only checked by the endurance of his men. There was no organized force in front of him, and as those behind could not catch up he had a pretty free course. It must be remembered that Indiana and Ohio were not then gridironed with railroads to anything like the extent as at present. A portion of the 23d corps of mounted infantry followed Morgan from Kentucky, but for the reasons given could not overtake him until he was brought to bay. Nevertheless he created quite a scare. His force was greatly exaggerated and Governors Morton of Indiana and Tod of Ohio, called out the state militia, in which call Jefferson County was not included, it not being supposed that

Morton would reach here. But he was quicker than the militia, and by the 13th he was within thirteen miles of Cincinnati, which city was considerably alarmed. But he had no notion of trying to enter the city, and marched almost directly east to Buffington Island above Pomeroy, where he was brought to bay and attempted to cross the river in which he signally failed. In the engagement here, Judge Daniel McCook, father of the late George W. McCook and brother of Dr. John McCook, of Steubenville, was killed, he having already lost two sons in the war. Here between 600 and 700 prisoners were taken and about 300 managed to get across the river into West Virginia while Morgan with 1,100 retreated back into the country closely pursued by Hobson's cavalry. It was now a race across the country, and Morgan's force probably did not exceed 600 when he entered this county at Adena on the western border on the early morning of Saturday the 25th. He had spent the previous day in Harrison County which he entered from Guernsey passing about six miles southeast of Cadiz, reaching Georgetown about three miles from Adena at 7 in the evening, where he remained until 10 p. m. when he moved on, spending the night between there and Adena.

Smithfield was the next town, distant six miles from Adena in an air line, and about nine miles by two different roads, one via York and the other via Mt. Pleasant road, which veered to the west before reaching the latter town. Firing was heard in the direction of Adena, and as it was known that Morgan was in the neighborhood with Shackelford close behind him the martial ardor of the citizens was aroused, and a company of forty armed men marched out to meet the invaders. They had no officers and not knowing by which road Morgan would come some of them took the York road and others the Mt. Pleasant. The rebels had taken the latter, intending probably to go down Short Creek to the river and attempt to cross at Warrenton, but changed their minds and

went northward towards Smithfield. Here they met the squad from that town, and unceremoniously took most of them prisoners, breaking their guns and putting their leader, Captain Collins, on a mule. Thus they marched through the main street of Smithfield, and compelled Captain Collins and his associates to announce to the people that these were Hobson's men, and to give them plenty to eat and treat them well. The citizens in their loyalty brought out a plentiful supply of provisions, which they freely gave to their hungry enemies, and did not discover the deception until it was too late to remedy it. Morgan moved on with a supply of fresh horses, allowing his prisoners to escape, and when Hobson's men appeared in the afternoon, tired and hungry, they found the larder swept clean. A black man was shot here in the arm.

The next point was New Alexandria, which was reached about noon. Here the raiders were only four miles from the river, but for reasons which will appear later they turned north towards Wintersville. The raiders began plundering the store of J. C. Graham at New Alexandria but Morgan stopped them and directed Mr. Graham to close his store. At one o'clock p. m. a dispatch received in the city announced that Morgan had crossed the Steubenville and Indiana railroad at Alexandria station, seven miles from Steubenville, where he cut the telegraph wires and burned two bridges. He then marched up Dry Fork, halting on Nathan Porter's place and taking him prisoner, releasing him the following day, and stopping for a late dinner at the houses of John Hanna and John Stone. Mrs. Hanna fled to a wheat field but Morgan sent for her telling her that she would not be harmed as all they wanted was something to eat. Mrs. H. pointed out where the provisions could be found, and while the General took a short sleep which he badly needed the meal was prepared. He thanked Mrs. Hanna and offered to pay her. Anyone suspected of going toward the river was taken into custody to

prevent any news of their movement, and the late Joseph McCleary related a hair breadth escape with the bullets whistling around him.

While all this activity was going on, back in the country business was practically suspended in the city in order that preparations might be made to repel, and if possible capture the invaders. As has been stated Governor Tod's proclamation calling out the Ohio militia did not include Jefferson County, so that when the raiders reached this section there was no organization to oppose them. On Friday afternoon, when it was apparent that Morgan was heading this way, the sound of the old Court House bell brought the citizens together and a temporary militia organization was formed, with Captains Frank Prentiss, Walden, Burgess and Boals in charge. That same evening Major-General Brooks arrived with three regiments of Pennsylvania militia and established his head-quarters in the old C. & P. passenger station at the foot of South street with Joseph C. Doyle, the local railroad agent, as temporary train dispatcher. Colonel James R. Porter's regiment was the first to arrive and was moved to Warrenton, fourteen miles below the city, a fact which doubtless caused Morgan to turn northward from Short Creek to Smithfield. Colonel Bemis's regiment came next, and was stationed at Lagrange, now Brilliant, and Colonel Gallagher's regiment was posted first at Mingo and then at Rush Run, midway between Warrenton and Brilliant. Thus the fords were guarded and a train to which was attached a locomotive with steam up, stood ready to move the forces from one point to another as might be needed. It will be seen that Morgan was thus forced up the Dry Fork road which strikes the pike at the west end of Wintersville a little less than five miles from Steubenville. On Saturday Col. James Collier was placed in command of the Steubenville militia by General Brooks, and Morgan's course being now pretty well known at 2 p. m. they marched

out the old plank road in the direction of Wintersville, between 500 and 600 strong, with one piece of artillery, a six pound cannon which now rests in the G. A. R. lot in Union cemetery. The force would have been larger had there been arms for them. Between 5 and 6 o'clock the advance of Captain Prentiss's company reached the Dry Fork road with Morgan's force just ahead of them. His rear guard had been deployed in the adjoining field, and as the detachment advanced it fired a volley. One bullet struck Henry L. Parks, son of the late James Parks, in the abdomen. He lingered until Monday morning the 27th when he died amid universal regret.

During this or subsequent firing Miss Margaret Dougherty standing at a window in Thomas Maxwell's house at the forks of the road beyond Wintersville was accidentally shot in the region of the lungs by a rebel bullet which passed through her body and came out at the shoulder. She was supposed to be mortally wounded but recovered, and is still living. It was of course Morgan's aim to get away, and he continued on towards Richmond, but his rear guard was again overtaken by the militia at Two Ridge Presbyterian church where a skirmish occurred. In the meantime a detachment of Colonel Shackleford's 9th Michigan cavalry under Major Way came up, and the Steubenville commander mistaking them for rebels had the cannon trained on them. A shot was fired, fortunately without effect, but in the Two Ridge skirmish one of the cavalrymen was mortally wounded and afterwards buried there. One of Morgan's men, W. G. Page, was also wounded, but was tenderly cared for at Benjamin Coe's, and when he recovered took the oath of allegiance. James Nelson and Martin Kane, two of the Michigan men were also wounded, but recovered.

Morgan reached Richmond about 7 p. m., but did not halt long as Wond with his men, although their horses were jaded, were too close behind. He rested awhile in the neighborhood of Fairfield hamlet, while his scouts examined the road leading down

Island Creek to the river six miles above Steubenville. But Brooks had been ahead of him, and on Saturday evening Porter's regiment was moved from Warrenton to Island Creek while Gallagher and Bemis were placed further up to intercept him if he should make for Shanghai, (now Empire) Yellow Creek or any upper ford. There was nothing to do but move on in the direction of East Springfield, picking up fresh horses by the way, and robbing citizens of money. They took five horses from William Huscroft and \$180 with other things. At East Springfield they stole twenty-five horses, and it is estimated that between New Alexandria and that place at least \$15,000 worth of horseflesh changed hands.

At East Springfield Morgan turned to the right following the road to Monroeville in Brush Creek Township, and about six miles distant encamped for the night on Herdman Taylor's farm on the Middle Fork of Yellow Creek just west of Nebo now Bergholz. Here he burned the county bridge across Yellow Creek, and got another fresh supply of horses. The 9th Michigan arrived about 11 p. m., and camped on the hill above. There was some picket firing but no attack. About 3 o'clock Sunday morning, Morgan broke camp and started for Monroeville in Brush Creek Township near the Columbiana County line, Taylor accompanying him for about three miles. He was followed by the Michigan Cavalry who overtook him at Monroeville, and captured his carriage with horses and several prisoners. The first charge was made by Company H, Captain Rice. Eight men were killed in this charge.

While Morgan was at East Springfield, John K. Miller, a well known citizen of that place concluded to have a little fun, and meeting the rebel chief gave him a large amount of misinformation as to the surrounding country and condition of affairs. Morgan, who began to be suspicious, suddenly inquired, "Are you acquainted with this country?" to which came the prompt

reply "Yes sir, every foot of it." "Then mount that horse, you are just the man I want" was the order. This was more than Miller bargained for, but there was no room for argument, so he mounted the steed and went along with the party. When they trotted across Yellow Creek bridge which they afterwards burned he gravely ordered them to halt and informed them that there was \$10 fine for trotting across that bridge. When they got into the fight beyond Monroeville Miller was between two fires, and asked leave to retire, which was granted, and he returned home, not caring for any more military experience.

From Monroeville, Morgan started in the direction of Salineville several miles to the northeast over the Columbiana County line. He may have hoped to strike the river about Wellsville, but the probability is that he no longer had any direct object except to elude his pursuers as long as possible. In the meantime his right was flanked by Shackelford's force which had been following him for four weeks, composed of one Tennessee and one Kentucky regiment and the 86th Ohio Mounted Infantry. With him were the Steubenville militia which had left Richmond at midnight, and by rapid marching had kept within supporting distance of the cavalry, and operated as scouts with great advantage in preventing Morgan from escaping by cross roads to the Ohio River. Morgan did not pass through Salineville, but about a mile and a half from that place he was overtaken by a detachment of Michigan cavalry near a Mr. Burson's. The rebels ran through a cornfield on their left and through the woods below Monroeville, coming out on the Mechanicstown road above Monroeville. Here they met the remainder of the Michiganders and in the ensuing fight one rebel was killed, several wounded and 240 prisoners taken.

It was now evident to Morgan, if it had not been before, that the game was up. He knew that Lee had retreated from Pennsylvania and that the wild scheme of forming a junction with him could not be rea-

lized. He was in a cul de sac, and unconditional surrender within a few hours was inevitable. His fertile brain conceived a plan by which he might possibly keep out of a northern prison. We will let Basil Duke, his historian, tell the story:

"Aware that he was not likely to get such terms as he wished from any officer of the regular troops that were pursuing him, unless he might happen to hit upon Woolford, who was as noted for generosity to prisoners (if he respected their prowess) as for vigor and gallantry in the field, he looked around for some militia officer who might serve his turn. In the extreme eastern part of Ohio (where he now was) he came into the "district" of a Captain Burbeck (of New Lisbon), who had his militia under arms. General Morgan sent a message to Captain Burbeck under the flag of truce requesting an interview with him. Burbeck consented to meet him, and after a short conference General Morgan concluded a treaty with him by which he (Morgan) engaged to take and disturb nothing and do no sort of damage in Burbeck's district; and Burbeck on his part covenanted to guide and escort Morgan to the Pennsylvania line. After riding a few miles, side by side, with his host, General Morgan espying a long cloud of dust rolling rapidly upon a course parallel with his own about a mile distant and gaining his front, thought it was time to act. So he interrupted a pleasant conversation by suddenly asking Burbeck how he would like to receive his (Morgan's) surrender. Burbeck answered that it would afford him inexpressible gratification to do so. "But," said Morgan, "perhaps you would not give me such terms as I wish." "General Morgan," replied Burbeck, "You may write your own terms and I will grant them." "Very well, then," said Morgan, "it is a bargain, I will surrender to you." He accordingly formally surrendered to Captain Burbeck, of the Ohio militia, upon condition that officers and men were to be paroled, the latter, retaining their horses, and the former, horses and side arms.

This delightful arrangement had scarcely been completed when the advancing Federals under Major Rue were encountered. Morgan supposing they were militia demanded their surrender. Major Rue promptly declined and in turn informed Morgan that if he did not immediately surrender unconditionally he would open fire upon him. Major Rue was then requested not to fire as Morgan had surrendered. Supposing the surrender to be to him he refrained, but when he proceeded to take possession he was surprised to learn that the so-called surrender had been made to a militia captain whom none of the pursuing force had ever seen or known, who was apparently a prisoner, and after which Morgan had attempted to exercise the functions of a belligerent by demanding the surrender of his opponents. Of course no attention was paid to this ridiculous performance, and we do not know that any attempt was ever made to punish Burbeck for his part in the transaction. The real surrender was made to Major Rue at 2 p. m. on Sunday, there being 336 prisoners with 400 horses and arms. The closing scene took place near Seroggs's meeting house not far from Salineville. The surrender was probably as welcome to most of Morgan's men as it was to their pursuers, as during the preceding 36 hours they were almost constantly in the saddle and were completely worn out.

From R. Mitchell Crabs, of Ross Twp., who played an important part in the capture of Morgan, we get a report of that affair which supplements other reports so completely as to merit its publication in detail. Mr. Crabs was a member of Company K, 2d O. V. I. home from a furlough, and coming from the celebrated district of Kentucky where John Morgan was practicing his system of guerilla warfare, on Saturday afternoon, July 25th, was paying a visit to two young ladies of East Springfield, Misses Maggie and Jennie McCullough, the former becoming the wife of Dr. Sanderson, of St. Louis, and the latter Mrs. Hamilton, of Carson City, Nev. They

had gone to the old Episcopal church in the evening to hear a music class conducted by John Kerr, and while there Charles B. McConnell, then a young man, came to the door and called out "Morgan's coming up the Steubenville road, and will be here in about half an hour." Mr. Crabs goes on to say:

"The meeting broke up rather unceremoniously, not waiting to be excused by the leader. Miss Maggie McCullough ran at once to the store of her father, John McCullough, who kept the only place of general merchandise in the town, got the pocketbook and money from the safe and started northward from the village, secreting the same in the leaves along a fence. Your relator took Miss Jennie home, and mounting his pacer also started north on the Nebo and Salineville road. At the old Alexander McCullough road bank a gate opened to the left or west side of the road into the woods, where the little pacer was secreted beyond the hill, and out of sight of the road, his rider returning to town on foot, and arriving at about the same time that the lady did who secreted the pocketbook.

"By this time the village was full of 'patriots' of the Southern Confederacy and the citizens were in fear and confusion. Men and women were alike paralyzed with fear that the village would be burned, and all the horrors of war fully realized. Some wanted to shoot, while others felt like praying. Concluding under the circumstances courtesy was the better part of valor, all acted under my advice and a luncheon of pies, cakes, bread and all manner of eatables was served through the windows, doors and over fences. During their stay the chief rendezvous was about the hotel kept then by Mrs. Deborah McCullough. There had been a liberty pole raised across the street from Jackson's old corner, and two of Morgan's men dismounted and prying axes began chopping the pole. The anger of the citizens was almost uncontrollable, and it was with some difficulty that they were prevented from going into a house and shooting down the rebels. I said, 'You can easily put up another pole—you can't so easily restore life or build another town.'

"By this time the right or head of the column had started on the Salineville road out past where my horse Frank was secreted, and my anxiety, coupled with fear that they might observe him, that he would neigh or make himself noticeable in some way can be imagined. I fell in with the rear guard of Morgan's column, some of whom were on foot and some on horseback, and noticed that what seemed to be the important part of the command, I mean the important men, were in the rear, for we always had them to the right or front, except when pursued. I did not know then of any armed force following. A cheerful conversation was kept up, they asking questions as to the route to Beaver Rapids and I answering so well that at last one of them said: 'Come along, I think we can make use of you. We'll give you a horse to ride.' That they did not take me a prisoner was their great mistake. This was near to where I had secreted my horse. I fell back along with Alexander McCullough, father of David U. McCullough, of Island Creek, and others, and while the column was disappearing around and over the hill northeast in the dim glow of the evening, for it was growing late, I

held a hurried conversation with those around me, and disclosed my purpose to make an effort to reach Salineville by a short cut through the woods and fields, with which I was well acquainted, and telegraph to General Brooks, commanding the department of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Pittsburgh (Steuernville), and ask him to send his troops, who I knew were somewhere along the Ohio River looking for Morgan, to Salineville and capture the force if possible. I brought my young horse to the road, and exchanged my light linen duster with Mr. McCullough for a dark coat, less visible at night, and started the race, not thinking that Morgan's men would stop for the night. The first six miles so heated my colt that I feared I might lose him and not gain my point. My own home lay nearly on a line from East Liverpool to Salineville, but the road diverged largely to the left. I stopped at the home of Thomas Smith and exchanged my colt for an older and fleetier horse, and notified all to get their horses alerted for Morgan was coming. On reaching Mooretown, now Pravo by name, Salineville, a letter to Colonel Potts of the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry fame, and Mr. Barnhill accompanied me to William Moore's, where I sent them around in front of Morgan to notify people of his coming. It was between 9 and 10 o'clock at night when I arrived at Salineville, and the news of Morgan's coming brought men, women and children in all kinds of night robes, some similar to Job's coming into the world, to the street.

"The men organized a force at once and elected me captain, colonel or general, I don't know which, but I have held the brevet ever since, and were going to capture Morgan right there. 'He jabsbers.' Salineville is a mining town. I received the brevet with much satisfaction, of course, but advised that unless I could succeed in obtaining armed forces from General Brooks their attempts would prove futile, and might result in loss of homes and life, and it would be better to let them pass through quietly. Arriving at the telegraph office at the railroad station Frank Rogers, the agent, informed me that he would have to get the privilege to use the wires from the general superintendent to call up General Brooks. This obtained, my first dispatch read: 'I have just arrived from East Springfield, Jefferson County, Ohio. Saw Morgan's men, about 600. Send troops to Salineville at once.' I received an answer as follows: 'Who vouches for this statement? I have news that they are near Knoxville, Ohio.' On receiving this Mr. Rogers and H. C. Robbins, mayor, promptly telegraphed, vouching for the truth of the statement. In a short time I received a telegram as follows: 'I have sent you 700 infantry under command of Colonel Gallagher.' In the meantime I had sent four scouts out in the direction Morgan would come, and to return and report as soon as located. The trap now laid I went to bed on top of a stake and double rider fence just opposite the old red mill and in front of where the new school building now stands, with my feet resting up on a stake and my head up the opposite end, in the most comfortable bed, but I had occupied some less preferable and obtained less sleep.

"Morgan had bivouacked on the Herdman Taylor farm and down to the old Nebo mill, with outside pickets nearly two miles in advance, near the railroad tunnel on the Salineville road. Our scouts sent out from Salineville opened fire upon them with revolvers about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, the 26th, and drove the pickets in. Morgan became alarmed at being attacked in front, knowing that General Shackelford's cavalry and artillery were in his rear. All night long while he was asleep in

the comfortable and hospitable bed at Mr. Taylor's General Shackelford had advanced upon him and camped on the hill a mile away, while the farmers were busy restocking the artillery and cavalry with fresh horses. Morgan put his columns in motion at an early hour, and just at daylight our scouts retreated to Salineville, called me "out of bed" and reported Morgan coming "way back." His progress was retarded by want of fresh horses, while Shackelford's was hastened by fresh recruits during the night. I at once hastened to hide my Smith horse in the bushes in a hollow northwest from the station, and on returning saw from the hill the train bearing Colonel Gallagher's infantry, and Morgan's advance guards at the spring above the old mill. I ran down to the station and had the train stop across the street Morgan would have to pass, and held a short conversation with Colonel Gallagher, trying to reveal my plans. The poor old man was trembling either with fear or drink, and swore at me (a very unusual and unseemly thing for an army officer) to get a horse and act as his aide and bear dispatches to him, as he was acting under orders from General Brooks. "I'm going to place my men up on that bank," said he, and he did so in full view of Morgan's advance guard, who at once turned back up the road and right into Shackelford's hands, who captured about half the command. I was naturally amused and angered, wondering if General Brooks had ever known of Salineville until he received my dispatch, for Colonel Gallagher's troops were only a few minutes Morgan's entire force would have ridden right into his ambush, and he could have enjoyed the honor of the capture.

"General Morgan doubtless had a guide who was well acquainted with the route; he was said to be a man who formerly lived about Southfield. The unaptured force fled over the hill westward and rode around Salineville on the Hanover road which joins the Beaver Rapids road three miles north from Salineville. We at once had every horse mounted that could run, and some that couldn't, and set out for Hanover Roads, arriving just in time to capture the fleeing remainder. General Morgan was with this squad. I assisted in removing the spurs and equipments from the gallant horseman. They had a promiscuous assortment of trophies of the mill, consisting of nearly everything from the smallest infants' stockings to remnants of calico, shawls, skirts, children's shoes, stockings, socks, etc.

"I held a friendly chat with the same long-haired man I had met the evening before, and explained all. Had I known of an armed force following when I left East Springfield the work of capture would have been lightened. Had we not succeeded at Salineville it would have been an easy matter to run our troops around by rail and take him at Beaver Rapids. The triangle of railroad and telegraph into which he was riding made escape impossible after we had gotten to his front."

The afternoon after the surrender was spent resting in the woods and in gathering up arms and ammunition, the latter being pretty short. Towards evening the Steubenville militia arrived, and the prisoners were marched down to Salineville station. The next morning a train was ready and started for Steubenville, the prisoners in coaches and the militia in flat

cars. They arrived at Steubenville during the morning, and the raiders were marched up Adams and Market streets under guard to the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad where a train was taken for Columbus. While waiting for the start there was considerable chaffing between the "Johnnies" and the large crowd that had gathered to see them off, they promising to come back again, notwithstanding they had no invitation. Such a strenuous 48 hours Jefferson County had never seen, or was likely to see again.

Many of the pursuing companies stopped at Steubenville on their way home, where they were the recipients of cordial hospitality on the part of the citizens. On Tuesday morning, the 28th, Market street witnessed the spectacle of four different regiments from as many states, viz., 2d East Tennessee Mounted Infantry, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, 14th Illinois, and 9th Michigan, two from slave and two from free states, but all for the Union. Upwards of 800 horses were brought to the city, where their owners were able to secure them upon proper identification, and this process was not the least interesting part of the campaign. All of the visiting regiments, including the Pennsylvania Volunteers, adopted hearty resolutions of thanks for the more than cordial hospitality shown them by the citizens, and especially by the fair sex.

The claims for damages by rebels in Jefferson allowed by the Government amounted to \$13,571; damages by Union forces, \$7,072; total, \$20,643. Property taken by rebels and found in possession of United States forces, \$20.90. An allowance of \$939.10 was made for the five militia companies. The pay of militia in the entire state amounted to \$250,000; damage by the enemy, \$485,000; damage by Union troops, \$152,000; total, \$897,000. Of course incidentals would swell this figure considerably.

It is the universal military opinion that the raid had no effect whatever on the general course of the war, although Duke

claims that it held back Burnside while Bragg made his movements, and delayed the occupation of east Tennessee.

The raiders were distributed in different prisons, Morgan and his chief followers being lodged in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus. While they were kept in strict confinement, yet their fate was far different from that of the Mitchell raiders, whose course they closely resembled. On November 26 Morgan and six of his companions tunneled their way out of prison and escaped South, where he renewed his cavalry operations. On September 3, 1864, he entered the town of Greenville in east Tennessee, and was awakened the next morning by a body of a hundred Federal cavalry, who came dashing into the town. Morgan had occupied the house of a Mrs. Williams. Morgan and an officer named Gassett took refuge in a cellar, where they were discovered, being pointed out, it is said, by a Union woman. Gassett escaped, but Morgan was killed in the garden, shot through the heart, according to Duke, who says: "It is not known whether he surrendered or was offering resistance. His friends have always believed that he was murdered after his surrender." Fortunately we are able to supply the information which Duke was unable or unwilling to find. On February 16, 1865, Hon. R. G. Richards, now common pleas judge in this district, who had enlisted in the 45th Pennsylvania Infantry, escaped from the rebel prison at Charlotte, N. C., and was making his way westward towards Knoxville, Tenn. His guide through the mountains was Sergeant Brown, of the Tennessee Cavalry, which had broken into Greenville on that fateful morning, and he related to Captain Richards the whole story of Morgan's death. The latter was not "murdered," but shot by Brown while trying to escape, after being twice ordered to halt, a proceeding which Morgan himself would have had no hesitancy in adopting had the situation been reversed. Duke also speaks of indignities offered to him in his dying agonies, but it is evident that the

dying agonies of a man shot through the heart are very brief. It is possible that the east Tennesseans who had been harried by Morgan and his contemporaries to a most outrageous extent may have manifested some exultation at the death of their chief persecutor, but, however this may be, on the prompt arrival of General Gillem the body was delivered to his friends under a flag of truce.

Among the efficient aids to our soldiers in the field was the ladies' organization for relieving the sick and wounded and providing the men in camp with conveniences and delicacies, which were greatly appreciated. Mrs. Thos. L. Jewett was president, Miss Jennie Davidson secretary, and Miss Hattie Potter treasurer. Mrs. Jewett was afterwards succeeded by Mrs. Martha Sterling. The society met first in the Means building, on lower Market street, Steubenville, and prepared bandages, lint and other hospital supplies, afterwards occupying the session room of the old First Presbyterian Church, in the building now owned by J. P. Draper. During the latter part of the war the society worked largely through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

Benjamin D. Worthington was a volunteer nurse three years in the Nashville hospital.

On July 4, 1865, there was a grand picnic and demonstration in Potter grove, on the hill above Mingo, to celebrate the return of peace. Patriotic songs were rendered by the school children and addresses delivered. The only incident marring the pleasure of the day was the death of George Weaver, the railroad agent at Mingo, who was accidentally run over by one of the numerous trains running between that point and the city.

August 28, 1879, witnessed in Steubenville one of the largest reunions of old soldiers ever held in this country. It was preceded by a loan exhibition of exceptional interest, which attracted daily crowds to the Court House from all the surrounding country within a radius of forty or fifty

miles. Some 50,000 strangers were in the city, mainly from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, but including many from other states. Col. J. W. Holliday was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and the meeting was held in the natural amphitheatre formed by the ravine north of the Stokely grove, since filled up. Decorations were on the most extensive scale, there was a free dinner for all, a barbecued ox and innumerable other attractions, with fireworks at night. The mass meeting was presided over by W. V. B. Crosky, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Grimes, addresses were made by Hon. J. T. Updegraff, Generals Garfield, Ewing, Piatt, Hickenlooper, McCook, Dennison, Poorman, Rice, Shallenberger, Governor Bishop, Judge Cochran and Chaplain McGuire. The parade, with the massing of Ohio and West Virginia battle flags, was especially impressive.

THE SPANISH WAR.

Jefferson County was represented in the Spanish War by about seventy volunteers, all credited to companies from other states. The roll for a couple of companies was started here, and there would have been no difficulty in filling them, but the Ohio quota was filled almost instantly and the governor telegraphed that no more could be accepted from this state. But many of the boys were determined to go anyway and hence they went elsewhere and enlisted where the quota had not been completed, principally in West Virginia. Among them were:

Charles McKinley, Richmond, Roosevelt Rough Riders, wounded at San Juan; Lewis Kerr, Richmond; Thomas Jones, Shane; Joseph A. Granten, 1st Ill. Cav.; Edward Thomas, Pa. Reg.; John Opperman, Co. C, 158th Ind.; William Batman, 1st W. Va.; Oliver Morrison, 10th Pa.; Willie D. Wilson, Co. E, 8th Reg.; Horace E. Clark, Co. A, 14th P. V.; Hugh Cusick, Tiltonville, Lieut. Connor's Co.; Charles R. Williams, John C. Burns, Yorkville,

Lieut. Connor's Co.; James Croner, Brooklyn Navy Yard; Charles Bickerstaff, Camp Merritt, Cal.; Frank Russell, Fort McPherson; Walter Crewson; Dr. Harry Mertz, Naval Surgeon; William J. Irwin, 7th O.; James S. McCracken, 1st. Ill.; Wm. Henry, Signal Corps; Mark P. Wilson, George A. Green, Ed. Kirkpatrick, George Harris, 17th U. S.; Fred A. Gladfelder, Charles Leightel (died at Iola, P. I.), John E. Taylor, Co. E, 8th Reg.; James B. Hassett, Co. F, Immunes; Charles Wagner, Co. F, 3d Mo.; Oscar Otto, Clark M. Williamson, George Clifton, Clarence L. Leeper, Co. I, 4th O.; Thomas Dougherty, John Kells, Edward Phillips, George Brinkman, Bernard M. Craig, Joseph E. Allen, Orr Lowe, 17th U. S.; Edward Stephens, Hosp.

Corps.; Frank H. Wells, Benj. D. McGee, U. S. training ship; Edward Richardson, naval engineer; William Paisley, Charles Duke, Ira G. Mushrush, Samuel Williamson, Charles E. Henry, Charles E. Paisley, Toronto, Co. E, 8th O. V. I.; Francis Smith, Empire, Co. E, 8th O. V. I.; Barton Jones, Howard McMillen, William Freudenberger (Q. M.), Frank Jewett, James McGee, Harry Geisinger, William Boyd, George Boyd, Con Russell, Henry Altman, 2d W. Va.; Jacob Bowers, Battery I, 5th Art.; William S. Blackburn, Toronto, 1st W. Va.; Robert L. Hosie, Smithfield, 1st W. Va.

To the above must be added the name of Fernando P. Gilmore, rear admiral in command of the navy yard at Key West.

CHAPTER XII

HORTICULTURE

Story of Johnny Appleseed—His First Ohio Orchard—Early Nurseries—New Varieties of Apples—Other Fruits.

Long ago it was said that it is not to the great ones of this world that we owe our greatest benefits, and this is strikingly exemplified in the horticulture, especially the apple growing, of Jefferson County, which at one time, not many years ago, was the center of this product in the United States, both as to quantity and quality. In the year 1775, at Springfield, Mass., there was born a boy who as he grew up developed a fondness for the life of the field and wood, and then took to growing nurseries and planting apple seeds. This youth, to whom was given the name of John Chapman, came to Venango, Pa., about the close of the century, and in 1801, with a quantity of apple seeds in small leather bags, he arrived at Wellsburg, Va. From there he rode up to Cox's Ripple, where he crossed the river, and first set foot on Ohio soil near the mouth of George's Run, about four miles below Steubenville. Here he spent the night and planted his first batch of seeds. He was urged to remain and conduct a nursery there, but he declined, saying: "They are starting one up the river on the Virginia side (Nessley's) and talk of improving apples by grafting. They cannot improve the apple in that way—that is only a device of man, and it is wicked to cut up trees in that way. The correct method is

to select good seeds and plant them in good ground, and God only can improve the apples." He declared his intention of going further west, where stock would not destroy his trees before they were ready to sell, and where he would be ready for the settlers as they arrived. After inquiring as to the best route to the Muskingum he resumed his journey, stopping long enough near the headwaters of Big Stillwater, between Morristown and Freeport, to plant some seeds in a small clearing, which he enclosed by a brush fence. We next hear of him in Jefferson County in 1806, when he again visited his friend on George's Run, where there was by this time a fair orchard. Miss Rosella Rice, of Ashland County, at whose house Chapman was a frequent visitor, thus tells of this visit:

"No one knows why Johnny was so eccentric; some people thought he had been crossed in love, and others that his passion for growing fruit trees and planting orchards in those early and perilous times had absorbed all the tender and domestic feelings natural to mankind. An old uncle of ours tells us the first time he ever saw Johnny was in 1806, in Jefferson County. He had two canoes lashed together and was taking a lot of apple seeds down the Ohio River. About that time he planted sixteen

bushels of seeds on one acre of that grand old farm on the Walhonding River, known as the Butler farm. All up and down the Ohio and Muskingum and their then wild and pretty tributaries did poor Johnny glide along, alone, with his rich freight of seeds, stopping here and there to plant nurseries. He always selected rich, secluded spots of ground. One of them we remember now, and even still it is picturesque, beautiful and primal. He cleared the ground himself, a quiet nook over which the tall sycamores reached their arms as if in protection. To those who could afford to buy he always sold on very fair terms, to those who couldn't he always gave or made some accommodating trade, or took a note payable sometime—and rarely did that time ever come. (His autograph shows a neat, legible hand.) Among his many eccentricities was one of bearing pain like an undaunted Indian warrior. He gloried in suffering. Very often he would thrust pins and needles into his flesh without a tremor or quiver; and if he had a cut or sore, the first thing he did was to sear it with a hot iron and then treat it as a burn. He hardly ever wore shoes, except in winter, but if traveling in summer time, and the road hurt his feet, he would wear sandals, and a big hat that he made himself, with one side very large and wide and bent down to keep the heat from his face. No matter how oddly he was dressed or how funny he looked, we children never laughed at him, because our parents all loved and revered him as a good old man, a friend and benefactor. Almost the first thing he would do on entering a house and being weary was to lie down on the floor, with his knapsack for a pillow, and his head towards the light of the door or window, when he would say, 'Will you have some fresh news right from Heaven?' and carefully take out his old worn books, a Testament and two or three others, the exponents of the beautiful religion that Johnny so zealously lived out—the Swedenborgian doctrine. * * * His was a strange, deep eloquence at times. His lan-

guage was good and well chosen, and he was undoubtedly a man of genius. Sometimes in speaking of fruits his eyes would sparkle and his countenance grow animate and really beautiful, and if he was at table his knife and fork would be forgotten. In describing apples, we could see them just as he, the wood painter, pictured them—large, lush, creamy-tinted ones, or rich, fragrant and yellow, with a peachy tint on the sunshiny side, or crimson red, with the cool juice ready to burst through the tender rind."

His tenderness for the animal creation was carried to an extreme. He was a vegetarian in diet, and if he saw any domestic creature maltreated he would buy it and give it to a humane person on condition that it be kindly treated. He deeply regretted having once killed a rattlesnake, and noticing that mosquitoes were lured to death by the flames of a campfire, he extinguished the fire, exclaiming, "God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort which should be the means of destroying any of his creatures." Once he started a fire in a hollow log, when he discovered within a bear and cubs which had taken refuge from the cold. Rather than disturb them he put out the fire and spent the night upon the snow. If tenderness for animals made St. Francis worthy of canonization, then Johnny Appleseed has at least an equal claim to this honor. During the War of 1812 he did good service in warning settlers of the Indians. The latter never molested him, regarding him as a great "Medicine Man;" neither does any wild beast ever seem to have attacked him. He died of fever resulting from exposure in Allen County, Indiana, on March 11, 1847, and was buried in David Archer's graveyard, two and one-half miles north of Fort Wayne. Most of his later days were spent in Richland County, Ohio, and on November 8, 1900, a monument was dedicated to his memory at Mansfield.

It must not be inferred that while Johnny Appleseed was pursuing his itinerant and scattering his seeds and his ideas there

were no others interested in fruit growing in these western wilds. The honor of being the pioneer in this direction must be awarded to Jacob Nessley, who settled on the river opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek in 1785, and to whom Chapman referred in his remarks on grafting given above. Nessley began grafting towards the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century, and during his lifetime had under cultivation 1,800 acres, one-half being orchard. His work was the beginning of what were afterwards known as the Mahan fruit farms, opposite Yellow Creek and Mingo, and the McCullough and other farms on this side of the river, the beauty of which in the later spring, when the trees presented a perfect ocean of snowy bloom, was beyond description. It is not pleasant to consider that the exigencies of manufacturing and commercialism are converting this from a terrestrial paradise into a condition very much the reverse. His leading varieties were the Gate, sometimes called the Belmont apple, Dominic or Wells, Rambo, Early Pennock or August apple, Golden Pippin, Golden Bell and others. In the early days there was a very limited home market for the fruit, and a considerable portion was converted into brandy and shipped to New Orleans and intermediate points, a trade that continued for upwards of thirty years. The great advantage of the Nessley nursery to this section was that it enabled the farmers to secure improved fruit trees through a process more certain than the Chapman methods.

Ebenezer Zane started a nursery on Wheeling Island in 1790, from which the farmers in Jefferson County and adjoining counties reaped considerable advantage.

Samuel Wood began the cultivation of fruit trees in Smithfield Township in 1816, and after overcoming the difficulties incident to his isolation built up a flourishing trade in grafted trees, and his nursery became the parent of others in the neighborhood, among them John Hobson's, of Smithfield, from which hundreds of barrels of choice Bellflowers were shipped an-

nually to New Orleans; and James Kinsey, of Mt. Pleasant. There was a small nursery at Steubenville, and John D. Slack, the pioneer landscape gardener of this section, also had an extensive combination of seed store, greenhouse, fruit and flower garden, which business was subsequently carried on by the descendants of Bezaleel Wells.

Jefferson County and vicinity were not only famous as an apple growing center, but originated some of the most popular varieties of apples known. The Western Spy, introduced by Samuel Wood, originated on the farm of John Mansfield, in Wayne Township. The tree is a strong, spreading grower, and blossoms late, and as a result the fruit is seldom injured by frosts. The apple is large and globular, slightly flattened at the ends. Color, yellow with pale red cheek; good keeper and excellent for cooking. Ohio Redstreak, from a seedling on the same farm, was introduced by Samuel Wood about 1830. The tree is an upright, open grower and abundant bearer; fruit medium in size, somewhat conical; color, clear lemon yellow, beautifully striped with light and dark shades of red; flesh, white, of a pleasant taste and good for cooking; season, mid-winter. The Culp, introduced by Samuel Wood and S. B. Marshall, originated on the farm of George Culp, near Richmond. The tree is a vigorous grower and unusual bearer; fruit, medium to large; color, yellowish green, with a dull blush on the sunny side; a little russet at the crown, and sprinkled over the surface with gray dots; flesh, yellowish white, and neither sweet nor sour; excellent for cooking and dessert; season, March and April; quality, one of the best. The Wells apple was originated by Jabez Smith, who planted the tree on South Third street, Steubenville, about 1817. He was in the employ of Bezaleel Wells and planted the tree for him on the home place just below Slack street. It was long a popular apple. The Golden Pippin was originated by Samuel Wood, one of the founders of the Ohio Horticultural Society. The Bentley Sweet originated with



Y. M. C. A. BLDG., STEUBENVILLE



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, STEUBENVILLE



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, STEUBENVILLE



JEFFERSON COUNTY INFIRMARY, NEAR STEUBENVILLE



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, STEUBENVILLE

Solomon Bentley, of Belmont County, and Zane's Greening from Zane's Wheeling Island orchard. Then there were the Russett, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy and others second only in popularity to those already named, recognized as standard fruits.

And now we come to what is conceded to have been the finest apple ever grown, namely, the Gate, compared with which the best product of Florida or California orange groves is certainly far inferior. In its palmy days it was a luscious fruit of delightful flavor and with a golden yellow rind on which there was a faint blush. It was an early winter apple and an equal favorite whether for cooking or eating in the natural state. It originated in the orchard of Mrs. Beam, near Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, soon after the Revolutionary War, being a seedling which grew near the gate of her premises. When Mrs. Beam had company, her guests, who speedily discovered the merits of the new fruit, would ask her to bring some apples from the gate tree, from which circumstance it took its name, although the neighbors called it Mama Beam, in honor of the old lady. After settling opposite Yellow Creek, Jacob Nessley, who was a son of Mrs. Beam by a former marriage, procured scions from the parent tree and propagated the apple under the name of Gate. Shortly after some children of Mrs. Beam by her second marriage settled in Belmont County and brought the same apple with them and cultivated it under the name of Mama Beam. As if this were not sufficient complication, the apple received a third name, Belmont, which was entirely erroneous, although adopted by many fruit growers. It appears that about 1810, when Judge Ruggles, of St. Clairsville, was holding court at Steubenville, one of the jurors who lived near Yellow Creek presented him with an apple. The judge was delighted with it and inquired its name, and where it grew. The juror said it grew on his farm, and was called the Gate. The judge, who was a fine fruit grower, pro-

cured some scions and grafted them on his trees at St. Clairsville. Some time after a farmer named Beam brought some apples to town for sale. The judge saw them and asked where they grew. The farmer said in his orchard, and they called them Mama Beam. The judge said he had the same apples growing in his orchard, called the Gate, and told where he got them. "O," said the farmer, "that fellow got his tree from Jake Nessley, my half-brother, and Jake got his graft from mother's tree." From this Judge Ruggles, knowing nothing of the apple's previous history, supposed it originated in Belmont County, and called it by that name. It was presented before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston in 1834 as an original product of Belmont County, but here it has always been known by its true name, Gate. Unfortunately a number of years ago parasites began infecting the Gate apple trees, and they have now become almost extinct, although a few farmers have saved their trees by vigorous spraying. It is hoped that in time it may be restored to its pristine vigor, for no other fruit has taken its place.

The plum was a favorite fruit fifty years ago, but insects have done their work here and the crop is now a negligible quantity. Peaches have flourished for a number of years, but the winters have occasionally been so severe that they cannot be relied on permanently. Jefferson County hills are well adapted for grape culture, but are not utilized as they should be, notwithstanding some very successful examples in times past. According to assessors' returns the products of Jefferson County farms for 1908 were as follows:

Wheat—Acres sown in 1908 were 9,343; bushels produced, 149,526; acres sown in 1909, 9,870.

Rye—72 acres in 1908; bushels produced, 536; acres sown in 1909 are 73.

Buckwheat—Acres sown in 1908 were 32, and bushels produced 591.

Oats—9,831 acres sown and 257,808 bushels produced; acres sown in 1909, 10,055.

Spring barley—3 acres sown in 1908 and 40 bushels produced; 13 acres sown in 1909.

Corn—10,445 acres sown in 1908 and 399,697 bushels

shelled produced. For 1909 there are to be 10,457 acres sown.

Ensilage Corn—241 acres sown in 1908 and 262 acres estimated for 1909.

Sugar Corn—20 acres planted 1908 and 56 acres this year.

Tomatoes—35 acres planted 1908 and 7,160 bushels produced.

Peas—2 acres planted 1908 and 100 bushels produced.

Irish Potatoes—571 acres sown in 1908 and 83,250 bushels produced. This year 884 acres planted.

Onions—2 acres planted 1908, and 600 bushels produced.

Acres in grass, 30,043, and 32,773 tons produced.

Clover—4,142 acres in 1908 and 5,140 tons of hay produced and 3,362 bushels seed; 10 acres plowed under for manure.

Alfalfa—19 acres grown in 1908 and 39 tons of hay produced.

Milk—750,776 gallons in 1908.

Butter—483,245 pounds made in home-made dairies and 64,660 pounds in factories.

Eggs—488,806 dozen in 1908.

Sorghum—2 acres in 1908 and 15 lbs. sugar and 77 gallons syrup produced.

Maple products in 1909 were 2,062 trees, 20 pounds sugar and 1,217 gallons of syrup.

Honey—5,717 pounds and 1,053 hives.

Commercial fertilizer—1,233,185 pounds used in 1908, and this year there will be used 845,360 pounds.

Grapes—4 acres vineyard; 2,900 pounds grapes gathered and 100 gallons of wine pressed.

Orchards—3,232 acres of apples; 60,151 bushels.

Peaches—400 acres and 5,447 bushels.

Pears—13 acres and 636 bushels.

Cherries—39 acres and 485 bushels.

Plums—10 acres and 716 bushels.

Other small fruits, 32 acres and 1,290 bushels.

Lands—Cultivated, 73,305; pasture, 92,273; woodland, 25,737; lying waste, 12,244; total owned, 203,559.

Horses owned, 4,744.

Cattle—Milk, 6,234; beef, 651; other cattle, 3,500.

Sheep—48,627; killed by dogs, 246; injured by dogs, 100.

Hogs—4,105.

Wool shorn—250,339 pounds.

Domestic animals died—Horses, 92; cattle, 113; sheep, 451; hogs, 132.

CHAPTER XIII

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Indian Trail to Pike—Diversion of the National Road—Era of the Stage Coach—Modern Turnpike Building.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the primitive roads in this section were the old Indian trails, which in most instances were decidedly marked. Along them the savage followed the war path, and after him came the pioneer settler alone on his hunting and trapping expeditions or collectively in bodies large or small, as the occasion demanded. The early military expeditions were obliged to follow the same course, sometimes to victory, but quite as often to disaster. These trails as a rule led along the ridges for several reasons. First, they were more open and free from the thick growth of weeds and underbrush, which made travel next to impossible through the bottom lands. Second, they were safer, as a traveling party from points of advantage could overlook the country and more easily protect itself from ambush. Third, travel was less liable to interruption from freshets, which would have made travel along creek beds impossible, for it is scarcely necessary to state that there were no bridges in those days. The more well defined trails seem to have offered no serious difficulty to travel on horseback, but whenever there were movements, either military or civil, involving the use of artillery, wagons or other vehicles a contingent of axemen was necessary to remove trees and other ob-

structions. There were trails made by deer, buffalo and other animals to and along the water course which were convenient for local travel, which, however, was very limited. The main trails leading from the river into the interior in Jefferson County were at Yellow Creek, Steubenville, connecting with an old road coming down through Holliday's Cove, afterwards the Pittsburg pike, Cross Creek and George's Run. Below there was Zane's trace, which afterwards became part of the National pike. When Congress in 1806 decided to enter upon the construction of that thoroughfare it was a warmly debated question whether it should come down Harmon's Creek to the river opposite Steubenville and proceed westward through that town, or strike the river at Wheeling and cross into what is now Belmont County. The commission, composed of Eli Williams, Thomas Moore and Joseph Kerr, decided in favor of Wheeling, giving the following reasons therefor: "It was found that the obstructions in the Ohio, within the limits between Steubenville and Grave Creek, lay principally above the town and mouth of Wheeling; a circumstance ascertained by the commissioners in their examination of the channel as well as by common usage, which has long given a decided preference to Wheeling as a place

of embarkation and port of departure in dry seasons. It was also seen that Wheeling lay in a line from Brownsville to the center of the state of Ohio and Post Vincennes. These circumstances favoring and corresponding with the chief objects in view in this last direction of the route, and the ground from Wheeling westwardly being known of equal fitness with any other way out from the river, it was thought most proper to locate the point mentioned below the mouth of Wheeling." This reads very plausible, but nevertheless the arguments in favor of the Steubenville route were so strong that it is said that it required all the eloquence and influence of which Henry Clay was capable to induce the commissioners to adopt the Wheeling-Belmont line. Be that as it may, it was evident that Jefferson County must look to its own resources in the way of pioneer road building, and this was inaugurated at an early day. The National pike reached the Ohio River in 1818.

On August 14, 1802, the county commissioners ordered that "the road tax be uniformly half the county tax throughout the county," which may be taken as an indication that the importance of converting the old trails into permanent public highways was fully realized. The United States Government agreed to give 3 per cent. of receipts of land sales for road building, which was good business sense, as highways were absolutely necessary to give any value to the lands. This naturally gave an impetus to road building, and during the next six years considerable surveying was done for this purpose, as may be seen by the following from the records of the county commissioners:

Book A, Commissioners' Journal, Friday, June 15, 1804, John Ward, Clerk: "Ordered that William Wells [appointed Justice by Governor St. Clair in 1798] receive out of the county treasury \$9 in full for services of viewers and surveyors in laying out a road from the mouth of Yellow Creek to the western boundary of Pennsylvania."

On November 3, 1804, a petition was presented for a road from the southeast corner of Jonathan West's field, past schoolhouse near James Pritchard's to intersect state road at 12-mile tree. James Latimer, John Robertson and William Stoaks, viewers; John Gillis, Jr., surveyor. This road was through Knox Township. Same date. Beginning at Ohio River, opposite King's Creek, at Isaac White's Ferry; across Town Fork of Yellow Creek, near where James Shane is building a mill; to intersect state road from Stillwater to the northeast corner of the seven ranges, at Springfield. John Andrews, William Campbell and Michael Myers were appointed viewers and John Gillis surveyor. Same date. Beginning at extension of Clay Lick Road, on dividing ridge in the 26th Sec., 11th Township, 4th Range; crossing Alder Lick Fork and Dividing Fork of Kennottenhead; to intersect the great road leading from George Town, on the Ohio; to the Moravian Town on the Muskingum. John Sunderland, John Gillis, Sr., and John Myers, viewers; John Gillis, Jr., surveyor. Same date. Beginning on the Ohio at the mouth of Jeremias Run; to intersect road from Steubenville to mouth of Yellow Creek [state road built along the river in 1804] at 12-mile tree; to cross Town Fork of Yellow Creek at James Fitzpatrick's; to James McCamnis'; to intersect state road at Springfield. Jacob Nessley, William Sloane and Amos Wilson, viewers, and John Gillis, surveyor. Same date. Petition for alteration of road down Cross Creek; past Moodie's mill; to intersect road from Steubenville to mouth of Short Creek. John Carr, John Andrews and John Miller, viewers; Benjamin Hough, surveyor. Same date. John Taggart complained of a road having been laid out by Robert Carothers (Road Commissioner) from mouth of Short Creek to Duncan Morrison's. Robert Moodie, John Carr, John Adams, George Carpenter, Thomas Harper, viewers.

November 4, 1804. Draft of road, beginning on new part of ridge south of

Short Creek, past mills on Long Run; to the three forks of Short Creek; ordered made. Abner Wells, Charles Moore and Jacob Holmes, viewers; Benjamin Stanton, surveyor. Same date. Beginning at 15th-mile tree, on road leading from Steubenville to Henderson's; to 17-mile tree on road from [opposite] Charles Town to Henderson's. John Crague, James Arnold, viewers; William Holson, surveyor.

November 8, 1804. Survey of road from mouth of Salt Run; to intersect road opposite Charles Town [Wellsburg] to Cadiz. Ordered opened. Ebenezer Sprague, Christopher Vanodoll, John Jackson, viewers; John McElroy, surveyor.

June session, 1805. Beginning at Baldwin Parson's mill on Short Creek; to Smithfield; to intersect Charles Town [Wellsburg] road near Archibald Armstrong's. Nathan Shepherd, Malachia Jolly, John Stoneman, viewers; William Denning, surveyor.

Beginning at Joseph Steer's mill on Short Creek; to mouth of Piney Fork; along ridge between Piney Fork and Dry Fork to Nathaniel Kellim's; to intersect Charles Town road between the 13th and 14-mile trees. Charles Cuppy, John McMillen, Sr., William Gillespie, viewers; William Holson, surveyor.

Beginning upper end first narrows of Cross Creek, below Joseph Tomlinson's; down the creek with cart road; to "where old man Riddle formerly lived, to old Mr. Smith's;" to intersect road from Steubenville, near Smith's lime kiln, above Bezaleel Wells' saw mill. Jacob Welday, William Forsythe, Samuel Hunter, viewers; Isaac Jenkinson, surveyor.

Beginning at south boundary line of county; thence to Jacob Ong's mill on Cross Creek to 14-mile tree on state road to New Lisbon. William Carr, Mason Metcalf, John Kimberlin, viewers; John Gillis, surveyor.

Beginning on road leading from [opposite] Charles Town, to Henderson's; between 17 and 18-mile tree to Mr. Cutshall's mill on Cross Creek. Samuel Dunlap, John

Crague, John Wiley, viewers; William Holson, surveyor.

September, 1806. Beginning at Cadiz; thence past Thomas Dickerson's smith shop, past schoolhouse on Joseph Holmes' land; thence to John Colbert's, to intersect the Short Creek Road; thence toward Newels Town until it strikes the county line. Joseph Huff, Samuel Huff, Josephine Holmes, viewers.

Beginning at mouth of Big Yellow Creek; thence to James Andrews's mill, to James Glenn's, to intersect road from opposite King's Creek, on the Ohio, to Springfield. Philip Saltsman, John Wells, Aaron Allen, viewers.

Beginning at road from Charles Town to Cadiz between the 20th and 21st-mile trees, to Baldwin Parson's mills on Short Creek. George Moore, John Craig and Levi Munce, viewers.

Benjamin Scott presented a petition to change part of road from Belmont County line through his lands. Jonathan Lupton, Nathan Lupton, Joseph Steer, viewers, and Joseph Steer, surveyor.

Thomas Purviance complained of damage sustained by alteration on road from Charles Town to Cadiz. Joseph Porter, John Baird, Daniel Dunlevy, John Ekey and James Forsythe, reviewers. Robert Christie made like complaint, and Elias Pegg, Joseph Mahollen, Thomas Fleming and William Sharron were appointed viewers. Samuel Cope also complained, and James G. Harra, Samuel McNary, John Kenney, Jesse Edginton and William Harvey were appointed viewers.

December, 1806. Beginning at the town of New Salem, past the farm of John Ax; thence past farm of George Pfautz, past farms David Custard, Daniel Bair; thence down Knottenhead, past sugar camp to mouth of Alder Lick Fork, to intersect the Charles Town Road. John Myser, Jacob Whitmore, John Wiley, viewers.

Beginning at James Forsythe's mill on McIntire's Fork of Cross Creek, past John Jam's; thence on the old path which leads from the Charles Town Road to the Steu-

benville Road, which passes Bezaleel Wells' sawmill. Samuel McKinney, Joseph Porter, Daniel Dunlevy, viewers.

Beginning at the town of Cadiz, to James Finney's, to Gutshall's mill. Jesse Edginton, William Marshall, Thomas Ford, viewers; William Denning, surveyor.

Beginning southeast corner Jonathan West's field; to 12-mile tree on state road. Favorably reported. William Stoaks, James Latimer, viewers.

At this session John Tagart was awarded damages sustained in construction of that part of state road laid out by Robert Carothers from mouth of Short Creek to Duncan Morrison's.

November 4, 1805. Beginning at Forsythe's mill on Cross Creek; to Joseph Tomlinson's; thence to left of old Mr. Riddle's; to intersect Steubenville Road on Bezaleel Wells' Mill Run, at the foot of the hill. Samuel Hunter, Joseph Porter, John Ekey, viewers; David McClure, surveyor.

Beginning at the Short Creek Road where Carpenter's old trail leaves it; thence along dividing ridge between Short Creek and Wheeling Creek; to John McConnell's horse mill; thence along ridge between Brushy Fork and Bogg's Fork of Stillwater; intersecting Steubenville Road. Joseph Huff, Samuel Huff, John McConnell, viewers; William Holson, surveyor.

Beginning at 17-mile tree on Charles Town Road; thence to Baldwin Parson's mills on Short Creek. Samuel Dunlap, John Wiley, John Crague, viewers; William Holson, surveyor.

Beginning at the mouth of Piney Fork of Short Creek; thence along side of creek to Arnold's Town. Joshua Meeks, Jacob Holmes, William Gillespie, viewers.

Beginning on the Charles Town Road, "near McAdams and west of him;" thence to Eli Kelly's; to Thomas Cantwell's old cabin; under the hill on the west side; to cross the creek above Israel England's sugar camp; thence up Cross Creek to Forsythe's mill; thence up the dug hill west of John Ekey's; to intersect Steuben-

ville Road, on the ridge near Matthew Huffstater's field; also a branch from the mouth of Dry Fork of Cross Creek, to intersect said road at John Ekey's. Daniel Dunlevy, Joseph Porter, Christopher Lantz, viewers; Daniel McClure, surveyor.

Beginning at the plantation of Jacob Sheplar, on road from Steubenville to Cadiz; thence to plantation of John Bake, on dividing ridge between Stillwater and Knottenhead; thence to the range line. John Lyons, David Ensloe, Samuel Holmes, viewers; William Holson, surveyor.

David Robinson, Nathan Shephard, George Humphrey, Abraham Cuppy and Elias Pegg were appointed to investigate grievance of John McCulloch by reason of road from the house of William Sharron to Joseph Steer's mill.

James Bailey, George Alban, Thomas Nicholson, Richard Johnston and Thomas Hitecock were appointed to view a remonstrance against road from Bezaleel Wells' sawmill to Cross Creek.

June, 1806. Review of part of road from William Sharron's, past Steer's mill; intersecting road from Warren Town to Morrison's tavern; to-wit, from Rush Run Road to Jeremiah Ellis' line; ordered. Joshua McKee, Nathan Updegraff, James Carr, viewers; John McElroy, surveyor.

Beginning at 16-mile tree on road from Charles Town to Henderson's; thence to Martin Snyder's on road from Steubenville to Cadiz. John Croskey, Jr., Samuel Holmes, Daniel Welsh, viewers; William Holson, surveyor.

Petition for road from Short Creek Road near mouth of Long Run; thence up run by Abner Wells' mills and intersect Chillicothe Road near house of John Wells. Jonathan Wilson, Israel Jenkins, John McConnell, viewers.

Beginning at state road near Massam Metcalf's; thence so as to pass between farm of Abraham Bear and farm lately occupied by John Brisben, dec., until it intersects road laid out from Isaac White's Ferry on the Ohio, to Springfield, at



WELLS-STOKELY MANSION (Built in 1798 by Bezael Wells)

Thomas McCamis'. Thomas McCamis, Arthur Latimer, Massam Metcalf, viewers; Daniel McClure, surveyor.

Beginning at mouth of Long Lick Run, through lands of Robert Hill and others, to intersect road down McMahan's Run to Steubenville, above Bezaleel Wells' sawmill. John Miller, John Adams, John Ekey, viewers; Daniel McClure, surveyor.

Beginning at Baldwin Parson's mills on Short Creek, past Alexander Cassil's fulling and sawmills; thence past Bradley Thompson's and Samuel Hanna's; to intersect road from Cadiz to Newels Town [St. Clairsville]. Andrew Richey, Samuel Dunlap, John Wells, viewers; James McMillan, surveyor.

William Storer, Malachia Jolly and John McLaughlin were appointed to review part of road from Charles Town to Cadiz.

Beginning at Cadiz; down Standingstone Fork of Stillwater; to intersect road from George Town to Middle Moravian Town. Abraham LEEPOT, Michael Worley, Joseph Huff, viewers; Isaac Jenkinson, surveyor.

Beginning at the mouth of Wills Creek; up the creek by Michael Castner's sawmill; to intersect road from Steubenville; by Uriah Johnson's sawmill at or near Samuel Thompson's. Andrew Anderson, James Dunlevy, Brice Viers, viewers; Isaac Jenkinson, surveyor.

Beginning at s. w. corner George Richey's field on state road; through Elliot's lane to Christopher Lance's; to intersect road leading from Bezaleel Wells' sawmill; over Cross Creek at Thomas Armstrong's. George Day, Thomas Nicholson, Jesse Wintringer, viewers; Isaac Jenkinson, surveyor.

Beginning at Cadiz; thence to John McConnell's horse mill; thence to county line; to intersect road from St. Clairsville. John McConnell, Davis Drake, James Crague, James McMillen, viewers.

Beginning at mouth of State Lick Run; thence up the hill "where Joseph Cook has already dug a road;" thence to the middle fence in John Phillips' plantation; thence along state road to ridge leading to

George Mahou's horse-mill; to intersect a new road from Steubenville, past Wells' sawmill on Cross Creek. David Powell, Daniel Treadway, Thomas Wintringer, viewers.

Beginning at the mouth of Rush Run; up the run to Joseph Pumphrey's sawmill; to finally intersect Warren Town [Warrenton] Road, near "little Isaac Lemasters';" also, another road to begin near Thomas Brown's, and to intersect road from mouth of Rush Run to Steer's mill, near Elias Pegg's. George Carpenter, Joseph Blaskhimer, David Purviance, viewers; William Noughton, surveyor.

Beginning at road from Warren Town to Smithfield at or near house of William Sharron; to Joseph Steer's mill; to intersect the road leading from Warren Town to Morrison's, on the Chillicothe Road. Nathan Updegraff, James Carr, Joseph McKee, viewers; John McElroy, surveyor.

Beginning at the Charles Town Road, at LEEPOT's old place; thence up Macintire's Fork of Cross Creek; thence to James Roberts' sawmill; thence to intersect road leading from Warren Town to Duncan Morrison's, near John Fuller's. John Craige, George Moore, John McFadden, viewers.

Beginning at road from Tilton's Ferry to St. Clairsville, at corner James West's field; to intersect road up Little Fork of Short Creek, near Henry West's mill; thence to continue along said road to fording below the meeting-house; to intersect road from Steer's mills to Wheeling. Thomas McCune, Joseph Tilton, Adam Dunlap, viewers, and John McElroy, surveyor.

James Bailey, William Bailey, William Campbell, James Pritchard were appointed viewers to investigate complaint of Henry Hannah as to road laid out to intersect the road from opposite King's Creek to Springfield. The same viewers were appointed on the same complaint of John P. McMillen.

March, 1807. Beginning at a school-house near the Widow Wycoff's, on road

laid out from mouth of Island Creek to said schoolhouse; thence along the line between Daniel Arnold's and Martin Swickart's lands, to where said road strikes John Rider's corner; to intersect the Quaker Road; thence to the mouth of John Rider's lane; thence to hill descending to Shane's mill on the Town Fork of Yellow Creek. George Friend, William Friend, William Campbell, Arthur Latimer, viewers, and John Milligan, surveyor.

Beginning at mouth of Right-hand Fork of Short Creek; up said fork to intersect road from Arnold's Town to Baldwin Parson's mills. John Craig, George Moore, James G. Harra, viewers.

June, 1807. Beginning at the place where the road from Baldwin Parson's mill intersects road from Charles Town to Cadiz, about two and one-half miles from Cadiz; thence past the plantation of Morris West on road from Cadiz to Steubenville; past the plantation of Samuel Smith; to intersect the road leading down dividing ridge between Stillwater Cannotton [Connotton] at the plantation of Otho Baker. William Moore, Samuel Osborn, Henry Henry, viewers, and William Holson, surveyor.

Beginning at Nicholas Cutshall's mill; thence past the farm of Christopher Shaffer; past farm of John Stull; past farm of Daniel Shawber; to intersect road from Steubenville to n. w. corner of the Seventh Range. Solomon Miller, George Pfantz, Solomon Fisher, viewers, and John Milligan, surveyor.

Beginning at the line between Jefferson and Belmont, on dividing ridge between Wheeling and Stillwater, where the road from St. Clairsville intersects said line; to Jacob Vanpelt's; to Benjamin Wardings'; thence by near James Perdue's; thence to intersect the Steubenville Road. David Drake, Joseph Covert, John Chadwallider, viewers.

Beginning at or near the 16-mile tree on road leading from Cadiz to Steubenville; thence to David Parkhill's mills; thence to

New Salem. John Kinney, Jesse Edginton, Peter Hesser, viewers.

Beginning at state road from Warren Town past Mt. Pleasant, east of fields belonging to William McKahle; thence to sawmill of Asa Cadwallader; past lands of Judge Martin and Joshua Howard, so as to intersect road from Warren Town to Smithfield. Joseph McKee, Joseph Steer, David Robertson, viewers.

Beginning near William Engle's; thence west along dividing ridge between main branch and Brushy Fork of Stillwater until it comes to the head of a large run; to Daniel Easley's mill on Big Stillwater. William Huff, David Drake, John McMillan, viewers.

Beginning at Mr. Shepler's on the Chillicothe Road; thence to the Clear Fork of Stillwater; down said fork to Adam Farrier's mill; thence to the point where the George Town Road crosses it. Samuel Boyd, Abraham Læport, John McKonkey, viewers.

Michael Castner complained of the course through his property of road from the landing of Philip Cable on the Ohio, to Springfield, and asked permission to change road at his own expense. James Moores, Jr., Thomas Frazier, Samuel Thompson, viewers.

William Marshall, John Ekey and Joseph Tumbleson were appointed viewers on a change in the road from the Steubenville Road to James Forsythe's mill; William Deming, surveyor.

December, 1807. Petition presented for alteration of road from Steubenville, past Mr. Wells' sawmill on Cross Creek; alteration to be made between Steubenville and the First and Second Ranges. Jacob Fiekes, David Hull, Moses Hanlon, viewers, and Isaac Jenkinson, surveyor.

Petition for alteration of road from Steubenville to Hezekiah Griffith's Ferry opposite Charles Town; the alteration to begin at upper end of Mingo Bottom; down to Ohio River until it intersects road from Moody's Mill to Edgar's Ferry.

Robert Hill, Brice Viers, John Baird, viewers.

Petition for alteration of road from Warren Town to Smithfield; alteration to begin on Peter Hone's land; down the hill to the fording next below Thomas Adam's sawmill. John Kerr, Joseph Kerr, Joseph Steer, viewers.

Beginning at the Steubenville Road at intersection of road from Forsythe's mill; along line between James Connell and Andrew Elliott's land; north across James Connell's plantation to a hickory on the line between Connell's and Stephen Brown's land; to lane to Andrew Richey's; to corner of Thomas Mansfield's field; to mouth of William Sherrow's lane; to John Cressand's hill; to intersect state road between 9 and 10-mile trees. Thomas Patton, William Floyd, Thomas Latta, viewers.

Thomas Adams asked for alteration of road crossing Short Creek at upper end of his mill-dam. John Kerr, Joseph Steer, George Humphreys, viewers.

While all these projects were not carried out, yet Jefferson County's first decade witnessed a system of roads inaugurated which would give access to practically every part of her territory. The proper improvement of these roads was to be the work of a century. To the northeast from Steubenville extended the Pittsburgh pike, organized in 1822 and completed a few years later. Directly east was the original Washington road connecting with the pike four miles east of Wellsburg, while westward, leading up the ravine from Market street, was the "Old Steubenville, Cadiz and Cambridge road." To improve this road a private company under the direction of Civil Engineer Reeves, commenced operations on July 10, 1837, when the main road was moved from the bottom of the ravine to the hillside, where there seems to have been already a sort of outlet. This involved quite heavy grading at the start, extending to what has long been known as "the watering-trough" on West Market street, whose never-failing supply of cold, pure water has been a

source of refreshment to thousands of men and animals. Here began, about 1850, what was known as the "Plank Road," made of two-inch planks a foot wide and eight or nine feet long, laid on the ground close together, forming a continuous floor extending to the "forks," five miles distant, where one branch of the road to the left led to Cadiz, Cambridge and Zanesville. The right hand road, after running three miles further to the "Two Ridges," again forked, one branch taking to Salem and New Philadelphia, and the other to Richmond, Harlem Springs, Carrollton, Canton and Massillon. These roads, with the one up and down the river, were regarded as state roads, although we do not find that the state did anything towards keeping them up. There was a toll-house and gate just beyond the present Union Cemetery entrance, which existed until about the year 1867, when the corporation was dissolved and further effort to keep the road in good order was abandoned. The planks gradually decayed or were removed, and the road remained in its original condition until the dawning of the pike era, although it continued to be known as the plank road. In some places, especially in swampy ground, efforts were made to "improve" the roads by laying across them close together a covering of fence rails or pieces of saplings. To this was given the title "corduroy," probably from the ridged cloth of that name, which became a synonym for the acme of roughness and discomfort in road travel.

Rough as were these primeval thoroughfares, they were a great advance on the Indian trails and served well their purpose. As early as 1817 Matthew Roberts, a sturdy youth, carried the first mails to Pittsburgh on horseback, and a couple of years after he was succeeded by John McMillan, who introduced the stage coach, an humble two-horse precursor of the 20th century limited. Soon the four-horse coaches "fast express" were running between Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Wheeling and other points, and in 1823 George A.

Dohrman and Matthew Roberts greatly extended the business, taking in not only the towns named above, but Painesville, Ashtabula, Canton and Massillon, as well as other inland towns now springing into existence. The introduction of steamboats on the Ohio gave another impetus to this business, as Steubenville became an important connection of the two methods of travel. Through tickets were issued in the East for the West, good for stage coach and steamboat. The bugle on the boat was sounded in rotation, within hearing distance of a stage coach town, denoting the number of passengers aboard to be landed and continue their journey over the road. Thus the stage coach people were prepared for the start when the boat came to the shore. If there were ten bugle sounds, preparation was made for the ten passengers. How distinctly, said an old riverman, that is remembered, and especially the manner in which the embarking passengers hustled their luggage together to be ready for the best seat in the coach. Six to eight coaches leaving daily, and as many arrivals was no uncommon feature, and the notes of the driver's horn made the air resonant. To make the journey across the country to Pittsburgh one had to arise at 2 a. m., leave about 3 or 4, take breakfast and dinner en route, and arrive there in the evening. Travel was more comfortable by river, but when the latter was dried up or frozen over it was necessary to fall back on the old reliable land route. The fare was \$2 to Wheeling and \$1.25 by steamer, while the average rate was 5 cents a mile or over. The inauguration of Harlen mineral springs as a resort, especially by Steubenville people, greatly enhanced the coaching business in this vicinity. Each coach carried from nine to twelve passengers, each passenger being allowed twenty pounds of baggage. The driver was in full charge, the average time being about eight miles an hour, with changes of horses every ten or twelve miles. To insure your seat in the coach you were required to be "booked," that is, registered,

in advance, and the term "booking" is still applied to European railways which do not have ticket offices but "booking" offices, where, however, they sell tickets just as they do in America. The freight wagons were constructed to carry about five tons, being covered and usually drawn by six horses. A cent a pound was charged on freight from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, and \$3.50 to \$10.00 per hundred pounds from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, according to circumstances. A good span of horses cost about \$200, corn 25 cents per bushel, and hay \$6 per ton. Wheat, which could be bought here for 30 cents a bushel, cost \$1.50 in the eastern market, the difference being the cost of transportation. A coachman received \$10 to \$12 per month and board, and was accountable for the care of his team. Up to the early fifties the stage coach held the pre-eminence in inland travel, and the merchant who could advertise his goods as only ten days out from Philadelphia was considered unusually enterprising.

Although we find occasional notices of turnpike companies in the early newspapers, yet the highways were simply dirt roads, delightful to travel in summer after the showers had laid the dust, but practically bottomless and almost impassable in winter. The surface rocks of the northern townships being sandstone and shales, produced a fair road which could be traveled at all seasons, but in the southern part of the county the limestone clays produced the most sticky and obdurate mud imaginable. The advent of steam by river and rail no doubt reduced the pressure for good roads, as the old stage lines disappeared one by one, leaving as their survivors local "hacks" still in vogue across the center of the county, and used to connect the back county with railroad stations. We have noticed the effort to improve matters by means of the "plank road," but even the cheap lumber of that day did not avail to make a durable highway, and the enterprise was not a financial success. It began to be recognized that broken lime-

stone with suitable grades could only solve the problem, but that kind of road building was expensive, and for many years a section of about two miles in the lower end of the county was the only representative of improved roads.

Finally, in the winter of 1878-79, a campaign of education was begun in favor of pikes, or macadamized roads, from the name of their inventor. There seemed to be sufficient public sentiment in its favor to warrant the submission of the matter to the people on a proposition to begin the construction of three trunk roads leading north, south and west from Steubenville, with lateral branches to be added later. About one-third the tax valuation of the county was in Steubenville city, and as the work was to be paid for by general levy the city, which would be only indirectly benefited, would pay one-third the entire cost. The result of the election, which took place on the first Monday of April, 1879, exhibited some curious anomalies. The total vote in favor of pikes was 3,185 to 2,935 against, giving a net majority of 250. But the city was almost solid for the project, giving 1,970 in favor to 149 against, while the outside voted 1,215 for and 2,786 against. Steubenville township, 63 to 5, and Winterville Precinct, 173 to 76, were the only two precincts outside the city which wanted pikes. Brush Creek cast a solid vote against, and some of the others nearly so. Nevertheless, the advocates of pikes flattered themselves that they had won a victory, but it proved a barren one. Injunction proceedings were begun, which had the effect of holding up the matter until after the fall election, when William Stark, the County Commissioner, who had been most active in the cause, was defeated for second term, and James Ball, an opponent of the project, was elected in his place. The matter was thus allowed to die, and we hear no more of pikes in this county until 1886, when Hon. B. N. Linduff, member of the legislature from Jefferson, had a bill passed directing the County Commissioners to build a pike from Steuben-

ville city limits to the county infirmary, a distance of about two and one-third miles, which was accomplished that summer. This seems to have been an education so far as the central part of the county was concerned, and on February 28, 1890, an act was passed authorizing the townships of Steubenville, Cross Creek, Island Creek, Salem, Wells, Knox and part of Smithfield to vote on the question of pikes to be constructed by general taxation. Each township had the privilege of joining or remaining outside of the combination, but unless the three first named should vote affirmatively then no pikes whatever should be built. The ensuing April election resulted in the following favorable majorities in the townships named: Steubenville, 1,232; Island Creek, 10; Cross Creek, 130; Wells, 119, and Salem, 27. Knox and Smithfield voted adversely and were consequently omitted from the system. Under this act seventy-eight miles of turnpike were constructed during the next four years in the five townships named, and under the stimulus of this example seven additional miles of pike were constructed in the southern townships under the one-mile assessment plan, and the work has been going on ever since until there are now 154 miles of turnpike in the county. It has been found economical in the long run to make the limestone covering twelve inches deep, as with less the repair bill becomes proportionately heavy. Open ditches have in most cases been depended on for drainage, but four-inch sewer pipe were used on the worst part of the road built in 1886, placed under the center of the metal with good effect. The rugged nature of the country near the river has made the question of grades very important, and the restrictions on the cost of construction have forced a maximum grade in some cases of 12¼ per cent, although on most of the roads the maximum does not exceed 8¾ per cent, and on a few 5 per cent. It is unnecessary to say that the heavier the grade the greater the cost of maintaining a road, aside from other disadvantages. The cost

of construction of the roads referred to has ranged from \$2,120 to \$8,000 per mile, running far above that in special cases like the Mingo and Stanton boulevards, which have been paved with fire brick. Difference in the amount of grading required is the principal cost of this variation, accessibility of limestone, the labor market, etc., also being factors. The change of sentiment in the rural districts on this question is illustrated in the case of Knox Township, which voted almost solidly against pikes in 1879, and 461 to 197 against in 1890, when a large part of the expense would have been borne by Steubenville city, and a few years later decided by a vote of 560 to 150 to build pikes without outside help. The pikes of Jefferson County have cost about one million dollars, but there is no thought of going backwards, and the time may come, as it has done in Europe, when the general use of public motor cars will bring back the rural highway to more than pristine importance.

There are indications, however that the road of the future, not only in this but in other sections of the country, will be, not macadam, but the vitrified fire brick, which is already the principal factor in street paving. The first cost of a brick road is nearly double that of macadam, but the constant repair needed by the latter wherever there is a reasonable traffic in a few years more than equalizes the difference. About nine years ago the county commissioners laid a mile section of brick road between Toronto and Empire, which, as an object lesson, has attracted national attention. It is on the bank of the Ohio River, subject to overflow, and in a location where a stone road would not last a year. This road is 10 feet wide, with a little-used summer dirt road on one side. It was built at a cost of \$8,000 a mile and after nine years of heavy traffic is in about as good condition as when built, except where it was injured in one place by a landslide and in another by the burning out of a cinder pile over which it was built.

Where this brick road stops a continuation of stone road of equal length was built at the same time. The stone road cost \$3,000 a mile less than the brick road originally, and has a much more favorable location.

In the nine years these roads have been in use the repairs on the stone road have already used up the original difference in cost and the annual repair bill is increasing, while not a cent has been spent on repairs on the brick, and to all appearance none need be spent for many years. Through the interests of some clay magnates the brick road was provided with a unique curb. The curb is of vital importance in brick road building. The stone curb at \$4,000 a mile is an extravagance and the brick curb (the cheapest permanent curbing known) depends for its efficiency on the careful maintenance of the stone or earth banking, or berme, and seems to be objectionable because it increases the annual repair bill. The concrete curb at a cost of about \$2,500 a mile is most in favor but is easily broken, demands expert supervision throughout its construction and is liable to frost damage.

The burnt clay curb used on the Toronto road can be laid at about the same cost per mile as the concrete, which it excels in several particulars. It is made of the same material as sewer pipe and vitrified in the same way. When laid in the road it is practically indestructible and unbreakable. The curb is made in 2-foot sections with a height of 18 inches, a base 7 inches wide, top about 3 inches; sides 2 inches thick. Being hollow, it can be utilized for draining the road bed. All that is needed is to cut outlets at the bottom of the grades and provide lateral tile to carry the water off the right of way. And it appears that, except where heavy grades are necessary, where a brick road becomes too slippery, this is the common highway of the future. The county already has about eight miles of brick highways and 750 miles of dirt road.

CHAPTER XIV

THE GREAT WATER TRAIL

Canoe to Keelboat and Flat—First Steamboat on the Ohio—Rise and Decline of River Trade—The Floating Palace and the Big Towboat—Proposed Big Inland Canal.

While interior settlers were dependent on Indian trails and primitive conveyances for methods of intercommunication, Jefferson County was fortunate in having along her entire frontage a stream that, except for a short time in midwinter, was practically navigable the year round for the small vessels then in use. We have seen how the Ohio furnished a natural highway for the war canoe of the Indian, and later was utilized by the military and the pioneers in the same manner. It was easier floating down the stream with the current than hauling the goods overland, and the return journey at first did not receive much consideration. The needs of the country brought a development from the canoe into the keelboat, or barge, roughly made, seventy-five to a hundred feet in length and a breadth of fifteen or twenty feet. They carried sixty to one hundred tons of freight and had a small cabin at one end for female passengers. Sails were used, but wind in the Ohio River curves is a very uncertain quantity, and poles were resorted to for motive power, and occasionally towing, the boatmen walking along the shore, pulling the craft by means of a long rope. It was not until after the construction of Fort Steuben in 1786-7 that the river began to assume any commercial importance. Navigators and boatmen were obtainable at Redstone (Browns-

ville) or Pittsburgh, but any person wishing to descend the Ohio must purchase or charter (generally the former) his own craft, and take his chances of being shot or wrecked. But the opening of the Seven Ranges for settlement, and the creation of small towns farther down the river produced a demand for more systematic methods of conveying freight and passengers, and a reliable means of getting up the river as well as down. Accordingly, in the *Centinel of the Northwestern Territory*, published at Cincinnati in 1793, we find this advertisement:

OHIO PACKET BOATS.

"Two boats for the present will set out from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh and return to Cincinnati in the following manner, viz.:

"First boat will leave Cincinnati this morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Cincinnati so as to be ready to sail again in four weeks from this date.

"Second boat will leave Cincinnati on Saturday, the 30th inst., and return to Cincinnati in four weeks as above.

"And so, regularly, each boat performing the voyage to and from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh once in every four weeks.

"Two boats in addition to the above will shortly be completed, and regulated in such a manner that one boat of the four will set out weekly from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh and return in like manner.

"The proprietors of these boats, having maturely considered the many inconveniences and dangers incident to the common method hitherto adopted of navigating the Ohio, and being influenced by a love of philanthropy and desire of being serviceable to the public, have taken great pains to render the accommodations on board the boats as agreeable and convenient as they could possibly be made.

"No danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every person on board will be under cover, made proof against rifle or musquet balls, and convenient port holes for firing out of. Each of the boats are armed with six pieces, carrying a pound ball; also a number of good muskets and amply supplied with plenty of ammunition, strongly manned with choice hands, and the masters of approved knowledge.

"A separate cabin from that designed for the men is partitioned off in each boat for accommodating ladies on their passage.

"Passengers will be supplied with provisions and liquors of all kinds, of the first quality, at the most reasonable rates possible."

The time in each direction is not given, but presumably the up trip required three weeks and the down trip one week. The commercial possibilities of the river were pointed out as early as 1770 by an English engineer, and a French pamphlet along the same lines published in 1789 was effective in securing the French settlement at Gallipolis in the following year. The latter suggests that the capital of the nation be located in the valley, "which will be the center of the whole country." These documents furnish most interesting reading, and we regret that want of space prevents their publication in full. General Washington, to whom we owe more in regard to the development of this valley than is generally supposed, wrote the following hint of improved navigation as early as 1784, saying, "I consider Rumsey's discovery for working boats against the stream by mechanical powers principally as not only a very fortunate invention for these states in general, but as one of those circumstances which have combined to render the present time favorable above all others for fixing, if we are disposed to avail ourselves of them, a large portion of the trade of the western country in the bosom of this state irrevocably." Rumsey used steam as a motive power in 1786 to force a stream of water back from the vessel, which would have the effect of driving the craft forward, and had a controversy with John Fitch, who declared that traffic on these western waters would one day be carried on by steam, but Fulton finally carried away the honors from both of them.

The boatmen of the early days had their

characteristics quite as decided as those of the stage drivers. One of them, Mike Fink, has become notorious. He is said to have been a ruffian, bloodthirsty and revengeful and equally skilful with the knife and rifle. One of his accomplishments was to shoot a small drinking can of whisky, a la William Tell, from a man's head with a rifle. Such was his reputation as a marksman that his companions were willing, perhaps under persuasion, to pose as targets. One day, however, having imbibed too freely, his aim was a little too low, and his companion was killed. Mike displayed deep grief, either real or pretended, at the unfortunate result, but one of the man's friends believed the killing to be intentional, and determined on revenge. He carefully concealed his purpose, for strategy was necessary, and some time after, when the boatmen were on a carousal, he boasted of Mike's prowess, and stood while Mike shot the can off his head. This was done several times, when he called on Mike to reverse matters by taking the can on his head while the other shot. Mike consented and the result was fatal, the bullet piercing his skull directly between the eyes. He died unlamented, his associates having been the Girties, Bill Harney, Joe Carpenter, Jim Stevens, Jack Dalton, and other noted freebooters, who had their headquarters on the river at a place called Cave-in-the-Rock, about twenty miles below Shawneetown. Here was a veritable pirate home, where they planned their operations, collected their plunder and divided the spoils, not always without bloody fights among themselves.

As early as 1794 a young man named Green carried the mail between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati in a canoe, sometimes taking one or two passengers and a little freight. The Wetzens, Fowlers and other Indian fighters of the early days took to boating before the end of their lives.

The sailing of a vessel direct from Pittsburgh to Europe would be considered a novelty in these days, but such an event occurred over a hundred years ago. In

1799 Louis Anastasius Tarascon, a French merchant of Philadelphia, sent two of his clerks, Charles Brugiere and James Berthoud, to examine the course of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and ascertain the practicability of sending ships ready rigged to the West Indies and Europe. They reported favorably, and Mr. Tarascon, associating them and his brother with him as partners, immediately established in Pittsburgh a large wholesale and retail store and warehouse, a shipyard, a rigging and sail loft, an anchor-smith's shop, a block manufactory, and, in short, everything necessary to complete vessels for sea. The first year, 1801, they built the schooner "Amity," of 120 tons, and the ship "Pittsburgh," and sent the former loaded with flour to St. Thomas, and the other, also with flour, to Philadelphia, of course descending the Ohio and Mississippi to the gulf, from whence they sent them to Bordeaux, and brought back wine, brandy and other French goods, part of which they sent to Pittsburgh in wagons, at a carriage of from six to eight cents per pound. In 1802 they built the brig "Naimo," of 250 tons; in 1803 the ship "Louisiana," of 300 tons, and in 1804 the ship "Western Trader," of 400 tons. The construction of these and other like vessels gave an impetus to hemp culture in the valley, which was not only worked into cordage for local purposes, but shipped eastward on these same vessels in considerable quantities.

The reign of the keelboat lasted over twenty years, although as early as March 26, 1801, a notice appeared in the *Western Spy* announcing a meeting at Griffin Yate-man's tavern, corner of Sycamore and Front streets, Cincinnati, to take into consideration the practicability of a new invention for propelling boats by steam, which had already been accomplished by John Fitch on the Delaware River, and who was planning to put a boat on the Ohio. At that early day he uttered the prophetic words, "The day will come when vessels propelled by steam will cross the

ocean! And I almost venture to prophesy that the same power will be utilized in moving land vehicles!" But Fitch died in Kentucky without his dream being realized, and it was not until ten years later that Robert Fulton, who had succeeded to his inventions and his honors, constructed the steamboat "New Orleans" at Elizabethtown, near Pittsburgh. It cost \$40,000 and was intended to ply between Natchez and New Orleans. The boat was built under the direct supervision of Captain Roosevelt, grandfather of ex-President Roosevelt, who, with his wife and family, Mr. Baker as engineer, Andrew Jack, pilot, six hands and a few domestics, made the journey down the river. The boat was a side-wheeler and her tonnage is given as 371.89-95, her owners being Fulton and Chancellor Livingstone, of New York. The boat was launched on Monday, March 18, 1811, and left Pittsburgh on Sunday, October 20, arriving at Steubenville that same evening. The steamer naturally attracted general attention as she rushed through the waters of this then quiet valley. It continued in business until 1814, when it struck a snag and sunk near Baton Rouge, La. Affairs moved slowly in those days, and the next boat, called the "Comet," was not built until 1812-13. She was sold in 1814, and her engine subsequently was used to run the first cotton gin. That same year the "Enterprise," a small sternwheeler, was built at Brownsville and placed in command of Captain Shrieve, which was the beginning of a great boat-building industry at that place. That fall it was chartered by the government and loaded with military supplies for New Orleans, arriving there before the battle of January 8, 1815. But while several boats had descended the river, so far none had returned to give visible proof of their ability to stem the current, concerning which there was considerable skepticism. So one bright June day in 1815 the little city of Steubenville was excited by the circulation of a report that some kind of a steam-propelled water craft was ascending the river near Pot-

ter's, now Mingo, Island. A crowd hurried to the river bank and in about an hour the "Enterprise" ran her nose into the bank, with the report that she had made the return journey from New Orleans in 33 days! The return of the Argonauts probably did not produce a greater sensation, and as the boat easily steamed up towards Pittsburgh it was realized that a new era had dawned, not merely in river transportation, but in shore activities dependent on it. It must not be supposed that barges went immediately out of use. Considerable freighting was done by means of them to the lower rivers, but of course their passenger trade was over, and when reaching New Orleans they were generally sold for their lumber, as it did not pay to tow them back. Coal transportation belongs to a later era. The "George Washington" was built at Wheeling the next year, being launched on May 16th. But she blew up at Marietta while on her maiden trip, injuring some seventeen persons, the first of a long series of river disasters. Subsequently she was repaired and run as a packet between Cincinnati and Louisville, and then in the New Orleans trade. In 1817 her captain challenged the "General Pike" to a race for \$1,000. During this race the "Pike" blew up, but Captain Shrieve continued his trip and took the stakes. While returning from New Orleans to Louisville Captain Shrieve was compelled to man his boat nine times on account of the ravages of yellow fever, and had nine dead on board when he reached the latter city. He afterwards took charge of the steamer "Ohio," built at New Albany, and engaged in government work of cutting logs out of Red River, the town of Shreveport, La., being named after him.

Steamboat building now became a leading industry, in which Jefferson County, especially Steubenville, took an active part. The first boat constructed here was the "Bezaleel Wells," and the order for her boiler and engine was given to Arthur M. Phillips, who had come from Carlisle, Pa., in 1807. He was originally a blacksmith

and carried on that trade until 1815, when he purchased the site of the present Means foundry and made hollow ware, grates, etc., adding a machine shop worked by horse-power. In 1819 he received his first order for a steamboat engine and boiler, and Elijah Murray established a boatyard between Washington and North Streets, from which the "Bezaleel Wells" was completed in 1820. The accepted style of those early steamboats was sixty to ninety feet keel, fourteen to sixteen feet beam, three to four feet open hold, in which the boilers were placed, sidewheeler, with a single engine, and cabin on the first floor. A peculiarity of the boat was a brick chimney, but after a few experimental trips in the neighborhood the objections to that kind of smoke-stack were so obvious that, on reaching Pittsburgh, it was taken down and one of metal substituted. It was then concluded to make a trip to Pittsburgh, and one of the passengers on that occasion furnishes an account of the voyage which is amusing, if the trip itself was not. This writer, among other things, says:

"The hour fixed for our departure brought to the beach (for we had no wharves in older times) an immense concourse of people to see the new steamboat start, for really it was a phenomenon of no ordinary occurrence to see a steamboat running up the stream without the aid of oars, poles or paddles. We left Steubenville about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and made such rapid progress the first mile that the crowd on shore were (for they seemed unwilling to lose sight of us) at their best gait to keep up with us. Here it became necessary to cross to the Virginia shore, where we found the current rather more than a match for our steam-power, and in order to stem it at all, everyone who could pull a pound was required to parade on deck, and all exert themselves to the utmost of their power in the employment of bushwhacking, and although our progress was sometimes scarcely perceptible, still we remained in high spirits until we had overcome nearly another mile, when we were informed by the engineer that the force pump had given way, and that we must stop and repair before we could go any farther. This for a time seemed to throw a little gloom over our prospects, but no one appeared to doubt the practicability of our finally reaching the place of our destination, and we all agreed to put up for the night, and wait patiently until the pump could be repaired, which by working all night was accomplished by ten o'clock the next morning, when we again set out for Pittsburgh. The repairs made on this occasion did not increase our power so much as we had hoped it would have done, for, although we had become very tired of it, we were obliged to keep up our bushwhacking, or go down stream instead of up, whenever we met with stiff water.

By one effort and another, however, against noon the second day, we were in sight of Brown's Island, the lower point of which is a little short of four miles above Steubenville. Here we met with a current more powerful than any we had before encountered, and one, too, which in the end proved too great for us to encounter. We were, however, slow to believe this fact, and spent the whole afternoon in efforts to round the point of that island. Sometimes we acted very harmoniously; at others got into considerable brawls, charging each other with want of skill and discretion. Fortunately for us we had on board a venerable old gentleman (after whom the boat was named) whose well-spent life had placed him upon an eminence among his fellow men, which gave him great influence, and whenever our discussions bore an angry aspect one conciliatory word from that good old man set all things right. Still, even with his assistance we were unable to get any farther up stream, and when night stole in upon us we were obliged to cable to the shore below the point of the island which we had so earnestly and untiringly struggled to pass. This for a time seemed to thwart our prospects and depress our spirits; but we were soon made to forget our troubles by the many visitors with which in a few minutes we found our boat crowded. The news of a steamboat lying at the point of Brown's Island had spread far and wide and brought to that place the lads and lassies of all the hills round about. A dance was proposed, the cabin cleared out, the flutes and fiddles made to accord as near as was thought to be of any importance, and then went off such a jollification as was truly characteristic of olden times. The good old gentleman referred to made no objections to our amusements until the proper hour of rest had arrived, when, at his suggestion, we all went quietly to bed, and spent the remainder of the night in sweet forgetfulness. Next morning brought with it its troubles. Many were in favor of returning home, said it was silly nonsense to think of getting to Pittsburgh with such a boat, that this was the third day we had been from home, and that we could still hear the town bell ring for dinner, while our captain and others declared that they would rather build a machine shop on the shore and repair the machinery than submit to the mortification of returning. In this state of things and when the altercation became rather boisterous, our good old peace-maker again interfered, and by his unbounded influence had carried unanimously a proposition that we should return to Steubenville for the purpose of repairing, with the understanding that no one should ask to leave his fare refunded, and that we should all hold ourselves in readiness at a moment's warning to embark again and accomplish our undertaking. This question being settled, we cut loose from shore, and in a few minutes found ourselves in the place we started from."

THE SECOND TRIP.

This was made a week after the first, and of it the writer says:

"We got along finely for more than twenty miles, running at the rate of from two to three miles an hour, and passing all the islands and everything else we came to without any trouble, or the application of any power save that of steam. We all felt highly pleased with our situation and prospects, and looked with disdain on the petty keel boats as we passed them, and pitied the poor fellows who had to work their way by pulling and bushwhacking. Soon, however, an accident occurred, which convinced us

that after all this is a world of disappointments. We were informed by the engineer that the force pump was broken all to pieces—that it could not be repaired, and that we could go no farther without a new pump; We felt that we could never overcome the mortification of again returning without seeing Pittsburgh and after a long and sullen consultation we came to the determination that we would go ahead without a force-pump—that as often as our boilers became empty, or so low as to cause danger of explosion, we would lie to shore, open an avenue in their upper sides, introduce a funnel, and by means of buckets dip the water out of the river and fill them; and as this was considered an expedient which would require considerable labor, it was agreed that all the male passengers should assist in its accomplishment. To this agreement some of the party made serious objections, alleging that their fine clothes would become so much soiled that they could not make a genteel appearance when they should reach Pittsburgh. A large majority were, however, in favor of it, and the influence of public opinion soon compelled the minority to yield. The matter of roaching water above our heads we found to be very fatiguing, and the tickling of the drippings down our coat sleeves by no means pleasant or agreeable; besides this, almost every time we landed to fill our boilers we got fast on bars, and to get off again generally kept us in employment while the water was boiling.

"In the evening of the third day we reached what is called the Deadman's Ripple, and after filling our boilers discovered that our coal was nearly exhausted, that it would be folly to attempt to encounter such a current without a better supply of fuel, and upon inquiry learned that there was no coal bank within less than six or seven miles, nor was there any cordwood in the neighborhood to be obtained. This state of things occasioned much dissatisfaction and murmuring on the part of the passengers and drew upon the head of our worthy captain many curses for his want of foresight. As night was approaching, however, it was agreed upon as our only expedient that we must lay over until morning, and in the meantime procure fence rails and prepare for the fines such quantities as would enable us to reach a coalbank some six or seven miles ahead. Accordingly we all took off our coats, and went to work and cut and carried rails until a late hour in the night, that we might be able to make an early start in the morning, but being much fatigued, we overslept ourselves, and were quite late getting off the next day, and when we got under way, to our great disappointment and mortification we found that with such rails as we had procured for fuel we could not overcome the current we had to encounter. We tried it again and again, but whenever we would reach a certain point in the ripple, like the Irish captain we found ourselves advancing backwards. This perplexing predicament put us all out of humor, and drew upon the head of the captain a fresh volley of complaints and rebukes, and the pilot, who was altogether dissatisfied, began to threaten to leave the boat. The captain, who seemed unwilling to bear the blame, alleged that the helmsman was in fault, that he kept too far from shore, and although the captain was warned of the consequences, he found ourselves advancing to approach so near the beach, that before we knew what we were about a heavy current struck the bow of the boat and swung her with tremendous force on the bar below, leaving us almost on a dry beach.

"This seemed to bring our voyage to an almost insupportable crisis; all was uproar and confusion, some declared they would return home, while others said they would walk to Pittsburgh. The pilot and captain got

into a real jungle, while some of the passengers and crew began to hunt up their baggage, and all gave indications of abandoning the boat. At this critical and most discouraging juncture our worthy old friend, who had quieted our disturbance on our first voyage, again interfered, and by his kind and conciliatory demeanor, and great influence, soon reconciled all parties, and effected an agreement that the captain should procure a ton, and have brought from the nearest coal bank a load of coal, and that the passengers and crew should in the meantime loosen the boat, and set her adrift again. With this understanding we all went to work in good earnest, for by this time our fine clothes had become so much sullied that no one any longer thought it of any importance to keep his work at arm's length, and about 2 o'clock P. M. we succeeded in getting our boat off the bar, and as good luck would have it our captain had in sight with his load of coal. Our prospects, which looked dark indeed in the morning, now began to brighten up, and we were all cheerful and happy in view of the prospect of again successfully prosecuting our journey. We had raised steam pretty high, so that no time should be lost after we should get our coal aboard, and from appearances we had every reason to believe that we should be under way again in a few minutes; but unfortunately at the very point of time when our captain had his teamster lurch in his wagon with end gate off to the brink of a precipice immediately above the boat, some one, to amuse himself and probably for the purpose of starting his next neighbor, let a puff of steam escape from the safety valve, which frightened the poor horses so that they snorted and ran like wild animals, scattering our coal over a ten-acre cornfield. This threw us again into great confusion, and a terrible hue and cry was raised against 'the fool' who had done the mischief; the captain declared if he could find out who had frightened the horses he would skin him, for he had again and again forbidden anyone to meddle with that safety valve. Fortunately for the aggressor, we were never able to find out who he was. As soon as this flurry was over we all turned out and gathered up as much coal as we could over the ripple, and then with the aid of our rails got up to the coal bank, where we received a fresh supply.'

There seemed to be no further adventures until Pittsburgh was reached, in five days from leaving Stenbenville, although there were plenty of incidents, among them the capture of a wounded deer in the river, when passengers and crew indulged anticipations of a repast of venison. When it was brought to the table it was so impregnated with gas and smoke that only the pangs of hunger compelled its consumption, as was, indeed, the case with all the cooked victuals. Cooking stoves were then a novelty, and both stoves and cook received the anathemas of passengers and crew until they reached Pittsburgh, when the maker of the stove was sent for and dily reviled. Couvulsed with laughter, he pointed to a plate perforated with holes,

which was intended to let the steam bear on the victuals, but which had been so misplaced as to let all the smoke and gas (instead of steam) penetrate and perfume everything they had eaten. It was found that eight or ten days would be required to repair the boat for the return trip, so the passengers went home by other means, doubtless using the stage or keelboat, which was not yet quite ready to abdicate in favor of the steamer. Whether the writer quoted above has drawn on his imagination for any of the details, we are not prepared to say, but no doubt the trip was an eventful one. Elijah Murray was the captain and Adam Wise the engineer. Ambrose Shaw is said to have gone along to top out the chimney.

But the failures of the first experiments were only incentives to success, and the Murray boatyard turned out the "Robert Thompson," "Stenbenville," "Anrora," "Congress," and others that were prominent in river annals. The first named was completed in 1821 and was built to run between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville. She soon after took up the lower trade, and was the first steamer to enter the Arkansas River. An item in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of June 10, 1870, tells the following: "Capt. John S. Devenny has presented to us one of the steamer 'Robert Thompson' posters, about five by seven inches in size, which announces that that boat will leave Fort Smith for the mouth of White River on Wednesday, May 26, 1822, at 9 a. m. This boat was commanded by Capt. George A. Dohrman, with Jacob A. Dohrman, clerk, and Peter A. Dohrman, pilot. The hull of the 'Thompson' was built where Wellsville, Ohio, now stands and the cabin and machinery at Stenbenville. The hull was sixty-five feet keel, eleven feet beam, with three-foot hold and sidewheels. She had one double flue boiler, the first on the river. She started on her first trip to Pittsburgh March 17, 1821, and made several trips from Pittsburgh to Louisville. About the middle of June she commenced plying as a regular

packet between Cincinnati and Louisville, making two trips per week, carrying all passengers and freight, through and way, then offering during the low water season. She carried several pleasure parties from Cincinnati and Louisville to and from Big Bone Landing. In February, 1822, she left Steubenville for the purpose of transporting 300 tons of army stores to Fort Smith, Ark. She towed 32-foot keel boats to Montgomery Point, above White River Island. On her first trip from the point she towed one of her keels loaded and a flatboat 80x18 feet containing 100 barrels of flour, up White River some six miles through the pass six miles into the Arkansas River, and thirty miles up to the post of Arkansas, where she left the flat and proceeded to Fort Smith. She was the first boat above Little Rock, made four trips from Montgomery Point to Fort Smith, and left Little Rock, July 4, on her last downward trip. On the way from Steubenville to her destination she landed just below the mouth of Wolf River, and lay all night where Memphis is now located. There was no house or cabin in that vicinity until you came down to Fort Pickering."

It will be seen that the "Thompson" was capable of very different work from her predecessor above described, and with her steam river navigation began to be a practical thing. She has been further described as a plain looking but stout boat, and could easily make from three to four miles an hour up stream. The last upward trip was to the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville. Here an attempt was made by taking out her engines to raise her over the falls, but arriving at a point to cross the river they failed, and then ran her back to the foot of the falls, where Captain Dohrman sold her for \$2,500 to some Louisville men, and she subsequently plied there some two years and was finally lost. There were said to be some ludicrous scenes among the spectators who came to inspect her machinery, but the most bewildered persons were the Indians who would gather in groups to see

her pass, when the engineer would raise the safety valve (this was before the day of whistles) and enjoy seeing them stam pede.

It was now eleven years since the first steam boat had descended the Ohio, and yet to most people a steamer was almost as great an object of curiosity as the first one. There were a few spasmodic efforts to run regular packets, but they were about as "irregular" as it was possible to make them, and the bulk of freight was still transported down the river at least on barges. Why this slow progress? In the first place the country was still thinly settled, the population of Jefferson County in 1820 being only 18,531, so that a heavy passenger trade could not be expected. Manufacturing was beginning, but from Pittsburgh the heavy machinery could be shipped in barges more easily, and cheaply than on the little steamers, and a few hours gained or lost in transport were no object. Then the steamers themselves, besides being expensive, were uncertain. Skilled mechanics to build them properly were scarce, and the only plentiful thing was the standing timber of the country. Accidents were numerous and the craft were regarded as highly dangerous. We have seen that the "New Orleans," an insignificant boat, cost over \$40,000, and capitalists were not ready to place their money, which was in fact very scarce, in such risky enterprises. The boats were slow, and it was even problematical at first whether they could be profitably operated up stream. But better things were coming. The success of the "Robert Thompson," followed by the other boats mentioned, demonstrated that the steamboat had come to stay, and speedily a number of yards along the rivers from Brownsville to Cincinnati began turning out boats, constantly increasing their size and speed until they became a great fleet of swift going palaces. Through packets between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans furnished a delightful and easy method of travel, and although Charles Dickens in his American Notes, characterizes these boats as flimsy, yet they

were adapted to their purpose which was to carry a maximum of passengers and freight upon a minimum of water. It could not be said that travel on them was as safe as in these later days, when there is strict government supervision, improved channels, kept clear of snags and rocks, and shore lights at night, but the traffic developed a large army of masters, pilots, engineers and others who were the equals of navigation anywhere. Of these Jefferson County had her full share, and the Dohrmans, O'Neals, Batchelors, Doyles, Roberts, Wintringers, Shouses, Devennys and Lucases are only a few of the many who gave a character of its own to the river traffic. When age and infirmities caused his retirement from active work it was the habit of the river-man to build himself a home on the banks of his favorite stream where he could still hear the sound of the bell and whistle, and from his veranda watch the steamers gliding by. Some thirty miles above Steubenville is the quaint old village of Georgetown, with its pretty little church, streets of grass and ancient dwellings; once a community of retired river-men, and which as yet has never been desecrated by a railroad, steam or trolley, an immunity which we fear will not last much longer.

Capt. C. W. Batchelor in his reminiscences considers the "Allegheny," built at Pittsburgh in 1830, as the first real stern-wheel boat, as her wheel was supported by two projections extending aft of the stern instead of occupying a recess in the hull as was the case with the "Enterprise." She had two cylinders in the centre of the hull, working two wheels and coupled by links at the cranks. The "Beaver," built by Capt. John Vandergriff, was the first stern-wheeler with two engines working on opposite centres on the outer end of one shaft, the accepted type of stern-wheelers of the present day.

Steubenville, while building boats for other trades, did not become a terminal port for any packet line until 1831, which year may be considered as the beginning of the

halcyon period of river traffic extending to about 1860, when the influence of railroad competition began to be severely felt. About the date named George A. Dohrman and Matthew Roberts, who had been running mail coaches to Wheeling, recognized the new order of things, and contracted with Murray for a small steamer called the "U. S. Mail," which was promptly built and put into service under command of Capt. Peter A. Dohrman, who also carried the mail. Most of the boats of that day were side-wheelers, stern-wheelers not being regarded with favor. In 1835, she was succeeded by the "Post Boy," built for Roberts, with Captain Lucas in command, John S. Devenny, engineer, and Capt. Hugh Caldwell, clerk; subsequently Mr. Devenny became captain. About 1838, the "Post Boy" was succeeded by the "Wabash," commanded by Capt. Arthur Watt, which only ran a year, when there seems to have been a lapse of about three years, when in 1843 the "Cabinet" appeared, a boat 130 feet long and 18 feet beam, under command of Capt. P. Dohrman, her principal owner. It may be noted here that the length of beam does not give the full width of the boat as the "guards" or cabin floor usually extended over the hull from two to four feet on each side, and on side-wheel boats were broad enough at the centre to enclose the wheels, running out to nothing at each end. The next boat we hear of is the "Viroqua," a small stern-wheeler under command of Capt. Abner O'Neal, George O'Neal, engineer, and B. W. Doyle and J. C. Doyle, clerks. She ran until the later fifties when she was replaced by the "Convoy" a considerably larger boat. About the year 1860, some differences arose between the owners, and the O'Neals sold out their interests to B. W. Doyle and John O. Russell, Capt. John Shouse and Nathan Wintringer afterwards coming in. Additional stock being secured the O'Neals built a trim craft of 200 tons, probably the best and fastest in the trade up to that time, named the "James Means," after one of Steubenville's leading citizens. As it was

pretty certain that the trade would not profitably support two boats a lively competition at once began. The "Convoy" being the slower and heavier boat of the two the "Means" became the favorite with the traveling public, with whom speed was a factor, and her lightness enabled her to carry freight to better advantage during low water. It became apparent to the owners of the "Convoy" that they must make a change or go out of business. Accordingly that steamer was sold, and the "S. C. Baker," one of the fastest boats on the river, which had been plying between Pittsburgh and Parkersburg, was purchased and fitted up for this trade. John Shouse was pilot, B. W. Doyle, clerk, and Nathan Wintringer, engineer. Now the conditions were reversed, the "Baker" was able to show the "Means" her heels when the occasion demanded. A wharf-boat had been established at Steubenville by Capt. Whitaker O'Neal about 1842, but at this time it was owned by Col. Alexander Doyle, which was considered to be an advantage to the "Baker" or the "Doyle" boat as it was popularly called, as the "Means" was called the "O'Neal" boat from their principal, although, as we have seen, not the exclusive owners. To offset this real or supposed advantage the Means Company built a rival wharf-boat and tied it up just behind the other, so that the two concerns competed not only for the local but through traffic. The Civil War had begun, and notwithstanding railroad competition, river business was booming, and the excitement was almost as great as during the times of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, although not so sanguinary. Each morning as the boats pulled out from the wharf there was a crowd to see them off, the boats themselves were thronged with passengers for fares were cut in half and even lower. Sometimes when the "Baker" would try to forge ahead of the "Means" the pilot of the latter would "lock," that is run one boat over against the other until the guards would overlap and hold the steamers together in close embrace while the crews

and even the passengers would exchange left handed compliments with each other. There was of course more or less friction, but on the whole the contest was carried on good humoredly, and after their six day rivalry the principals worshipped at the same altar in old St. Paul's. After a couple of seasons of this kind of business the owners began to realize that while they were paying running expenses they were accumulating no sinking fund to cover the depreciation of their property, which is always rapid in the case of steamboats. Accordingly arrangements were made to consolidate the companies, which was accomplished. The "Means" was sold and the "Baker" retained in the trade with O'Neal as captain and pilot, Doyle, clerk, and Wintringer, engineer. After running for some months under this arrangement an offer was made by lower river parties for the "Baker" at considerable advance over her cost, for the necessities of the government had made steamboat prices abnormally high. Accordingly she was sold and a cheaper boat purchased for the local trade named the "Henry Logan." About this time a company made up largely of Steubenville people had two steamers running in the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg trade, the "Grey Eagle," a large side-wheeler, and the "Forest City," a small sternwheeler. The business was not a paying one, and the boats were finally sold, the "Forest City" being bought to succeed the "Logan." This boat continued in service until about 1875, when being worn out, a new hull was built at Brownsville and brought down to Steubenville to which the cabin and machinery of the "Forest City" were transferred, the new boat being named "Abner O'Neal." When the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad, extending from the east end of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge to Wheeling was opened in 1876, it was expected to destroy or at least greatly diminish the Steubenville and Wheeling business. Accordingly the "O'Neal" was transferred to the Pittsburgh and Wheeling run in charge of Capt.

George E. O'Neal, who had been piloting on the lower river, John Edlie, clerk, and Nathan Wintringer, engineer, while the "Oella," a smaller boat was procured for the local run. The trade increased instead of diminishing, and in 1883 the "C. W. Batchelor," a much larger boat, was built for the Pittsburgh trade and the "O'Neal" brought back to her old place. Capt. Abner O'Neal dying, his place was taken by his son, George E., and a new "Abner O'Neal" built, which was one of the finest and fastest boats ever on this run, being especially adapted to excursion business. The old "O'Neal" was sold to lower river parties, and her name changed to "Cumberland," her whistle being retained for the new boat on which William Wilkin was clerk. After three years' service she was sold to western parties, and the Wheeling trade seemed to be abandoned, although the "Phaeton" (built here), "Return," and some other boats ran spasmodically here and up the river to East Liverpool where there seemed prospects of better returns. When the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad was opened to this point the Olivette was put regularly in the East Liverpool trade and ran about a year when the experiment was abandoned. Later the Enos Taylor, F. H. Goebel and T. M. Bayne took up the Wheeling trade again, the latter in charge of Captain O'Neal, W. A. Tisher and Abner McCoy, and prospects seemed good for a permanent revival in this direction. But after running about eight years, the Bayne was cut down by the ice at the foot of Washington street on the night of January 21, 1904. This ended the Steubenville and Wheeling trade, although some feeble efforts were made to revive it.

In 1836, Captain Devemy with Messrs. Roberts, Orr and Henning pined a fine side-wheel boat, the Entaw in the Steubenville and Pittsburgh trade. She did a good business but about two years after her initial trip, while lying at the Steubenville wharf an explosion killed one of the crew, and injured several others. The boat was repaired and continued in this

trade three years longer when she was sold and placed on the Wabash River. She was accompanied by the Steubenville, brought here by Captain Boggs and about 1840 was sold for service on the lower rivers. One or two trials were made after that, but the run was too short for through business and too long for local.

It was April 1, 1842, that Charles Dickens boarded the steamboat Messenger at Pittsburgh for Cincinnati. She had been recommended as less liable to blow up than most of her contemporaries, and had been advertised to start positively every day for a fortnight, and had not gone yet, nor did her captain seem to have any very fixed intention on the subject. It of course seemed strange to a visitor from the old world that a vessel should have "no mast, cordage, tackle, rigging or other boat-like gear, and except that they are in the water, and display a couple of paddle boxes they might be intended, for anything that appears to the contrary, to perform some unknown service, high and dry upon a mountain top." For the rest of this interesting description we must refer our reader to "American Notes." Nevertheless the high tide of river navigation was near at hand. There was the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line composed at first of the Cincinnati, Buckeye State, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Brilliant, Pittsburgh and Clipper, giving a daily boat out from Pittsburgh with a rival line from Wheeling. The survivors of these boats were later transferred to the lower trade. Once while the Philadelphia was coming up the river she struck a rock just below Steubenville which knocked a hole in her hull, which was filled with hogsheds of sugar. She kept afloat until reaching the Steubenville wharf, when she went down, the water fortunately barely covering her lower deck. All hands were set to work pumping, baling and rolling the sugar out on the wharf. The sweet contents had been reduced to the consistency of cream which poured through the angur holes in the heads of the hogsheds. Never were the town youth in such



SCENES ON THE OHIO RIVER, NEAR STEUBENVILLE



PANHANDLE RAILWAY BRIDGE, STEUBENVILLE



OHIO RIVER BRIDGE, STEUBENVILLE



STANTON BOULEVARD, STEUBENVILLE



LABELLE VIEW, STEUBENVILLE

clover, if the metaphor may be pardoned. They filled themselves one and all with the delicious liquid, and that there was not a community of sick boys it was due to the fact that sugar is not as unhealthy as children are generally informed. A few hours straightened matters up, and the boat proceeded on its journey.

A favorite river captain of the fifties was Charles W. Batchelor, afterwards surveyor of customs and a leading citizen of Pittsburgh, but then a resident of Steubenville. A genial pleasant gentleman but with vigorous will power. His boat, the "Hibernia," left Cincinnati on one trip in 1852 with 500 passengers for Pittsburgh. The crew of the "Hibernia" numbered 60. It was on this trip Captain Batchelor with a revolver in each side pocket and a number of his crew at his back went to the lower deck where there was a large number of the rough class of passengers determined not to pay their fare. The captain said to the men: "I am going to have every fare or a fight." There were a hundred not willing to pay, but they were when they observed game in the master and behaved themselves the rest of the journey. That same year a party of congressmen were on the Hibernia with their families home bound from Washington, and were two days out from Pittsburgh, heading toward their southern home. One of the congressmen from Texas knocked a young colored girl off of the piano stool, and the captain was hurriedly brought to the scene. He was told by the magnate "that was a nigger wench playing the piano." The master informed the big-feeling fellow that there was no rule on the boat barring a young woman from playing the instrument on account of color. The congressman was indignant and called it "a damned abolition boat." Captain Batchelor preserved order and the colored girl was not further molested, especially so because she had been requested to play the piano by one of the white ladies. There was no distinction on that boat when behavior justified good treatment, as it was in this particular case,

notwithstanding the indignity to a law-maker and a southerner. The position of the captain was indorsed by a majority on board; whether or not it was his determination of the right thing to do, and it was done. The Texas representative found out that he could do some things at home that would not be tolerated elsewhere.

In early times nearly all men employed as deck hands on steamboats were Americans, after which the Germans took to the river, followed at the outbreak of the war with an aggregation of the colored class, and they are still at it at 66 cents a day and board.

One instance in the river life of Capt. C. W. Batchelor is that an Indian chief offered him "plenty of land" if he would make his habitation with the tribe, which was a semi-civilized class, located where Kansas City is now, although there was not a house there then. He refused the tender, although it would have made him worth millions.

There was almost a military discipline on board of the packets, and every degree of duty would be carried out to perfection without undue ceremony in the way of orders. Each officer and worker about the boats seemed to thoroughly understand what was expected and exacted from him, moving along in their path with that regularity which gave confidence to the passengers that nothing would go wrong.

"Beating" the boat was not an uncommon practice. A case is related of a man who had been carried from Wheeling to Cincinnati with the promise that he would pay his fare when the boat reached the wharf, as he would there be met by his family, who would have the money. Instead, the man sneaked off the boat, hid until the craft was leaving shore and then shook a big wad of money at the captain. Instantly the boat was ordered to make the shore. Off jumped the captain and in full speed overtook the rascal, beat him and caused the fare to be handed over. That man never tried to beat his way again.

The Arctic, Capt. Henry K. Reynolds, Steubenville, was a New Orleans packet, and one of the crack boats of the day. Then there was the Eunice, named for Mrs. Eunice Collier; the Rosalie, a trim sternwheeler; the Diurnal, Winchester, and original Forest City in the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade, in all of which Steubenville men were interested; the boats of Capt. Henry Dohrman in the Mississippi River trade, and others, which, if they were all collected, would fill a volume.

Although railroad competition was doing its work, yet the needs of the government during the war made steamboat business profitable and between 1857 and 1875 there were built on the upper Ohio and Monongahela Rivers 649 steamboats, with an aggregate value of \$22,000,000. The steamer Great Republic, built in 1867 at a cost of \$375,000, was the finest conducted and equipped boat that ever left Pittsburgh wharf. Her hull was 344½ feet long; freight capacity 4,000 tons; cabin 300 feet long, 30 feet wide and 18 feet high. She was built in 1867 and made her maiden trip to New Orleans, where she remained in that trade. When she reached Steubenville bridge it was necessary to take the ornamental work off the top of the pilot house to allow her to pass under the channel span. The new Winchester, built for the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade, was burned near Babb's Island in 1867, and twenty lives were lost. The Paragon was the largest freight boat built in Pittsburgh and could carry over 2,000 tons. On a passage from Cincinnati to Wheeling she carried 1,400 long tons on a six-foot stage of water and made the distance in forty-eight hours. That was in the year 1874 and she was destroyed by fire in 1875.

Among the middle century boats on this end of the river the Sewickley was built in 1864, Beugal Tiger in 1853, Amelia Poe in 1865, John C. Calhoun in 1859, Minerva in 1863, John Hanna in 1865, Mollie Ebert in 1868, Juniata, older, Mary Davage in 1865, John T. McCombs in 1860, the City of Pekin in 1863, the A. Jacobs No. 1 in

1864, the Andy Fulton came out as a new boat in 1859, the J. I. Stockdale in 1863, Flora Temple in 1858, Clara Poe in 1859, Telegraph in 1859, Lone Star in 1859, Porter Rhodes in 1860, General Anderson in 1860, Emma Duncan in 1860, Daniel Bashnell in 1860, Sea Gull in 1863, General Grant in 1863, Yorktown in 1863, Big Foot about 1860. The Chief Justice Marshall was also built in 1863, as well as others.

Steamboat as well as other business suffered from the panic of 1873, but there had been a rapid decline before that period to such an extent that outside the coal traffic the Ohio was considered a back number for business purposes. About that time, however, there was a revival. We have noticed the changes and improvements in local boats, and the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line was re-established, first with a tri-weekly service and then, with the two Wheeling boats, a daily service, including a fine class of sternwheel boats, such as the Katie Stockdale, Bunkeye State, Hudson, Granite State, Scotia, Andes, and the side-wheeler St. Lawrence. There was the Emma Graham in the Zanesville trade, and boats running to Charleston and Parkersburg, W. Va., among which were the Greenwood, afterwards the Greenland, Ben Hur and others. A long boat, the Alice, W. P. Thompson and E. H. Duffee made weekly trips to St. Louis, and occasionally a through boat to New Orleans, although there was always opportunity for through connection below. Among the boats of that period were the big twins Dakota and Montana, 1,200 tons each, which made their 3,000-mile trips to Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri River. Other boats were the Cherokee, Telephone, Telegraph, J. Rhoades, F. W. Batchelor, Darling, etc. It looked as though old times had come again, but a series of bad seasons and better railroad facilities caused a falling off in trade, and as the steamers sunk, burned or were worn out they were replaced only in a few instances. The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line is now reduced to two stemmers, the Virginia and Queen

City, the Kanawha holds a single boat of that name, and the Muskingum route has been given up. The Katie Stockdale was used by the National Government to send supplies to the sufferers during the great flood of 1884.

Serious river disasters during these latter years have been infrequent, but there was one just below Mingo Island on the night of July 4, 1882, that will long be remembered. On that day the side-wheel steamer Scioto had been chartered to take an excursion from East Liverpool and Wellsville to Moundsville, W. Va. She left that place early in the morning with more than 400 people aboard, in fact was so overcrowded that several became alarmed and disembarked at Steubenville on the downward trip. Nevertheless, there was no mishap until about 8:30 p. m., when the boat on her return trip was opposite Devenny's warehouse, just above Cross Creek, when the small stern-wheeler John Lomas was coming down the river. There had been a change of Government signals only a few days before, and it is claimed the pilots did not understand each other. Be that as it may, the boats, instead of taking opposite sides of the river, came together, the bow of the Lomas striking the side of the Scioto, making a hole that caused her to sink in a few minutes in fifteen to twenty feet of water. The scene that ensued can be more easily imagined than described, as the mass of humanity found itself struggling in the water. The Lomas, which was found not to be seriously injured, rendered efficient aid in rescuing the unfortunates, and in a few minutes there was a small fleet of skiffs engaged in the same work. Fortunately the hurricane deck was not covered and those in the cabin found refuge there until taken off. Upwards of seventy-five were drowned, all but five being men and boys, which was due to the fact that they were mostly on the lower deck when engulfed by the rushing waters, while the women were on the boiler or upper deck. A special train on the C. & P. road carried the survivors home,

but for several days the grewsome search for the dead went on until all the bodies were recovered. Among the sad events of that dreadful night was the drowning of Captain Thomas's son and E. P. Smith, of Wellsville with his three children, aged 14, 8 and 6. E. J. Keller, of Steubenville, was pilot.

No account of the Ohio River would be complete without reference to Samuel Burnell, the "hermit," who came to this vicinity about 1870 and took charge of the Government lights in the vicinity of Brown's Island. He built a little cabin among the thick hillside forest, just visible from passing boats, and there he lived alone, doing his own cooking and household chores. When the boats passed they would sound their whistles, he would come out and salute, and then retire to his cabin again. His manner of life and reticence concerning his previous career led to a great deal of imaginary creations, the old familiar one of a love affair of course coming first, and when that was worn out mysterious hints of a "past" took their place, none of which probably had any foundation. He had at least one grown-up son, who lived in the neighborhood, took the daily papers, was up on current events, and was familiar with prominent public men. He came to Steubenville whenever necessary to procure provisions or transact other business, and was always cordial and hospitable to visitors. The writer was well acquainted with him and secured what was probably the only photograph of him, taken at his forest home, he complying with the request to pose without hesitation. He remained there until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish the place and was taken away by his son, with whom he remained until his death, so there is no mystery about that part of his life at least.

The journey of the towboat Porter up the river thirty-five years ago is another memory of those days. The yellow fever broke out among the crew, a number of whom died and were buried at Gallipolis, O., where there was quite a local epidemic.

There was quite a panic along the river and the boat was not allowed to land, but continued on a floating hospital until the disease spent its force.

There was another great industry along the river thirty to sixty years ago which has become practically extinct, not through lack of demand for the product but exhaustion of the sources of supply. When the country was first settled the Allegheny Mountains were covered not only with the usual varieties of hardwood trees found in this latitude, but with immense forests of hemlock and pine. The settlement of the lower valleys created a demand for this timber for building purposes, and it was felled and bound together into immense rafts, some of them half an acre in area, containing more than 1,000,000 cubic feet of lumber. At first the rough logs predominated, which were floated to various saw-mills along the river, but finally the mills themselves moved up into the mountains, the logs were converted into boards and shingles, and the more finished product was ready to sell direct to the dealer. Acres of such rafts could be found after the spring floods tied along the Stenbenville water front, principally north of Washington street, above and below the old McKinney saw-mill. They frequently remained there until "swimming time," and were fully utilized by the youngsters for diving purposes. From the upper waters of the Allegheny to the lower Mississippi was a journey of weeks, and it was a reposeful sight as the raft floated lazily along, the smoke curling from the impromptu cabin where the occupants slept. There was no danger of sinking or being blown up, although it frequently required work with the sweeps or steering oars to round the sharp turns and keep off the rocks and bars.

While the ordinary river trade was relatively if not absolutely receding, another was growing to immense proportions, which increased the tonnage of Pittsburgh to a point above that of any other port in the country. As early as 1803 coal was

shipped from the upper Ohio to Philadelphia via New Orleans, which was cheaper than trying to haul it across the mountains, but it was many years before there was sufficient demand to make it an important article of commerce. Wood and local coal banks furnished supplies along the valley, and down below there was still plenty of the former material. Gradually, however, as wood became scarcer and dearer, a permanent demand was created for the more reliable fuel. Banks were opened at various points along the river and the old-style barges, once the express boats of the stream, were devoted to the humble service of transporting black diamonds. The original plan was to lash two or more boats together, carrying 5,000 or 6,000 bushels apiece, and with a crew of several men float down as did the rafts on the spring and fall freshets, keeping their boats in the channel by the big sweep oars fore and aft. Their responsibility was greater than that of the raftsmen, for striking an object usually meant disaster, and the barges, loaded almost to the water's edge, required very different handling from the unsinkable raft. It was not until the forties that steam power was applied to "towing" these barges, and the Black Diamond, the pioneer side-wheel tow-boat, is still remembered. The situation, however, gradually developed a class of powerful stern-wheel boats, capable of handling twelve to fourteen boats and barges carrying 8,000 to 10,000 bushels apiece. The J. B. Williams was a great boat in her day, but in 1903 the acme was reached when the Sprague was launched and took south over 1,000,000 bushels on a single trip. A little figuring shows this to be 40,000 tons, an amount far beyond the capacity of any ocean steamer and which, if transported by rail in 100-ton cars, would require 400 cars, making a train about two and one-half miles long. A number of years ago 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels were considered a good run, but with the growth of business and harbor facilities this has been increased to 18.

000,000 and 20,000,000, with a year's aggregate reaching 50,000,000. Tows of small barges can be sent out when the marks show eight feet on the bars or ripples, but for a good run twelve to fifteen feet are necessary. The boats usually start when the river begins to fall after a freshet, so as not to get ahead of the crest of the flood. The sight when the coal fleet is going down the river is one not seen anywhere else in the world. The water is covered with acres of coal, each bunch having behind it a steamer of enormous power, the belching smoke and steam, paddling of great wheels, and this repeated for miles along the river is a sight "worth going miles to see." While the word "tow" is used from the old meaning of the word to draw or pull, yet in this case the barges are lashed together, making a solid mass, which is pushed by the boat from behind; otherwise it would be impossible to handle them. Not only is this the most unique but cheapest transportation in the world, the cost of transporting a bushel of coal from Pittsburgh to the lower rivers not averaging over three-fourths of a cent. The engineer as well as the pilot has a busy time going down, constantly starting, stopping and backing while rounding the numerous curves; but coming back the engines pursue their steady chug with scarcely an interruption as the steamer slowly pushes the empty barges against the stream. In winter, when the river is clogged with ice, the barges are strung out behind tandem-fashion on the return trip and then there is actual towing, but this is not as satisfactory as the other method and only resorted to when necessary. A four-foot stage of water is necessary for the return trip. The business is not without its hazards to property at least. Ice is a great hindrance to winter runs, and there is a temptation to go out on an insufficient stage of water, particularly if the rest has been a long one, with the result of boats stranded on the bars or sunk by obstructions. The railroad bridges have also been a fruitful source of disaster, the boatmen

having lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by sinking of boats at the Steubenville and Bellaire bridges. Numerous efforts have been made to have the channel span of the Steubenville bridge lengthened, but so far unsuccessfully. In the later seventies considerable coal was shipped from Steubenville to Cincinnati by water, the Swift Coal Company operating what was known as the Borland shaft at the southern end of the city, operating the towboat Michigan for that purpose. Another Steubenville towboat was the Annie L., owned by Dougherty Bros.

A writer who is well informed has said that it required great nerve and hardihood to pilot the steamers of many years ago, when there were so many obstructions, and especially as the boats were packed frequently with humanity. He was right, for the narrow and tortuous channel was obstructed by rocks and sunken trees, which were a menace, and the river frequently spread over a large surface, making a shallow on top of a bar where a little concentration would have given a navigable channel. Then there was more or less shifting of the channel, although the Ohio was not to be compared with the Mississippi or Missouri in this respect. The Government first began to make improvements by removing obstructions and dredging, but it was evident that the latter could only be used to a limited extent, as the effect of cutting a channel through a bar was to lower the water in the pool above. In 1825 this plan was abandoned in favor of building wing dams and dikes for the purpose of narrowing the channel and giving increased depth, of which we have some notable examples at Brown's Island. This is the plan in use today and it has afforded considerable relief, although it is apparent that it is limited in its effect. About 1870 the Government adopted a system of lighting the river, in other words, giving pilots a light to steer by at night instead of depending on the tops of the hills, a very uncertain method on a dark night. The lights consist of a large oil lamp hung to a

post or some other permanent object with a white board behind it, a very effective arrangement. The keeper, who is usually somebody residing in the neighborhood, receives \$15 a month for the care of each light, and the Government tender visits him periodically to pay his salary and furnish supplies. The first boat in this business was the side-wheeler Lily, commanded by Capt. George Vandergrift and later by Cupt. Sheldon McCook. It has since been replaced by a light stern-wheeler named the Golden Rod, while the obstructions are cared for by the powerful snagboat E. A. Woodruff.

In 1828 a private company built a lock canal around the falls at Louisville, since taken over and enlarged by the Government so that freight could be shipped to lower points even in low water without breaking bulk (in high water boats can descend the falls), but each year made it more evident that if the Ohio was to hold its place as a general commercial factor there must be some arrangement that should insure a depth of water that would permit the use of large and fast steamers at all seasons. Irregular freshets might do for coal runs but not for general passenger and freight traffic. Reservoirs were suggested to be placed in the mountains whereby water could be stored during the flood periods and released during droughts, but this was dismissed as impracticable, although it has lately been revived in connection with the other improvements. The coal men were solidly opposed to any permanent dams which would obstruct the river during floods, thereby compelling them to use locks where they now had a free passage; in fact they were opposed to dams of any kind. In order to reconcile these conflicting interests about 1872 the plan of building a system of movable dams began to be considered, and a commission of engineers was appointed to look into the subject, with a visit to France and Belgium to examine similar works there. As a result of this investigation Col. W. E. Mer-

rill, corps of engineers, U. S. A., proposed in 1874 the introduction of the system of movable dams which is now being built.

The first step in the scheme was to build Davis Island dam, immediately below Pittsburgh. At the time this was regarded somewhat as an experiment, as no other similar dam had ever been built on a large scale. It was commenced in 1878 and opened to commerce October 7, 1885, having cost about \$1,000,000. It has since been in successful operation continuously to the present day. Its chief office has been to give below Pittsburgh a deep pool, in which to accumulate the enormous tows of coal which are seen passing Steubenville on every rise in the river. Perhaps its most beneficial effect has been to convert the coal men to approval of the system, and they are now among its warmest advocates. This dam is planned upon the ideas of two French engineers, Chanoine and Pasqueau. It is built in sections, or wickets, of about four feet in width, each hinged to the bottom of the river and supported by a prop. By tripping the props sections of the dam can be lowered in succession so as to lie flat upon the bottom, thus allowing the passage of boats and tows of coal, steel, etc., freely over the dam as soon as the water reaches a stage high enough to permit them to go on down the river.

The success and usefulness of the Davis Island dam having been proved by experience, about eighteen years ago the first step in the continuation of the system of locks and dams down to Cincinnati was taken, and the river is now slackwatered to a nine-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Rochester, twenty-eight miles below. Dam No. 6 below Beaver, No. 7 near Industry, No. 8 below East Liverpool, No. 11 below Brilliant, No. 13 below Wheeling, No. 18 below Marietta, No. 19 below Parkersburg, and No. 37 below Cincinnati, are in process of completion, and if the rapidity of Government work could be depended on should be ready this year. Surveys have been made for No. 10 at Wills Creek, above Steu-

benville, and No. 9, between that at Wells-ville, which will give nine feet from here to Pittsburgh.

The distance from Pittsburgh to the Cincinnati dam is about 481 miles, requiring thirty-seven dams at an average cost of a million dollars each, and a simple calculation shows that the cost per mile will be about \$75,000. If this is compared with the cost of a railroad between the two points, and the enormous greater capacity of the river as a freight carrier is considered, the river improvement is presented in a very favorable light as an economical investment of the large sums which must be expended.

Each dam is to be provided with a lock 600 feet long and 110 feet wide; with but few exceptions the largest locks in the world. In all essential features except their size the locks are like those ordinarily seen on canals. When the river is below the stage of nine feet the dams must be raised into position so that the pools will fill and give a depth of not less than nine feet at any point. In order to pass boats from pool to pool, either up or down the river, the locks will then be used, and for the passage through one about ten or fifteen minutes will be required. On account of the great size of the locks tows will be able to go through carrying as much freight as a large ocean steamer. It is probably not too much to say that the locks will be able to pass 15,000 tons each hour. When the river is high enough to permit it the dams will be put down, the locks will go out of commission temporarily and the packets and tows will use the open river freely, as they do now at times of high water. The result will be that except when ice is in the river, navigation will be continuous from year's end to year's end; there will be a steady procession of tows of

coal and iron going down and of empty fleets coming up, and the packets will be able to make regular trips at all times. When the dams now in course of construction are completed the citizens of the towns named can, if they choose, accumulate fleets of coal and iron in their pools, as is now done at Pittsburgh, ready for shipment on the first suitable rise of the river; manufacturers owning water fronts will be able to use the river as a means of getting their fuel and for other purposes, and other benefits due to having deep water permanently in front of the towns will be felt. At each dam is a residence for the keeper and other necessary buildings. The importance and national character of this work may be better understood when it is known that coal was shipped down the Ohio destined for Japan, to be used by the Mikado's fleet in its fight against Russia. Manufactured goods from the headwaters of the Ohio River find their way down stream in vast quantities, for foreign shipment, and the tonnage even with the present handicaps runs far up into the millions. To complete this improvement to Cairo, its ultimate destination, will require sixty-eight locks and dams. It is a more important work than the Panama Canal and should be completed in time for this valley to reap the benefits of the great international waterway. D. J. Sinclair, the Steubenville member of the Ohio River Improvement Commission, has, with others, been working energetically towards this end.

It has been suggested that 3,000 to 4,000 horsepower could be developed at each of these dams at an average of from seven to nine months in the year, and that the power would mean much for the manufacturing establishments, but this is a dream of the future.

CHAPTER XV

STEAM AND TROLLEY

Railroads and Telegraph—Trolley and Telephone—An Electrical Centre in an Electric Age.

The earliest railroad systems in Ohio were endeavors to connect the great lakes with the Ohio River, no one then seriously considering east and west trunk lines in this section, and their advantages over water transportation were not apparent, and the country too thinly settled to give hope of much local traffic. The state canals, also mainly north and south, had been completed about 1830 at a cost of some sixteen million dollars, of which eastern Ohio contributed its full share but never received any benefit, and when it came to building railroads that had to be done without state aid. In pursuance of the policy above noted the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was projected in 1844-45 to extend from the former city to Wellsville, and in 1850 the line was opened for traffic as far south as Alliance, where on January 3, 1852, it made connection with the Ohio & Pennsylvania road, now part of the Fort Wayne System, for Pittsburgh, giving railroad connection between that point and Cleveland. On March 4, 1852, the first train entered Wellsville, making direct connection between lake and river, and constituting what is now the main line of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. By following the Yellow Creek valley this road passed through the north-east corner of Jefferson County, taking in what are now the towns of Hammondsville

and Irondale, but it was too far from the center of population to be of much effect or utility so far as this county was concerned. So in 1847 a movement was started towards building a railroad to the west, which besides opening up the back country would connect with north and south lines projected from the lake to Cincinnati. There had been an embryo project for an eastern line in 1836, but it died born. In February, 1847, the following citizens of Steubenville procured a charter for the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad from Steubenville to the Indiana state line: James Wilson, James Means, Nathaniel Dike, William McDonald, Daniel L. Collier, John Orr, John Andrews, David McGowan, James Gallagher, James McKinney, Roswell Marsh, James Turnbull and Alexander Doyle. There was plenty of enthusiasm but an equal lack of money, and for two years the enterprise languished. In 1850 the cause was taken up by Abner L. Frazier, James Parks and others, and Daniel Kilgore, a wealthy citizen of Cadiz, was induced to join in the enterprise. He removed to Steubenville, and with Mr. Parks canvassed the proposed route, soliciting stock, rights of way, etc. Some of their experiences were quite amusing, as most of the people had no idea whatever as to the nature of a railroad, some of them supposing it would be built in the air and

thus run over their farms without interfering with their fields or stock, an impression which we are not sure the promoters always took pains to correct. In December, 1851, Mr. Kilgore died suddenly while in New York on railroad business, and was succeeded by James Means as president. Individuals and communities subscribed liberally, the city and township of Steubenville each taking \$100,000 stock, citizens probably as much more, Cross Creek Township \$30,000, with other subscriptions along the line and free rights of way. Mr. Parks, who had a dry goods store on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, sold it out to give his entire time to railroad business. Ground was broken for the new line in the south end of the city in 1851, and work progressed with more or less interruption until October 8, 1853, when three locomotives, named Bezaleel Wells, James Ross and Steubenville, came puffing into the city across Market street west of Sixth, drawing two cars. These engines and cars, as well as the rails with which the track was built, were brought down the river to Mingo from Pittsburgh in barges, where an incline was made from the water to the railway embankment for the purpose of bringing up supplies. Part of that incline was used for many years after as a section of the county road, and some of it still remains as a connecting link between the Pan Handle and C. & P. systems. Roswell Marsh made an address at breaking the ground, and when the engines arrived on that pleasant Saturday afternoon a large crowd had gathered at Washington street, which was the terminus of the line. Colonel Collier made a speech, flags fluttered and the band played, fire arms were discharged, the militia turned out, the train was inspected and a general good time prevailed. A free excursion followed, with William Hinkle, engineer; Charles Butterworth, fireman; Mr. Legare, of Baltimore, conductor, and George Kells, baggage-master. We are not informed just how far out the road this train ran, but

the line was not opened to Union port, twenty miles west, until two months later. The train on its return was greeted by another large and enthusiastic crowd. The following poster in possession of the writer officially announces the opening of the road for business.

FIRST NOTICE!

Office of the S. & I. R. R. Co.
Steubenville, December 17, 1853.
The Company intend Running a Train of
passenger
and Freight Cars!!
between
Steubenville and Union Port
[Sec. 20] Commencing on Thursday,
December 22d, 1853.
Time of Starting Trains.

Westward—Leaving Steubenville Station at 8 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

Eastward—Returning will leave Union Port (Sec. 20) at 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations, both going and returning.

Fare thro' from Steubenville to Union Port, 60 cents! For any distance within the limits of 3 miles, not less than 10 cts.; and over that distance at the rate of 3 cts. per mile, stopping at the following points going and returning:

STATIONS.		Section 3
Mingo.		5
Goulds.		8
West End,		11
Smithfield Crossing,		14
Reed's Mills,		18
Bloomfield,		20
Union Port.		

For further particulars call at the Company's office, Washington street between 6th and 7th streets, in Steubenville, or enquire of the Conductor on the train at Union Port. Passengers are particularly requested to purchase their tickets at the office before taking their seats in the cars.

ISRAEL PEMBERTON,

Chief Eng. and Supt., S. & I. R. R. Co.

The picture on the bill represents a locomotive and cars of that day, which are quaint enough, the smokestack especially approximating the size of the boiler, and making a huge inverted cone. Wood being the fuel used, it was necessary to cover the top of the stack proper with wire netting and in this inverted cone were collected the numerous sparks made by the furnace. With the introduction of coal the stack has gradually decreased in size until it is now but little more than a hole in top of the huge boiler. The Steubenville engines, however, were decidedly more modern than the pictures of that day, which were evidently taken from the first experiments in locomotive and car building. The engines above referred to were fully up to their times and were in use down to quite a recent period. The company purchased the residence of David Moody, on Washington street, for a depot, and the spacious grounds around were converted into yards, round house and machine shops, the car shops being located on the Means property between Washington and Market. The double parlors of the dwelling were used for ticket office and waiting room, the general offices being located upstairs. A car did duty for a freight depot until a covered shed was erected west of the dwelling. The first recorded freight shipped from Steubenville was from Hull, Wood & Co., December 24, 1853, to William and J. Hervey, of Union Port, one bag of coffee, one barrel of molasses, a barrel of mackerel and two boxes of candles. From the same firm to S. L. Hanna, Reed's Mills, one cheese box and one box of merchandise. Sharp & Craig also shipped to A. Holt, Cadiz, a consignment of stoves. The road was gradually extended to Newark, 117 miles west of Steubenville, which was reached on April 11, 1855, where it encountered the Central Ohio, which already had a track between Newark and Columbus. Here the Steubenville line stopped and an arrangement was made whereby its trains could run over the C. O. track to Columbus, an undivided half interest being

afterwards acquired in the same. Francis A. Wells was the first agent at Steubenville, having charge of both freight and passenger business, and was followed by John T. Neilson, and in 1856 by Ambrose S. Parks, who was succeeded by his son James. In 1865 the business was divided, William Hanlin becoming ticket agent, followed by Mr. McCaskey, F. M. Bushong, James M. Reynolds, present county auditor, and W. S. Polen, present incumbent.

C. & P. RIVER DIVISION.

While this was going on a corporation was formed called the Steubenville & Wellsville Railroad Company, being part of a general plan to extend the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road up and down the river, forming the "River Division" between Rochester (from which there was already a line to Pittsburg) and Bellaire, where connection would be made westward over the C. O. road already built to Columbus, and transfer over the river to the Baltimore & Ohio road to the east. This line was completed in the fall of 1856, and on September 16 of that year the first train ran through to Pittsburg. "Rhode Island" was the name of the engine which was sold to the Government during the war, Sherman Brazette being engineer and Mr. Meaker conductor. A good many of the passengers took advantage of the train to attend a Fremont barbecue in Pittsburg. Owing to the encroachments of the river a considerable part of the track was built on trestles, especially between Washington and Dock streets, in the city. The streets north of Washington at that time had undergrade crossings under the trestle work to the river. As the land was filled up between the streets Howe truss bridges were substituted for trestles across the highway, which were afterwards filled up to the track level. The first office of the company was in the large grain and feed mill on the corner of Market and Water Streets, where the Pittsburg hotel now

stands. This mill burned on December 23, 1856, and the usual refuge, a car, served for freight and passenger stations until frame buildings were erected on land purchased from Gen. Samuel Stokley below South street, where the freight depot still remains. The line suffered much from floods in its early period and in 1862 was closed for ten days. The fact that in later floods traffic was resumed as soon as the rails were out of water indicates the more solid character of the roadbed. During the war this station, almost on the outskirts of the city, was the theatre of many interesting events, being on the only through line between the east and west it was the scene of arrivals and departure of troops, and from its platform were delivered speeches by Andrew Johnson, Parson Brownlow and other celebrities of that day. During this period an arrangement was made by the C. & P., S. & L., and Little Miami railroads for a through passenger line, known as the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati, each road furnishing a certain quota of cars for a run without change from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. The consequence was the abandonment of the S. & L. station except for local trains. The through trains would be made up there, run down to Miugo and backed up to the C. & P. station, where connection would be made with the train from Pittsburgh for the West. W. D. Howells in his "Modern Instance" gives an account of a journey westward through Pittsburgh and down the Ohio River to Steubenville, for which he has been criticised by some who only exposed their own ignorance. Howells was born in this valley and knew just what he was writing about, as his critics did not. In this connection was run one of the first sleeping car lines in the United States. The cars were owned by a Cleveland firm, Messrs. Myers, Furnace & Lyman, and J. C. Doyle was the local agent and manager, the run being between Steubenville and Cincinnati. The cars of that day were not as luxurious as the present Pullmans, but quite as comfortable. The upper berths, instead of be-

ing on hinges, slid down from the ceiling on upright iron rods. This arrangement continued until the opening of the Pan Handle line to Pittsburgh in 1865. The first C. & P. agent here was Joseph Johnson, with his son, Dr. J. J. Johnson in the ticket office, and J. C. Doyle in the freight department. In the course of a few months Mr. Johnson retired, Mr. Doyle succeeding him, and with the exception of about a year remained until his death, in 1885. The other agents were David Myers, Mr. Crawford, S. R. Magee, A. S. Doyle, William R. Zink and George Collins. A. M. Wynkoop succeeded Dr. Johnson as ticket seller, he in succession by Messrs. Town, Ross, John Fox, Robert Wolf, John Campbell, George C. Dickinson, Edwin Permar and Philip Schreiber. In 1865 a new passenger station (now an old one) was erected at the foot of Market street, and the freight and passenger departments separated. The old freight depot was burned a few years ago and replaced by the existing one, occupying the site of the former passenger station on the west side of the track.

While C. & P. passenger trains began running into Pittsburgh from the time the track was laid to Rochester, Pa., yet it was only by sufferance of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road and over its tracks. But about 1863 a consolidation of these two lines was effected by which a double track was to be constructed east of Rochester at the expense of both roads and the net earnings were to be pooled, the Fort Wayne stockholders receiving 71 per cent thereof and the C. & P. 29 per cent. Neither road, however, was profitable to its stockholders and a few years later a new organization, known as the Pennsylvania Company, an adjunct of the Pennsylvania Railroad, leased both roads for ninety-nine years, agreeing to pay the stockholders an annual dividend of 7 per cent. This was a wonderful investment for some who had purchased their stock as low as 12½ cents on the dollar, but during the period subsequent to the panic of 1873

there was so much doubt as to the ability of the lessees to carry out their agreement that C. & P. stock sold as low as 66. There was never a default in payment, however, and for years the stock in both roads has been above par and practically out of market. The C. & P. always had the reputation of being a well managed road and singularly free from fatalities. Both main line and river division are practically double tracked, and the only fault to find with this as well as the Pan Handle system are the miserable passenger accommodations at Steubenville. This road has about forty-nine miles of main tracks in Jefferson County, most of it doubled, and following are the stations with their distance in miles from Steubenville:

SOUTH.		NORTH.	
Mingo	2.9	Toronto	8.7
Brilliant	6.4	Fresno	10.6
Rush Run	11.0	Empire	11.8
Rayland	13.4	Port Homer	14.0
Tiltonville	14.8	Yellow Creek	17.0
Yorkville	15.7	Hammondsville	20.4
		Ironton	21.6

PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.

While the completion of the S. & I. and C. & P. roads gave a rail connection practically to all the main systems of the country, yet before either of these was in operation a direct eastern outlet was in contemplation. A glance at the map shows Pittsburgh to be almost due east of Steubenville, thirty-six miles distant by the old pike, while it is seventy miles by water and sixty-eight miles by the C. & P. road, which makes a large semi-circle, following mainly the windings of the stream. To follow the chord instead of the circumference of the circle appealed at once to one's business instinct, notwithstanding the greater engineering difficulties, and as it turned out the latter were far from being the greatest troubles in the way. So in 1847 a petition was presented to the Virginia Legislature for the right to build a railroad from the Ohio River opposite Steubenville across the "Pan Handle," as the narrow strip between Pennsylvania and

Ohio is called. But Wheeling had already secured the National Pike at a greatly increased cost to the Government, and the Baltimore & Ohio road was coming its way, and it did not propose having any rival line to the north if it could help it. So the application was defeated, as was a similar application each year up to 1852. In the meantime, on March 24, 1849, the Pennsylvania Legislature granted a charter for the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company, authorizing the construction of a track commencing on the Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh, and running in the direction of Steubenville, to a point on the Virginia state line. A supplemental act of April 21, 1852, authorized an extension of the road into the city of Pittsburgh, making immediate connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Work was begun on this line in June, 1852, but comparatively little was done, as six miles of the "sovereign" state of Virginia stood in the way, more impassable than the Alps or the Himalayas, and over thirteen years were to elapse before it could be overcome. Among those in the Virginia Legislature at this time were Nathaniel Wells, whose home was on the river directly opposite Steubenville, who advocated granting of the right of way on the unanswerable proposition that no man or men should be debarred by legislation from making improvements "over their own lands with their own money," especially in the absence of any statute to the contrary. The opposition was led by Charles W. Russell, head of the Wheeling bar, if not of the state, and while the railroad advocates had the argument the other side had the votes, and the Pan Handle people received no favor, even when the project was burdened with a condition that the company should build and operate a branch to Wellsburg at its own expense. The outcome of this was a unique experiment in railroad building. Despairing of accomplishing their end in the ordinary way Mr. Wells and Jesse Edgington, a large land owner in Holiday's Cove, in July, 1853, undertook

to build these six miles of road as a private enterprise, purchasing in fee simple from the land owners a strip of land 100 feet wide from the river to the Pennsylvania line. The construction contract was given to George W. Geary, afterward governor of Kansas, a general in the Civil War and governor of Pennsylvania. Capt. T. K. McCann, of Steubenville, was his assistant. As may be supposed the opposition was not idle. It was declared that such a road would injure the city of Wheeling and vital interests of the state, and the B. & O. men alleged that it would assist their great competitor, the Pennsylvania Central, and inaugurated the Hempfield railroad project to reach Pittsburgh via Washington, which was completed many years after. It should be noted that the Pennsylvania Railroad through its legislature manifested quite as much industry in keeping the B. & O. out of Pennsylvania as did the latter in keeping its competitor out of Virginia. It was a phase of "war between the states" without regard to the interests of the people living along the proposed lines. The outrageous conduct of Messrs. Edgington and Wells (backed, as alleged, by foreign corporations) in attempting to override the authority of the State, spelled with a capital S, by making and operating a railroad without waiting for a charter—a thing hitherto unheard of—was berated and reiterated in the ears of the State Sovereignty advocates with all the effect possible. It was suggested that the work be stopped by legal proceedings, but as nobody could find any law or precedent for preventing a man digging on his own ground and laying a track thereon, this was reluctantly abandoned. Efforts were made through the press to create hostility to the enterprise, followed by ridicule, and the project was derided as a "One-horse Railroad, commencing nowhere and ending in the woods." During the fall of 1853 the governor directed the attorney-general to file in the Ohio County Court a bill of injunction commanding the contractor to stop work. The defendants re-

sponded to the summons, but the state failed to put in an appearance and the bill was dismissed. Joseph Johnson was governor when the case came on for hearing and it was thought he was not in sympathy with what was clearly a game of bluff. The prosecuting attorney for Brooke County, N. W. White, under instructions, brought suit against the builders of the road for conspiring to do something not provided for by the laws of the state, but this curious piece of legal ingenuity met the fate of its predecessors. Finally opponents of the measure in their desperation introduced a bill into the legislature making it a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary for any person or persons, without a grant of right of way by the legislature, to build a railroad within the limits of the state. Edgington, Wells and others interested went to Richmond and represented that as to them such a law would be *ex post facto*, and consequently null and void, their road being now nearly completed. Whether deterred by the formidable Latin phrase or a still lingering respect for the Constitution of the United States, the legislators failed to pass the bill. It was then proposed to send militia to stop the work, but as it could not be shown that any law had been violated or anybody's rights infringed, this proposition was laughed down. The conclusion of the whole matter is thus related by J. S. Jacob in his interesting history of Brooke County:

"Extra efforts were made to get the ties down and rails and a locomotive on the track, and on the 4th of July, 1854, in response to invitation, a large delegation, mainly of young folks, from Wellsburg and the region around it, 150 or 200 in number, embarked on the "Viroqua," the Steubenville and Wheeling boat, and landing a short distance below what is now our present "junction," took passage on the "cars" of the first train that ever passed over the Virginia portion of the present Pan Handle Railroad. The jaunt was in charge of Capt. T. K. McCann, conduc-

tor and boss generally, and the six miles were traversed with safety to all concerned, although more than once the locomotive had to be assisted on the rails and the track was by no means fit for steady travel. The train got through successfully to the Pennsylvania line, a public dinner was served, speeches were made, the young folks danced and flirted, and all had a pleasant time, and the return trip was made in like satisfactory manner. After this the locomotive and tracks were used for construction purposes and an effort was made to do some way business; but the latter being small and financial difficulties overtaking the company, they soon ceased, the rolling stock was shipped away and after awhile the iron itself of the track was taken up and the road for the time being abandoned. Those having it in charge, however, accomplished a point they desired to make, which was to actually construct and work a railroad over the line as a private enterprise and without the formality of a state right of way. This point gained, fortified them for a legal fight for regular right of way and gave them, de jure, vested rights in the premises, as well as the right de facto."

Passengers crossing the Pan Handle bridge can see, if they glance down on the bottom lands to the right, an old passenger car almost concealed by foliage and sheds built against it, the original and only passenger car used on this primitive line. The tracks have been removed and it is used as a dwelling, resting directly on the ground. A few steps beyond is the wreck of the old Pan Handle House, which house was once used as a tavern and terminal station, while the outline of the old roadbed which passes under the Pan Handle dump to the left up Harmon's Creek can be discerned for some distance until it is merged into the present road bed. It was not surprising that the road did not pay as there was no bridge into Stenbeville, and not a village except Holliday's Cove on the line, the only surprise is that the road was actually kept in operation under such conditions.

Work of construction on the Stenbeville

bridge was begun in 1857, and the west abutment and several piers were constructed when the depression following the panic of that year put a stop to operations. From 1854 to 1860 there were a few spasmodic efforts, and finally on March 30th of that year the Virginia Legislature incorporated "The Holliday's Cove Railroad Company" for the purpose of constructing a road from the Pennsylvania state line to or near the city of Stenbeville which took up the abandoned road bed of Wells and Edgington. Directors were elected on May 26th, being composed of Thomas S. Clark, President; Isaac Jones, Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thompson and Edmund Smith; Joseph D. Potts, Secretary. Work was soon afterwards begun on the whole line as well as on the river bridge by a separate company which afterwards charged ten cents for every passenger carried across. It was built of iron of the Howe truss pattern, consisting of eight spans, seven of 232 feet each, and a channel span of 312, the total length including abutments being 2,060 feet. The under side of the channel span was 95½ feet above low water mark which height was increased several years ago by about four feet when the present steel double-track superstructure was built. The latter is now being replaced by a still stronger bridge to withstand the weight of larger engines and heavier traffic. The Civil War coming on work of construction was slow, and it was not until October, 1865, that the first train went through to Pittsburgh. In the meantime the Stenbeville & Indiana Railroad had extended its track from Washington street yard through the north end of the city to the west end of the river bridge, and arrangements were made for operating the entire line from Pittsburgh to Columbus under one management under the name of the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad although there never was any actual railroad of that name. The handsome dwelling of William Drennon on North street, which had been purchased while acquiring the eastern outlet was converted

into general offices, and although the machine shops were removed to Dennison, O., the car shops were enlarged, and the city became quite a railroad centre. A new freight shed with offices had been erected on the east side of the track on Washington street and this was also used as a temporary passenger station, succeeded by a small frame structure on North street. It will thus be seen that no less than four corporations owned the line from Columbus to Pittsburgh, namely, the S. & L., the Bridge Co., H. C. R. R. Co., and P. & S. Co. The latter became involved, and on November 6, 1867, its property was sold under a foreclosure decree to parties who on December 28, 1867 organized a new corporation under the name Pan Handle Railway Co. But a new arrangement was necessary, and in May, 1868, the Pan Handle Railway co., of Pennsylvania, the Holiday's Cove Railroad Co. of West Virginia, and the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Co., consolidated under the name of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Co., which acquired the bridge rights and formed a through line from Pittsburgh to Columbus, one hundred and ninety-three miles under one management with an 8 mile branch to Cadiz. The new company organized by the election of Thomas L. Jewett, president; George B. Roberts, Vice-president; Justin G. Morris, secretary and treasurer; A. J. McDowell, auditor; W. W. Card, superintendent; M. J. Becker, engineer; S. F. Scull, general ticket agent; James Means, general freight agent; George D. Whitcomb, supply agent, all residents of Steubenville, except Mr. Roberts. Mr. Jewett who had been also receiver of the S. & L. road from 1859 to 1865 was succeeded sometime after this by Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the general offices were then removed to Pittsburgh. The shed on North street answered the purpose of a makeshift passenger station until after the consolidation referred to when considerable land was purchased between Market and Washington streets and one of the brick dwell-

ings with a covered platform attached was converted into a passenger station which served until 1879, when the company having purchased all the land on that block except one tract and secured valuable concessions from the city on the plea that a convenient and commodious station was to be erected, built the present abortion which was inadequate and unfit for its purpose from the day of its erection and has become relatively more so ever since. There have been numerous promises of something better, but at this writing they have not been realized. During this period the car shops were removed to other points leaving light repair shops here.

The new company adopted the policy of leasing connecting lines, greatly extending its system viz: January 22, 1869, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, from Columbus to Chicago and Indianapolis with a mileage of 580.4; February 23, 1870, Little Miami, Columbus & Xenia to Cincinnati and Richmond, Ind., 196.1; December 8, 1871, Mansfield to Washington, Pa., 22; December, 1872, Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley from Dresden Junction to Morrow, O., 148.5. These with the P. W. & Ky. from Steubenville to Wheeling, leased February 25, 1878, 24 miles, brought the length of the system up to 1,172.9 miles to which was afterwards added the Vandalia road into St. Louis. About the year 1890 a project was broached of consolidating the P. C. & St. L. Ry. and its principal leased line the C. C. & I. C. into one corporation. As the former was creating a surplus from its earnings and gave promise of paying dividends for the first time in its history, while the leased appendage showed a deficit, the plan was vigorously opposed by the minority stockholders, including the city and township of Steubenville, but it was carried through, the new company taking the title of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. The city of Steubenville declining to go into the new arrangement received \$50,000 for its stock in lieu of the \$100,000 subscribed forty years be-

fore, which was principally applied on the new water system then under course of construction. The township received an equal amount in the common stock of the new organization which pays four per cent. per annum as dividends. The capital stock of the company is \$56,659,491.44 (1908), funded debt \$56,969,000, which with other liabilities makes a grand total of \$131,698,408.75. The system is double tracked throughout nearly its entire length, and being a component part of the great Pennsylvania system may be considered second to none in the country, all from the acorn planted sixty years ago.

The Jefferson County stations are necessarily all west of Steubenville, being as follows: Mingo, 3.1 miles; Gould, 6.9; New Alexandria, 7.2; Fernwood, 9.5; Reed, 12.3; Skelly, 13.4; Fairplay, 16.3; Unionport, 17.3; Carmen, 19.8. It will be observed that Unionport is nearly three miles nearer Steubenville than at the opening of the S. & I. road in 1853. This is occasioned by straightening of the track and especially by the construction of Gould tunnel, which cut off a circuitous route around the hills known as the Circumbendivus.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING AND KENTUCKY ROAD.

It will be remembered that part of the plans of the Holliday's Cove railroad project was a spur extending from the east end of Steubenville bridge down the river seven miles to Wellsburg which town was very anxious for an outlet in this direction. Nothing was done however along that line until 1868 when some Wellsburg citizens raised a fund of \$20,000 to carry out the plan and procured a charter for a road opposite Steubenville to Wellsburg and thence to Wheeling, which latter city was now as anxious to secure a connection with the new eastern line as she had been to prevent its construction. It was then proposed to continue it to the Kentucky state line, and finally on February 16, 1871, the West Virginia Legislature granted a charter to the

"Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company" with a maximum capital of \$8,000,000 of which \$400,000 was considered necessary to build the 24 miles of road from Steubenville to Wheeling. Brooke County voted \$115,000 towards building the road, and Ohio County, (Wheeling) \$245,000. Adam Kuhn was the first President of the company, under whom the work was put under contract and the first ground broken just below Wellsburg on May 6, 1872. Lewis Applegate and C. D. Hubbard succeeded Kuhn. Several of the contractors failed, and before the road was completed the company itself was forced to make an assignment on September 28, 1873, with an indebtedness of \$24,000. The panic was on and operations stopped. Matters lay dormant until 1875, when the subject was again taken up and several plans proposed and rejected, one was to give the road to whoever would take it and complete the same. Finally a new company was organized on a basis of \$200,000 capital, but only \$180,000 to be paid in, the work already done to be turned over to the new company. Of this \$90,000 was to be paid by members of the Pennsylvania Companies in the way of material, and \$90,000 to be subscribed in cash by the counties of Ohio and Brooke if they desired, and individuals in those counties. Ohio voted to take \$50,000 of the stock, and Brooke rejected a proposition to take \$20,000 thus retiring from the railroad business, and the other \$40,000 was taken by individuals. Messrs. Mackin & Co. of Pittsburgh completed the roadbed at a cost of \$55,080, the rails were laid, and on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, February 24, 1878, the first train left Steubenville over the new line. The engine was No. 47 with Charles Wolf, engineer. Two passenger coaches, a baggage car and several freight cars made up the train, among those on board being J. H. Barrett, superintendent; Ross Kells, master mechanic; G. L. Layng, supt. of telegraph; J. M. Becker, chief engineer; C. Mackin, contractor; Edward Tate, conductor; J. L. Neely, baggage master and

others. Wheeling was reached at 5:15 p. m., and returned the next morning when the road was formally opened for business. The telegraph line was opened about May 1. Arrangements were made to lease the road to the P. C. & St. L. system on a 7 per cent. basis, which has proved profitable for all parties as the road has been on a paying basis from the start. The Kentucky extension was afterwards built by another corporation and now reaches Huntington, W. Va. under the name of Ohio River road.

NEW CUMBERLAND BRANCH.

In 1887 a branch line was built practically from Steubenville to New Cumberland, W. Va., a short distance of twelve miles tapping a large clay industry. It has since been extended to Chester, W. Va. where is located the famous Rock Springs park.

THE WABASH SYSTEM.

Fully thirty years ago the construction of a railroad was begun extending from the lake ports of Huron and Toledo southeast, whose ultimate terminal was intended to be the Ohio River. After many trials and tribulations it reached Bowerston in Harrison County where a connection was made with the Pan Handle system, but there it stopped. It was named the Wheeling and Lake Erie, although the question of reaching the first named point seemed rather problematical. Finally in the later eighties the matter was taken up again with the idea of extending the line down the Short Creek Valley through Jefferson County to the river and thence branching north to Steubenville and south to Martin's Ferry. A corporation called the Steubenville & Columbiana Railroad was formed for the purpose of securing rights of way and doing construction work in this county, which operated with such good effect that the road was soon under way. Considerable trouble was experienced along Short Creek by a rival company intending to connect with the South Pennsylvania then

building, but the Lake Erie people crowded the others out, and the South Pa., never having been completed, its work in this county was abandoned, although the old cuts and fills are yet visible. On November 28, 1890, the road was opened to Steubenville, and the Martin's Ferry extension some weeks later, giving another through line east and west. A few years later the Connotton Valley road was purchased, which gave an entrance into Cleveland, but the whole was absorbed by George Gould and the Wabash system in 1901. It was Mr. Gould's ambition to secure an entrance into Pittsburgh and create a transcontinental route. As the route down Short Creek was somewhat circuitous he and his advisers concluded to build an air line from a point near Jewett in Harrison County, straight across Jefferson County to Mingo, crossing the river there, and proceeding to Pittsburgh. Like the Czar's road from St. Petersburg to Moscow neither towns nor natural obstacles were permitted to deflect it. Railroad building in Jefferson County has always been difficult and expensive on account of the rugged nature of the surface, but this line was especially so, costing it is said about \$10,000,000 from Pittsburgh Junction to Pittsburgh, or \$160,000 per mile, this including the two bridges across the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers. The bridges, tunnels, cuts, etc. were made to accommodate double track, but only one track was laid when the line was opened in 1905, and owing to financial troubles the full scheme has never been carried out. The Jefferson County stations on this line are Mingo, 3 miles from Steubenville; Brilliant, 7 miles; Salt Run, 9; Stringer, 10; Rush Run, 11; Warrenton, 14; Tiltonville, 15; Connor, 15; Glen Run, 17; Dillonvale, 20; Mt. Pleasant, 21; Long Run, 22; Herriek, 25; Adena, 26; New Alexandria, 8; Smithfield, 11; Boston, 14.

It will be seen that Steubenville has become quite a railroad centre with trains leaving every hour of the day, and much more frequently at times in as many as seven or eight different directions.

LAKE ERIE, ALLIANCE & SOUTHERN.

In the seventies narrow-gauge roads were still popular in some sections, and at one time it was proposed to divert the Connotton Valley line this way it being then a narrow-gauge. About this time a corporation called the Richmond & Island Creek Mineral Railroad, was formed with the idea of building a line down Island Creek to the river and thence to Steubenville, the idea being to ultimately connect with the Connotton Valley or a line coming southward from Alliance and stretching north towards the lake. Benjamin Shelley and others, of Richmond were enthusiastic promoters of this line, and the young men of that place were so interested that they worked on the roadbed in exchange for stock in the proposed line. Grading was pretty well completed to the river by 1880, when funds and enthusiasm gave out together, and work was abandoned. The Alliance road which became a standard gauge was extended north to Braceville in Trumbull County and south to Nebo, now Bergholz on Yellow Creek in Jefferson County, where it assisted in developing the coal fields in the northern end. Several years ago it passed into the hands of the New York Central people, and has been extended through Amsterdam and Piney Fork to Dillonvale on Short Creek, and has become quite an important coal road. There has been talk of it attempting to reach the river over the old O. & P. right of way, but nothing has been done in that direction. Among the active railroad workers in that section was L. W. Sutherland, and it was largely owing to his efforts that this road was built. There are but two townships in Jefferson County not now intersected by one or more railroads, Brush Creek and Salem, and they have them close to their borders.

ADVENT OF THE TROLLEY.

The first successful electric railroad in the United States was opened in Baltimore in 1886. The power was furnished through

a third rail laid in the centre of the road bed along the top of which ran the trolley. The motor was a cumbersome affair and was in a separate car from the passenger coach, which was run as a trailer. The line was a suburban one four or five miles long, and, on account of the dangerous third rail it was necessary to isolate the track from horses or pedestrians, making it impracticable for use on city streets. The line made good time, however, and its facility in climbing grades and general workableness indicated that it was soon to become a factor in both urban and interurban transportation. Electric lighting itself was still in its infancy, although rapidly coming into general use. That same Autumn an electric light company was formed in Steubenville by John G. Flood and others which paved the way for what was not only the pioneer electric line in this locality, but one of the first in the United States. In 1887, S. T. Dunham and others of New York, obtained a franchise for a street railway, extending from the Riverside blast furnace in the north end of the city via Sixth, Franklin, Fifth, Ross, Fourth and Lincoln streets to Wilson's corner, a distance of 2.4 miles. This line was built and opened in 1888. The rails were flat, and the cars were operated on what was known as the Sprague system, a new device which had just been tried in Richmond, Va. About this time a line was opened in Allegheny, Pa., on Federal street, extending out the Perrysville road. These four lines were then the only ones in the United States. Bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued for the construction of the Steubenville road, and arrangements were made with the local company for supplying power. The road was operated with fair success for about two years when financial difficulties began to loom up. Although it ran through a good residential section of the city, yet the distances were not so great as to induce traffic, especially as the people had not been educated up to general use of street cars. There was then the other serious disad-

vantage that the road did not reach a single hotel, place of amusement, railroad station, park or public resort of any kind, it began nowhere and ended as it began. Then the equipment began to run down, and the track, which had been poorly laid began to deteriorate. Litigation ensued and the road was sold under foreclosure for \$8,000 to a local company which organized with the following board of directors: George W. McCook, president; Thomas Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Robert Sherrard, Dr. William Stanton, Thomas Barclay. Messrs. Sherrard and Stanton at their deaths were succeeded by D. J. Sinclair and Hon. R. G. Richards. This corporation became practically a portion of the Steubenville Gas & Electric Company which had absorbed the other electric light company in 1889, and which continued to furnish power to the cars. John G. Flood was continued as superintendent of the street car line which was entirely rebuilt with a modern substantial track, new summer cars purchased and everything placed in first class condition. A plan devised by Mr. Flood allowing all patrons to make a round trip on payment of a single fare tended greatly to popularize the line and when it with the light plant was purchased by the Philadelphia parties in December, 1900, it was on a paying basis. The new company proceeded to make extensive improvements, principally by the construction of an entire new line starting from the W. & L. E. Ry. track on Market street via Sixth street and Stanton boulevard to Alikama, where a fine amusement park was established, thence to Toronto, nine miles above, and subsequently to Freeman's two miles farther. The capital invested in these improvements including the original purchase was \$800,000. J. Charles Ross, of Philadelphia, was appointed general superintendent, and William McD. Miller, solicitor, Mr. Flood remaining in charge of the transportation department.

In the year 1901 an electric line was constructed up Adams street by George A. Maxwell, George N. Henry and others from

Third to Sixth, thence to South, thence to Seventh, and around the brow of the Wells Hill to Pleasant Heights, a new addition to the city, and thence out Market street extension to near the main entrance to Union cemetery, passing the Steubenville driving park en route. The line was operated at a loss for a couple of years when it was purchased by the other company, and has since been extended through La Belle View Addition nearly to Franklin avenue, and is understood to be a paying branch and profitable feeder to the main line.

By this time Steubenville had evidently become known as a desirable electric railway centre, for a new company appeared on the scene in 1906, headed by Van Horn Ely, a leading citizen of Buffalo, N. Y., who entered into successful negotiations for the Steubenville Traction & Light Company including the street and interurban car lines. After some delay in securing additional franchises from the city authorities this company under the name of Steubenville & East Liverpool Railway & Light Company entered upon an extensive series of improvements. First was the La Belle extension referred to, and the Fourth street line from Wilson's corner to the city limits. But the most important was the northern extension to Wellsville and double tracking the entire line to Beaver, Pa., where it connects with lines to Rochester, Pa., and elsewhere, and leaving only a small gap between that point and Pittsburgh. At East Liverpool connection is made for Lisbon, Youngstown and other points, which opens up the entire electric system of the state. The character of the work done allows high speed on the interurban lines, rivaling that of the steam lines.

For financial and operating convenience this 50 mile route from Steubenville to Rochester is managed in three divisions. The division from Beaver to the state line (coincident with the easterly city limits of East Liverpool), was constructed by the Ohio River Passenger Railway Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, which has a traffic agreement with the Beaver Valley

Traction Company under which its cars run through Beaver to a terminal at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Rochester, Pa.

The section from the State line to the southerly city limits of Wellsville is now owned and operated by the East Liverpool Traction and Light Company. This company is an Ohio corporation and has acquired the properties of some eleven original railway power, light and coal companies, thereby giving it the entire electric railway and lighting business in the cities of East Liverpool and Wellsville, O., and Chester, W. Va., and vicinity.

The section from Wellsville to Toronto was built by the Steubenville and East Liverpool Railway and Light Company as stated. The officers of the combined corporations are: president, Van Horn Ely; secretary and treasurer, Edward McDonnell; general manager, W. R. W. Griffin.

On the route from Beaver to Steubenville there are four power stations, three combined railway and lighting plants and one lighting station. All railway power is generated at 550-600-volt direct current. The power houses are located respectively at Steubenville, Wellsville and East Liverpool.

The railway units at the East Liverpool station include one 500-kw direct connected unit and one 250-kw and one 200-kw belted units. The plant at Wellsville, in addition to the lighting units, contains two 200-kw direct connected generators for railway purposes. The Steubenville plant contains two 400-kw and one 300-kw direct connected railway units, and one 200-kw railway unit driven by vertical compound engines. In addition to these generating stations a 400-amp. storage battery is maintained at Stanton Park just outside the city limits of Steubenville, which is used as a floating battery on the line to take care of excessive peaks.

The East Liverpool Traction & Light Company owns a steel suspension bridge over the Ohio River upon which it operates a double track to Chester, W. Va., and Rock

Springs Park. The bridge with approaches is 1,710 feet long and has a center span of 705 feet. Besides this division has its own coal mines from which it takes out 60 to 100 tons a day. The tracks are laid on white oak ties, 85-lb. rails of 60 feet lengths, and the roadbed ballasted with gravel and crushed stone, with grades and curves which will permit of schedule speeds approximating 25 to 30 miles per hour. This line has been well named the Ohio Valley scenic route for in places it runs far above the river bed affording views of surpassing beauty.

While this system was evolving from the original line of the Steubenville railway another scheme was inaugurated, chiefly by Wheeling capitalists, with scarcely less important results. On August 3, 1899, Steubenville, Mingo & Ohio Valley Traction Company was organized, the object being to afford another local line in the city, and extend it thence to Mingo, the thriving suburb on the south, with a village and park at Altamont, the hill summit about half way between. Several surveys had been made for a road to Mingo, but it had been pronounced impracticable on account of the heavy grades. But the line was finally built and opened for business on July 16, 1900. It started from the corner of Fourth and Ross streets, thence down Ross, Third, Wells and Lincoln streets, to Wilson's Corner, where it began a system of hill climbing probably not paralleled by any similar road in the country until a summit of 485 feet above the city was reached, when it descended rapidly into Mingo. The grades were as high as seven to nine per cent, and the curves were snake like in their sinuosity. As a scenic line there was nothing left to be desired. As the cars passed over the summit and around the ascending or descending curves a series of panoramic views was unfolded that rivaled the Catskills or the Alleghenies. A visitor to Steubenville who failed to go over the scenic route to Mingo certainly missed the most artistic part of his visit. But unfortunately the bulk of the travel between Steubenville

and Mingo was made up not of scenery lovers, but of people who simply wanted to "get there." To them the four miles detour through the hills, and the slow speed required by the heavy grades and curves were such a decided detriment (making a 35-minute run) that many took the steam cars, and it was evident that if a rival company should succeed in building a road down the river front the Altamont line, as it was called, must go into bankruptcy. As it was, the line, in spite of good patronage, 650,000 passengers being carried during 1906, was operated at a loss on account of the heavy expense. On July 3, 1905, a new organization was formed under the name of Steubenville & Wheeling Traction Company, which took over the property, franchise and obligations of the old company, and proceeded to build a new track down the river front, which was opened on Saturday December 22. It cost \$210,000 or about \$100,000 per mile, but is 1.8 miles shorter than the old route, the grades are easier, curves almost eliminated, and the highest elevation is but 120 feet above the city as against 485 on the old line. While owing to the careful management there were never any accidents due to the character of the old road, yet the new one is regarded as being much safer, and the trip is made between the two points in a little less than half the time. The distance from the northern terminus in Steubenville to the southern one at Brilliant is 7½ miles. After a gap of about seven miles there is a road through Warren Township from Rayland to Wheeling, which gap will no doubt soon be closed, with branches up Short Creek and elsewhere in contemplation. The present officers of the company are J. J. Holloway, president; W. A. Shirly, secretary and treasurer; G. O. Nagle, general manager; J. W. Marsh, superintendent.

Up to this time all projects in relation to interurban traffic from Steubenville were confined to the Ohio side of the river, as that stream presented an obstacle too formidable to be surmounted from an economic

point of view. But the city was growing, even building lots were becoming scarce and valuable, while manufacturing sites for the new enterprises now ready to locate in this section were not available. At this juncture Dohrman J. Sinclair, who had interested a number of capitalists in the purchase of lands in Holliday's Cove and the Mahan properties opposite Mingo, formed two companies, the Steubenville Bridge Company, and the Tri-State Traction Company, the former of which built the magnificent steel bridge which spans the river at Market street, Steubenville, which was opened to traffic on July 4, 1905. At the same time an electric line was built to the new town of Follansbee three miles down the river where had already been erected a large tin plant, and since then a glass factory and sheet metal concern. Extending from the bridge, each direction north and south, was a fine boulevard costing a hundred thousand dollars, practically on a level, and the lower section paved with fire brick. The Tri-State Traction Company has extended its line to Wellsburg where connection is made with the Pan Handle electric road for lower points, and also with a new line up the beautiful Buffalo Creek Valley to Bethany, W. Va., and which it is proposed extending to Pittsburgh, Pa. The Tri-State Traction Company's road is constructed of 75 lb. T. rails in 60 foot lengths, laid on oak ties, on a roadbed ballasted with gravel and crushed stone, with practically no curves and no heavy grades, permitting an average speed of thirty to thirty-five miles per hour. The cars are of the modern standard interurban type with steel under-frame and equipped with air-brake, electric heaters and driven by four motors of 60 h. p. each and finished in cherry; in fact, the regular Pullman car.

It will thus be seen that three important inter-urban lines centre in the city of Steubenville, and two more are in prospect. Five miles above the city on the West Virginia shoe opposite Brown's Island there is in course of construction an extensive tin

plant to be completed during the present year. Adjacent to it is springing up a new town called Weirton, and the Tri-State Traction Company is contemplating running a line to that point and perhaps beyond which will open up a beautiful stretch of country. Surveys have been made and options obtained for another line directly across the country extending from Steubenville through Winterville, Richmond, East Springfield, Carrollton etc. to Canton, O. where it will connect with the general electric systems of the state. This will go through a virgin territory where wagon roads have furnished the only outlet, although it is rich agriculturally and otherwise.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

While not a method of transportation in the ordinary sense of the word the telegraph and telephone are so closely connected with commercial interests as to make reference to them appropriate at this place. The first telegraph office in the county was opened in 1847, in the second story of the old Union Savings Institution building on South Third street Steubenville, owned by H. G. Garrett where is now located the Union Deposit Bank. It antedated the railroad by five years and was known as the O'Reilly line with J. K. Moorhead, president; J. D. Reed, secretary, and Jackson Hunt, superintendent of repairs, and the line stretched across the country from Pittsburgh. Messrs. Anson Stager, Fred Beisel and Mr. Bush opened the office, and the first message announced the departure from Pittsburgh, of Henry Clay on the steamer "Monongahela," for his Kentucky home. A large crowd awaited the arrival of the boat at the wharf, and White's band stationed itself on the roof of the wharf-boat, and was discoursing patriotic airs when the roof gave way letting the players down to the deck, fortunately without serious injury. The line consisting of three-ply wires was extended from Steubenville to Wheeling, Zanesville,

Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville and intermediate points. Alexander Cures and Joseph Keith were the first messenger boys. The latter with David Moody was the first operator, learning to read by sound which was a great art in those days when the machine printed a series of dots and dashes representing the letters of the alphabet on a paper ribbon moving through the rolls. It is well to remember that telegraphing was in regular use here within three years from the time that the first experimental line was opened between Washington and Baltimore. In 1852, the line between Steubenville and Wheeling was destroyed by flood, and Mr. Moody opened an office in the old Edgington house at Holliday's Cove, and the stemmers "Dinrual" and "Winchester" carried messages to Wheeling. The wire was carried over the river above the present Pan Handle railroad bridge by means of a mast on the Virginia side and a large oak tree on the hillside on the Ohio side, very much as is now the upper ferry trolley. The short lines were shortly merged into the Western Union Company which, with the exception of the railroad telegraph, controlled all the business in this section until March 29, 1892, when the Postal Telegraph Company obtained an entry into Steubenville, and now there is the double system to nearly all points. The Western Union has 858.38 miles of wires in the county, and the Postal 254.50. Andrew Carnegie took some of his early lessons in telegraphing while a messenger in the Steubenville office, and in memory of that event gave the funds wherewith to erect the Carnegie library building.

The telephone arrived in 1881, being what was known as the Bell system. It was at first entirely local in its character, taking in the nearer suburban villages, with M. B. Wolf as manager. Gradually however its operations were extended until one can now talk to almost every part of the country. H. Sapp is the present manager. A rival institution was inaugurated in

April, 1896, being a local organization under the name of the Phoenix Telephone Company.

The officers and directors were G. A. Maxwell, president; R. J. Morrison, vice-president; J. A. McCullough, treasurer; G. G. Guston, secretary; J. W. Forney, J. E. McGorwan, E. E. Erskine, J. S. Collins, superintendent.

It had no long distance connections, but made a specialty of taking in the rural districts which was a great convenience to the farming community, and it soon had more subscribers than its competitor. About two years ago it sold out to the National Company which practically rebuilt the line and made it one of the best in the country. It has also pursued the policy of affiliating with both the various local and long distance lines so that its system is most complete in every respect. It is the first company to lay underground wires in the city, an example worthy of imitation. At present there are fifteen telephone companies in Jefferson County, the Bell and the National taking the lead. The former has 1611.54 miles of wire divided as follows: Steubenville City and Township, including Mingo, 940.4; Toronto, 176; Saline Township, 34; Knox, 90; Island Creek, 72; Wells, 81.5; Warren, 114; Mt. Pleasant, 6; Smithfield, 76; Cross Creek, 22. National in Steubenville, 1682.04; Mingo, 40; Cross Creek Township, 64; total, 1786.04.

The other companies are as follows: Adena with 580 miles in Adena village and Smithfield, Mt. Pleasant, Warren, Wells and Steubenville Townships; East Springfield with 80 miles in Salem and Island

Creek Townships; Bergholz, 94 miles in Springfield, Brush Creek and Ross Townships; Columbiana, 24 miles in Saline; Knoxville, 45 miles in Knox and Island Creek; United States, 72 miles in Island Creek, Knox, Saline and Steubenville Townships; Island Creek, 11 miles; Annapolis, 5.5 miles in Salem and Wayne; Unionport, 14; Bloomingdale, 12 in Cross Creek and Wayne; James Wherry, 6 miles in Wayne, Salem, Island Creek and Cross Creek; Reed's Mills, 20 miles in Wayne and Cross Creek; Mt. Pleasant, 144.6 miles in Mt. Pleasant, Warren, and Smithfield Townships; making a grand total 4,505 miles. The time seems to be rapidly approaching when the phone will be considered as necessary on the farm as the barn.

Four express companies operate from Steubenville and other points, the Adams, Wells Fargo, American and Pacific.

While these pages are being printed it is announced that a Pennsylvania charter has been secured for the Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Wheeling Railway Company, an electric line to be built from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, there to connect with existing systems. At Dover, Del., yesterday articles of incorporation were applied for for the Cincinnati & Pittsburgh Electric Railway Company of Huntington, W. Va., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. It is thought that the two concerns are connected and that a network of electric railways in the Ohio valley is projected in anticipation of a great increase in population and business resulting from the proposed improvement of the Ohio river.

CHAPTER XVI

NATURAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Immense Coal Fields and Their Product—Third County in the State—First in Fire Clay—Petroleum and Natural Gas—Other Minerals.

It would be as difficult to tell when, where and by whom the first coal was dug in Jefferson County as it would to note who felled the first tree, and just about as important. It has already been noticed that there was a shipment of coal from Pittsburgh as early as 1803, and the deep gorges cut by the creeks and runs as well as by the river itself exposed veins of coal which could easily be utilized if desired. From cutting away the coal at the outcrop to running a gallery into the hillside was a natural and easy proceeding, and had there been any demand for the fuel it could have been easily supplied. But the country was still largely covered with forests which had to be cleared away before the land could be cultivated, and while felling trees was quite as laborious as digging coal yet they had to be felled anyway, and once down the best way to dispose of the fallen giant was to cut it up into cordwood. So wood was the general fuel for domestic purposes, all the earlier locomotives were wood burners. Coal was preferred on the steamboats as less dangerous, but even there the long trains of sparks from the chimneys indicated the use of the more combustible material. It was not until there had been an appreciable growth of manufacturing that coal, by reason of its superior quality for producing strong and steady heat could be said to be a general commercial product.

In those days the idea that within a century there would be fears of a timber famine, would have been laughed at. In the chapter on geology of the county the different coal veins have been located and described, so that we can now proceed to their development for domestic and industrial purposes.

That the value of coal as a fuel was early appreciated is evident, for Bezaleel Wells operated a drift mine in 1810-11, and John Pennar, James Odbert and others carried on the business in 1815-16. One Feltz Smith is said to have grubbed coal out of the hill at Rockville before these dates, and if so he may be honored as the pioneer in this direction. From this time the number of banks rapidly increased, and by 1845 river shipments became active, coal being shipped as far as New Orleans in drifting flats, which became the immense tows of later days. As previously stated, the principal outcrop in the vicinity of Steubenville was the No. 8, or Pittsburgh, vein, which has played an important part during the last few years in the industrial development of the southern part of the county. While the output of these banks was considerable in the aggregate, the time was approaching when larger and more systematic efforts were needed, and preparations were started to reach the lower veins, which could only be done by means of

shafts. There was a record that in 1829 Adam Wise, while drilling for water on the western side of the city, had perforated a vein of coal eleven feet thick. So in 1856 a corporation was formed by James Wallace and others, under the name of the Steubenville Coal & Mining Company, in order that there might be secured a constant supply for manufacturing and domestic purposes in Steubenville, not subject to interruption from bad roads and other causes. Previous to sinking a shaft a well was drilled at the rear of the Ashland woolen factory, on Liberty Street, and a vein reported eight feet thick. So a shaft was begun, and, after many interruptions due to inexperience, the vein was reached and found to be only three feet nine inches thick. This was the vein afterwards known as No. 6, sometimes claimed to be No. 7. The managers were disgusted and out of funds and the shaft lay idle until February, 1858, when Louden Borland, H. K. Reynolds and Mr. Manful leased the mine for five years. The work still languished when Manful sold out to William Averick, an experienced English miner, when operations were resumed, this time with success. In 1865 the original company bought back the lease, which had been extended ten years, and installed James H. Blinn as manager and William Smurthwaite mine boss. They had 600 acres of coal land, and their domestic market, with shipments by rail and water, gave them a business of over 7,000 bushels per day, and the 100 coke ovens turned out 3,500 bushels of coke. In 1871 an additional shaft was sunk at Stony Hollow, about a mile north of the old shaft, reaching the coal at a depth of 187 feet, the old one being 221 feet 4 inches, the vein being higher at that point and the surface lower. This shaft is still in operation, and although the advent of natural gas has interfered considerably with the domestic market, yet seventy-five men are steadily employed, and the latest improvements have been made in the way of ventilating fans, electrical machinery, etc. The officers

are Geo. W. McCook, president and manager; F. C. Chambers, secretary; Charles Peterson, bookkeeper, and William Smurthwaite, superintendent. William Smurthwaite, Sr., who has held this position for over forty years, has turned over the active management of the mine to his son, who has learned the business thoroughly under his father's supervision.

Joining this field on the south is that of the La Belle Iron Works, originally the Jefferson Iron Works, covering some 1,500 acres on both sides of the river. This concern for a number of years depended on a hill bank for its fuel, but in 1863 sunk a shaft and at a depth of 175 feet reached a vein averaging three feet nine inches. The demand for coal existed at its doors, and its product reached 5,000 bushels per day, and its 110 coke ovens turned out 2,500 bushels of their product per diem. When the Jefferson Works became involved in financial difficulties the mine was closed down and remained so for several years, but under the present La Belle management has been reopened, a current of water from the river which threatened its destruction controlled, and is once more in full operation with workings extending across the river into West Virginia.

Directly south of this was the shaft of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, sunk in 1861-2 to a depth of 210 feet. It had twenty-eight coke ovens, and produced 600,000 bushels of coal annually, most of which was shipped to Cleveland and other points. Just below this was the shaft of the Swift Iron Works, of Newport, Ky., originally known as the Borland shaft. It was opened in 1862 to a depth of 240 feet, and shipped 800,000 bushels yearly by water and rail, and had its quota of coke ovens. Both these workings were absorbed by the Jefferson Iron Works, now the La Belle, and years ago ceased as independent enterprises.

About 1869 the Mingo Iron Works sunk a shaft and built coke ovens on the hill west of their plant, which they worked for

a few years, but the vein began to be too thin for profit, and it was abandoned. The site is now covered with dwellings.

At the lower end of Brilliant, seven miles below Steubenville, the Lagrange Coal Company sunk a shaft to No. 6 vein, a depth of 261 feet, where the coal was five feet three inches thick, with two slate partings. It afterwards became the property of the Spaulding Iron Works.

Three miles below Brilliant a shaft 225 feet deep was sunk at Rush Run, where the coal was found nine feet thick in spots, but running down to two feet with slate partings, making an average of seven or eight feet. The shaft did a good business, but the upper works being destroyed by fire were not rebuilt, as the company's acreage was too nearly worked out to justify it. A belief prevailed that the coal worked here was the same as the great vein of the Hocking Valley, but this has not been verified.

At the upper end of the city was the shaft of the Steubenville Furnace & Iron Company, ninety-six feet in depth, bringing up 2,000 bushels per day, supplying a series of coke ovens and the local market. Half a mile above was the shaft of the Jefferson Coal & Iron Company (Bustard), seventy-six feet deep, with the usual coke ovens, whose principal customer was the C. & P. Railroad. Half a mile above this is the Alikama shaft, and farther up the Cable. None of these shafts is now in operation, principally on account of having exhausted its particular field.

Concerning this vein the Geological Survey reports it as "the most interesting and important of all our coal seams. It attains greater thickness, occupies a wider area, and in different outcrops and phases supplies a larger amount of fuel than any other." Subsequent developments in the lower part of the county would seem to modify this last statement. In the same volume from which the above is taken are thirteen analyses of coal taken from the No. 6 vein in different parts of the state, which give the following instructive figures:

	Specific gravity.	Moisture.	Volatile combustible	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur
Lisbon	1.260	3.45	35.56	56.36	4.63	2.50
Camp Run	1.270	1.52½	38.42½	57.92½	2.12½	1.22
Salineville	1.280	1.40	34.60	59.55	4.45	2.11
Linton	1.276	2.60	35.17	55.80	6.83	2.85
Carbon Hill	1.280	1.66	29.29	64.50	4.	2.80
Millersburg	1.309	5.10	39.	51.70	4.20	2.26
Trichsville	1.244	3.20	34.20	58.	4.60	1.54
Steub. Shaft	1.305	1.40	36.90	65.90	3.80	.08
Waynesburg	1.273	3.30	33.30	60.	3.49	.66
Ketels	1.289	4.	36.29	54.70	3.19	2.80
Rock Run	1.293	3.47	37.88	53.30	3.85	1.23½
N. Straltonville	1.268	6.90	30.25	58.15	4.66	.79
Newtonville	1.280	3.85	32.38	57.12	4.55	.77

It will be noted that the Steubenville coal shows a larger percentage of fixed carbon than that from any other point, while the sulphur and ash, those detrimental qualities, are practically eliminated. An analysis of the S. F. & I., or Gravel shaft coke, gave the following:

Water and hydrogen.....	.72
Fixed carbon.....	90.63
Sulphur.....	.27
Ash.....	8.38
Total.....	100.00

As the famous Connellsville coke usually has one per cent of sulphur and 10 to 14 per cent of ash, it is seen that the Steubenville coke makes a decidedly superior showing in this respect, and other things being equal should have held its own in the market against any and all competition. This it did for many years, but changes in the construction of blast furnaces made a change in this respect. The Connellsville coke was harder than the Steubenville and better calculated to hold up the weight of ore and limestone piled on top of it in the furnaces. While the furnaces were small and the charges comparatively light, this made little difference, as the Steubenville coke was equal to the demands upon it. But as furnaces became enormously larger and the weight of the charges correspondingly greater, the hardness of the coke became an important factor in which the Steubenville coke, being made from softer coal, could not compete. Fortunately most of the coal immediately about the city was

mined before this condition of affairs arose. The busy days of the Steubenville mines may be roughly given from 1865 to 1880, although the aggregate output of the county was very small, compared with that of later years. The following from the state mine inspector's report for 1876 will give a fair idea of the conditions prevailing here during that period:

"I have in former reports alluded to the superior ventilation prevailing in this region, surpassing any other district in the state. I have never received a single complaint of bad air, but all the miners have united in bearing willing testimony to the salubrious condition of the mines. Entries and rooms alike are well and thoroughly aired, and the moving columns of wind strong and vigorous. There are no strikes in this region; there is no fault-finding with the bosses. The Market Street mine, one of the oldest of the series of shaft openings, has been worked continuously since the pit was sunk. The Stony Hollow pit is sunk at the advance workings on the north side of the old pit, and the two shafts form one colliery, the entries being ten feet wide, the rooms eighteen feet wide, the pillars twenty-four feet thick by seventy-five feet long. If gas appears in the heads of the rooms before the seventy-five-foot pillar is won, an air crossing is cut, so that there is not always regularity as to the length of the pillars. There are five stations in the mine, three on the north side and two on the south side. In these stations owing to the thinness of the seams, the hauling mules cannot enter the rooms, and the ears, which hold twelve bushels each, are pushed out to the hauling roads by "putters," three putters being usually employed in a station of fourteen or fifteen rooms. The stations where the mules haul are located as near the center room as practicable, being generally from three to four pillars behind the working faces. These centers are moved forward as the workings advance. By this arrangement the putting roads are made shorter, and have equal men on each side of the mule road. Some years ago a panel or square of work was laid on the long-wall system, all the coal being cut away as the workings advanced forward, after the usual practice in long-wall mining, but the result was deemed unsatisfactory, and the practice was abandoned. There is an abundant ventilation prevailing in every division of the mine, the amount of air in circulation reaching 50,000 cubic feet per minute. The air is split at the bottom of the shaft, one split going north and the other south. The south split is again split into two parts, a short distance from the bottom of the shaft, one-half going east. Six hundred feet ahead the eastern split is again divided, the northern division ventilating the last urn on the north side of the pit; thence it passes to the Stony Hollow pit, traversing a series of rooms there, and returns to the west. The south part of the east split travels south, ventilating a series of rooms, then uniting with the part it split from, airs the workings on the southwest, then moves north to the pillar workings, passing, which it returns to the upcast at the old pit furnace."

The report for 1877 adds:

"The plan of laying out the workings, which prevails at all the Steubenville mines, is modeled after the

practice followed in the collieries in the north of England. The pillars left in the English mines are larger and stronger than those in Steubenville, because the pits are so much deeper in the old country, some of them reaching 800 to 2,500 feet of perpendicular depth. In Steubenville the rooms are eighteen feet wide, the walls and cross cuts twelve feet wide, the pillars twenty-four feet in thickness and seventy-two feet in length. The walls and rooms cross each other like latitude and longitude lines, the walls being driven on the laths and the rooms on the face of the coal. The main entries are ten feet wide. The miners get seventy-five cents per yard, besides the tonnage price for driving entry, but nothing is allowed for wall driving. The mine ears hold twelve and one-half to fifteen bushels, and are pushed out from the room faces to the stations on the hauling roads by putters or pushers. In Borland's shaft, Shetland ponies are used instead of putters. These ponies are only three feet two inches to three feet six inches high. This mine has a percentage of three barly and useful animals underground. In the galleries and hauling roads a foot or more of the fire-clay floor is taken up to make height for the hauling mules. These roads are made five feet two inches high above the rail, and the track is laid with T iron. The coal hevers dig and load the coal, the deputies laying the track and setting props in the rooms. Every digger works by candle light, instead of the ordinary miner's lamp. The candles are made very small, there being twenty to the pound; they are fastened to the pillar side with a piece of soft clay. Three to three and a half of these candles are consumed per day by each miner, but they make no smoke, and miners who are in the habit of using them prefer them to the lamp. The deputies and drivers use lamps. In mining coal powder is used to knock it down, each digger firing three shots per day on an average, two in the top and one in the bottom coal. The workmen fire at all hours of the day; but a few ounces of powder suffices for a shot, and not more than three pounds of powder per man per week is needed for blasting purposes. No blasting is done in the solid coal; a shot is undercut to the depth of four feet, if the miner is a skillful workman. The mine mules are kept day and night under ground; the stables are hewn out of the solid coal pillars at the bottom of the pit, and are dry, well aired and comfortable. The mules are fed at four o'clock in the morning by the fire viewers. Work commencing at six o'clock, an hour is allowed for dinner, and work ceases at five in the evening. The miners are paid every two weeks in cash, and there are no store orders forced on them, as is done in many other districts of the state. The miners live in town, and a large number of them own the houses and lots in which they live, and have, in many cases, other property. Fully one-half of them take daily newspapers, though it must be confessed that here, as well as everywhere else in the Union, not a few spend their hard earnings in the saloons and soul-debasing pleasures."

During the period under consideration the No. 8 or Pittsburgh vein, as well as others, continued to be worked industriously, adding considerably to the output. Beginning with the old Groff or Diamond mine at the mouth of Yellow Creek, where

were found the wonderful fossil fishes already described, there was a string of drift mines all along the river front. The Groff was originally worked in No. 6, which it exposed on the hillside about seventy-five feet above the C. & P. Railroad tracks, and as it was worked out it ascended towards a plateau over the mine, back of which was a higher hill containing a vein of No. 7 fifty-two feet above No. 6 and four to five feet thick. The firm excavated to the top of the plateau and built an incline through the opening to No. 7, taking the coal therefrom down through the old workings to the railroad, which they supplied for a number of years.

R. G. Wallace opened a drift in the Rogers vein thirty inches thick, which he used in brickmaking and other local industries. Wallace, Banfield & Co. penetrated the Strip vein at Irontdale, six feet thick, for their tin mill, now defunct. Local banks stretch up Yellow Creek for twenty-five

No. 6, continued to be a favorite for domestic purposes in Steubenville, and various mines about the city turned out an aggregate of 8,000 to 10,000 tons a year, including the George's Run, Tweed, Hill, Miller, Bates and other mines. The Gilchrist mine above Brilliant has long done a good river business, as has also the Kelley mine, near Portland (now Rayland). The Walnut Hill Mines, three miles below Rayland, have a drift into No. 8, 185 feet above the railroad, where the vein is five and one-half feet thick and a roof vein of two feet more. At this point the Steubenville vein, at a depth of 100 feet, is only a foot in thickness. Local banks are numerous all over the county, which supply the needs of the neighborhood in which they are located, but before proceeding to what has become the principal coal fields of the county it will be of interest to give an analysis by Prof. Wornley of coal taken from the older banks:

No. of Vein and Location.	Specific Gravity.	Moisture.	Ash.	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Sulphur.	Sulphur in Coke.
No. 2. Sloane's Station (Toronto), bottom.....	1.282	2.00	5.75	34.29	58.05	5.71	2.22
No. 3. Sloane's Station (Toronto), middle.....	1.302	1.55	5.85	36.45	56.15	1.97	1.14
No. 3. Sloane's Station (Toronto), top.....	1.328	1.25	9.45	32.25	57.05	1.93	.49
No. 4. Strip Vein, Irontdale.....	1.320	1.20	12.20	31.60	55.00	2.36	1.20
No. 4. Hammondsville.....	1.333	.99	13.00	30.70	55.40	2.03	1.18
No. 5. Croxton's Run.....	1.294	1.40	8.10	32.60	57.90	2.50	1.26
No. 5. Elliottsville.....	1.300	1.00	7.90	31.60	60.40	2.60	1.37
No. 6. Lower Bench, Bush Run.....	1.373	1.99	4.60	31.30	62.20	2.00	.96
No. 6. Upper Bench, Bush Run.....	1.315	1.10	4.80	32.20	60.60	2.08	1.12
No. 6. Lower Linton.....	1.283	1.50	3.90	32.30	62.30	1.23	.69
No. 6. Upper Linton.....	1.283	1.00	3.70	35.60	59.70	2.29	1.13
No. 6. Steubenville Shaft.....	1.308	1.40	1.80	30.90	65.00	.98	.38
No. 6. Lower Bench, Lagrange.....	1.284	1.81	3.76	30.21	53.06	1.26	....
No. 6. Upper Bench, Lagrange.....	1.284	1.77	1.65	38.73	57.21	.64	....
No. 7. Sloane's (Toronto).....	1.323	1.70	6.70	32.30	59.30	3.90	2.08
No. 7. H. Fleming, Island Creek.....	1.352	1.50	7.50	31.90	59.10	5.35	3.40
No. 7. Elliottsville.....	1.223	.90	7.20	31.10	60.80	5.49	2.60
No. 8. Lagrange Lower Bench.....	1.301	1.50	4.00	37.10	57.40	2.99	1.10
No. 8. Lagrange Upper Bench.....	1.305	1.40	4.50	35.60	58.50	2.44	1.36
No. 8. Wintersville Lower Bench.....	1.373	1.90	8.40	32.50	57.20	4.42	1.86
No. 8. Wintersville Upper Bench.....	1.338	1.60	6.40	34.60	57.40	3.35	1.75
No. 8. Richmond Lower Bench.....	1.409	1.30	14.70	30.30	53.70	3.95	2.08
No. 8. Richmond Upper Bench.....	1.342	1.60	6.10	33.80	58.50	4.00	2.00
No. 7. Twenty-foot shaft, E. C. Tp.....	1.282	2.85	7.80	30.35	59.00	4.31	2.67

miles or more. Between Yellow Creek and Alikanna most of the mines were and are operated by connections with the various brick and fireclay works to be noticed hereafter. The No. 8 coal being harder than

We have already referred to the effect of the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern Railroad in developing coal lands around its terminus at Nebo or Bergholz, in Springfield Township, where the Yellow Creek

and Co-operative Coal Companies acquired extensive holdings, and the subsequent extension to Dillonvale with opening of mines along the way, especially at Amsterdam, which quickly developed from an obscure little hamlet into quite a mining center. But the principal factor in development in the lower part of the county was the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road, which reached that section in 1888, and, used as a coal road, the next year doubled the output of the county, and has since pushed it forward by leaps and bounds until it reached in 1907 the enormous figure of 4,054,845 tons, nearly one-eighth of all the coal mined in the state, and only exceeded by the counties of Athens and Belmont, which same relative position it maintained in 1908, although there was a falling off in production. The Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Company leased over 6,000 acres of coal lands along Short Creek Valley in Mt. Pleasant, Smithfield and Warren Townships, which they proceeded to develop by two entries at Long Run, one at Dillon and one at Laurelton, the latter having been worked out. The vein is No. 8, from five to five feet four inches thick, working in good blocks and almost free from sulphur. The late Marcus A. Hanna was interested in the development of this territory. The McFadden mine of the Wayne Coal Company, west of Unionport on the P., C. C. & St. L. Railway belongs to this period. This mine is at present in financial difficulties, which it is expected will soon be straightened out and operations resumed. Notwithstanding the continuous heavy shipments from this section, the state geological report for 1908 (Bulletin No. 9) says that thus far only a good start has been made in mining this seam, and the county will be a large producer for many years. Among other things the report says the Pittsburgh coal underlies the whole of this township (Mt. Pleasant), except the northern part, where it has been eroded by Short Creek and Long Run. Along the latter stream in section 29 the coal disappears beneath the bed of the creek. Dillonvale, in the northeast cor-

ner of the township, is the principal mining point. In fact, it is one of the best known mining centers in eastern Ohio. This mine is reported to have been opened in 1893 and to have a daily capacity of 1,000 tons. The usual succession above the draw slate is eighteen inches of coal, three feet of fire clay or runnel and above this fire clay. The roof coal is not mined. The chemical composition and calorific value of this coal is given as follows:

ULTIMATE.		PROXIMATE.	
Carbon	69.56	Moisture	3.10
Hydrogen	5.22	Volatile matter.....	37.92
Oxygen	10.77	Fixed carbon.....	49.46
Nitrogen	1.10	Ash	9.52
Sulphur	3.83		
Ash	9.52		100.00
	100.00		

Smithfield Township, being twice the size of Mt. Pleasant, contains a larger area of No. 8 coal, though in the latter the coal lies lower in the hills. A fine exposure of Ames limestone is found in the bed of Short Creek at Adena. The formation is highly fossiliferous and lies about 175 feet below No. 8. Short Creek crosses the southwest corner of the township, exposing the coal along its banks, and several other streams have cut deep trenches through the coal, making exposures numerous and mining comparatively easy. Most important of these streams is Piney Fork, which crosses the township from the northwest to the southeast corner. The valleys of these streams are all narrow, and hence the quantity of coal removed is relatively small. Crow Hollow mine of the United States Coal Company has been in operation about six years, with a maximum daily capacity of 2,500 tons. Analysis of coal here showed the following:

ULTIMATE.		PROXIMATE.	
Carbon	72.43	Moisture	4.96
Hydrogen	5.37	Volatile matter.....	34.51
Oxygen	12.67	Fixed carbon.....	51.08
Nitrogen	1.33	Ash	6.45
Sulphur	1.75		
Ash	6.45		100.00
	100.00		

Another mine of the same company has a capacity of 1,600 tons per day and employs 350 men. It has four entries, but the coal is all handled at one tippie. Two electric motors are used to haul the coal; in fact, the patient mule has been replaced by electric power in most of the Jefferson County mines. A sample here showed a little less carbon and a little more ash than the other mine. Prof. Brown, of the Geological Survey, remarks: "This mine has been opened fifty-seven or fifty-eight years, and although in a very bad place and very poorly cared for, the roof, as far as examined, showed no signs of giving way. Many of the rooms are twenty-five to thirty feet span, and the posts have rotted away, yet the roof remains intact. What is known as the Meigs Creek coal appears in section 28, but not of workable thickness. A vein of Pomeroy or Redstone coal twelve inches thick is found in the southwestern quarter of section 15, twenty-nine feet above the bottom of No. 8. This territory promises to be an important mining district for at least fifty years or more.

Warren Township is crossed by Short Creek, which has cut a deep though rather narrow valley. While the coal dips towards the river, yet it is high in the hills on the river front, owing to the depth of the valley. The mine of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company at Yorkville has a capacity of 700 tons run of mine and 400 tons of screened coal per day. The moisture in a sample from this mine indicated 3.13; volatile matter, 37.88; fixed carbon, 50.79; ash, 8.22. Another section gave: moisture, 4.57; volatile matter, 32.40; fixed carbon, 54.03; ash, 9. At Yorkville the seam is 192 feet above the C. & P. tracks; at Tiltouville, a mile farther north, 212½ feet; at Rayland, less than two miles above, 272 feet, and in the southeast quarter of section 8, 297 feet. Near Rayland the Ames limestone is less than a foot thick and 197 feet below No. 8 coal. Farther north it thickens and the interval between it and the coal increases, being 213 feet in Section 8.

In Wells Township the seam has suffered

more from erosion than in any of the others above mentioned. The valleys are numerous and deep, and the coal lies near the tops of the hills. The mine of Dewland & Cox at Brilliant supplies that town and the surrounding county with fuel. It shows 51.55 carbon and 10.46 ash. The coal rises rapidly to the north, being 343 feet above the track at Brilliant. Here the Ames limestone is five feet thick, and 238 feet below the coal.

No. 8 coal in Wayne Township is found in the ridges south of the P., C. & St. L. Railway and its principal opening is the McFadden mine of the Wayne Coal Company. The railroad company has taken most of the output. It varies in thickness from four feet two inches to four feet ten inches, and its analysis, from a damp sample, gave moisture, 5.05; volatile matter, 35.88; fixed carbon, 51.12; ash, 7.95.

As already stated there is considerable No. 8 coal in Steubenville Township, supplying the local market, and small areas are found in Island Creek, Cross Creek, Salem, Springfield, Ross and Knox Townships.

Owing no doubt largely to their careful management, Jefferson County mines have been to a remarkable extent free from those terrible disasters which at times have thrown scores of families into mourning. The worst occurred at the Rolling Mill mine July 5, 1865, not long after it was opened, when an explosion of gas killed six out of the nine miners who went down the shaft that morning. Individual accidents have been very rare in the Steubenville mines, but of late years more frequent in the southern section of the county, partly from falling roofs and partly from electrocution by the machinery installed to facilitate operations. The original miners in this section were originally English and Scotch, generally, who were intelligent and careful, while of late years the immigration from Southern Europe has brought a class of inexperienced persons, ignorant of local conditions and language, consequently less capable of caring for themselves. In 1907,

out of twenty-seven fatal accidents in this county, twenty of the victims were foreigners, fifteen of the accidents being due to falling roofs. The serious but not fatal accidents of that year are reported at seventy-one, minor at nineteen, making a grand total of 117 out of the 815 reported in the state. The total number of mine employes for that year was 5,787.

Machine mining began in this county in 1897, when 28,967 tons were mined by machines out of a total of 774,790. The proportion rapidly increased until 1907, when out of a total of 4,648,263 tons mined, 4,054,845 were taken out by machinery. The blast and pick will not be entirely superseded, but it is evident that they must remain far in the rear.

The following table, showing the number of tons of coal mined during the last thirty-five years, indicates the tremendous strides made by this industry. There has been, on the whole, a steady advance, though with some fluctuations, the first jump following the opening of the mines in the south end, when production was doubled, and the next following the introduction of mining machines, of which there were 221 in the county in 1907:

	Total No. Tons Mined.	Tons Cut by Machines.
1874.....	92,309	.....
1875.....	108,226	.....
1876.....	166,582	.....
1877.....	145,644	.....
1878.....	125,000	.....
1879.....	99,492	.....
1880.....	389,679	.....
1881.....	198,228	.....
1882.....	509,214	.....
1883.....	292,222	.....
1884.....	316,777	.....
1885.....	271,329	.....
1886.....	275,666	.....
1887.....	293,875	.....
1888.....	243,178	.....
1889.....	590,090*	.....
1890.....	571,909	.....
1891.....	696,187	.....
1892.....	879,590	.....
1893.....	679,867	.....
1894.....	997,888	.....
1895.....	861,185	.....
1896.....	670,867	.....
1897.....	744,790	28,967
1898.....	829,526	106,703
1899.....	935,979	211,376

*Estimated.

1900.....	971,209	295,547
1901.....	1,303,308	453,886
1902.....	1,789,452	671,062
1903.....	2,320,410	1,245,880
1904.....	2,495,375	1,914,322
1905.....	3,337,799	2,794,683
1906.....	2,998,476	2,425,314
1907.....	4,648,263	4,054,845
1908.....	3,565,008	.....

The leading coal mines of the county, as given in the state mine inspector's report, are as follows:

American Sewer Pipe Company, Blyth Coal Company, Bergholz Coal & Electric Light Company, Dexter Coal Company, Eastern Ohio Coal Company, East Ohio Sewer Pipe Company, Glens Run Coal Company, Jefferson Coal Company, Kauf-Oberkirch Company, Labelle Iron Works, La Grange Coal Company, Magyar Coal Company, Morris-Poston Coal Company, Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, Roby Coal Company, Russell Coal & Mining Company, Steubenville Coal & Mining Company, W. E. Smith, James Speaks, Shamoon Coal Company, Toronto Fire Clay Company, United States Coal Company, Wayne Coal Company, Witch Hazel Coal Company, M. L. Williams Coal & Coke Company, Wolf Run Coal Company, W. & L. E. Coal & Mining Company, and Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Company.

From the same report we glean the following particulars regarding individual mines:

Jefferson Coal Company's mines. Owned and operated by the Jefferson Coal Company. John Simpson, Piney Fork, general manager. Mines Nos. 1 and 2 located at Piney Fork, on L. E. A. & W. R. R. Mines Nos. 3 and 4 are located about three miles south of Nos. 1 and 2, on same railroad. These mines are drift openings. William Simpson superintendent of Nos. 1 and 2. William Wilson superintendent of Nos. 3 and 4. Fan ventilation. No. 1 employs 114 miners and 35 day men. Richard Wilson mine boss. No. 2 employs 100 miners and 33 day men. Albert Thorpe mine boss. No. 3 employs 109 miners and 31 day men. Fred Aspinwall mine boss. No. 4, new mine opened opposite No. 3. Coal dumped over

the same tittle. Employs 6 miners and 5 day hands.

Goucher—Situatd about two miles west of Brilliant; owned and operated by the Dexter Coal Company, Pittsburgh. M. D. Gibson, superintendent; J. G. Huddy, mine boss.

United States Mines.—Bradley—Situatd in Crow Hollow. Owned and operated by the United States Coal Company, of Cleveland. H. E. Willard, Cleveland, Ohio, general manager; William Wagner, superintendent. All the United States mines at this point, nine in number, are drift openings. Transportation is provided by the W. & L. E. and L. E. A. & W. Railways. Four hundred and forty-eight miners and 165 day men are employed. Five hundred electric volts are carried in all these mines.

Edgar, No. 1, situatd near Glen's Run, on the W. & L. E. R. R., owned and operated by Glen's Run Coal Company. Clyde Manrer, superintendent, and Robert Nicholson, Dillonvale, mine boss. Drift opening. Employs 98 miners and 24 day men.

Rush Run, No. 1, owned and operated by same company. Howard Ulrick, superintendent; John Coss, mine boss. Drift opening. Employs 65 miners, 25 day men. Furnace ventilation. No. 2, three miles north of No. 1. William H. Werker, superintendent; Evan Evans, mine boss. Employs 78 miners and 32 day men. No. 3, James Searfpu, boss. Employs 39 miners; 12 day men.

United States Mines.—Plum Run—Located at Rhodesdale. Owned and operated by the same company as the United States mines at Bradley, same general manager. William Wagner, superintendent; was succeeded during the year by Joseph Gray. Mr. Wagner taking charge of Bradley mines. Drift openings; 341 miners and 121 day men employed. Four mines.

Connor, No. 1—Situatd at Connorville, on the W. & L. E. R. R. Owned and operated by the W. & L. E. Coal & Mining Company. Fred Hornickel, Dillonvale, Ohio, general superintendent. Drift opening. Employs 60 miners and 26 day men. J. H.

Campbell, superintendent, succeeded during the year by Fred Aspinwall. James Gray, mine boss. Connor No. 2, located opposite Connor No. 1. Owned and operated by the same company, with same management. Employs 86 miners and 26 day men.

La Belle, at Steubenville—P. J. Harrigan, superintendent; William Lafferty, boss. Employs 98 miners, 25 day men.

High Shaft, Steubenville—William Smurthwaite, superintendent; Matthew Cassner, boss. Employs 28 miners, 22 day men.

Carman No. 1—At Carman, on P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Owned and operated by the Wayne Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. D. J. Wise, superintendent; Andy Arrott, mine boss. Drift opening; 68 miners and 20 day men employed. Mine has resumed operations after several months' idleness, due to mine being so wet. Fan ventilation. Carman No. 2 suspended.

Jean—At Salt Run, on C. & P. R. R. Owned and operated by the Blythe Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. George Vanddyke, Brilliant, Ohio, superintendent and mine boss. Drift opening; 17 miners and 5 day men employed. Furnace ventilation. Pick mine.

Russell—At Tiltonsville. Owned and operated by the Russell Coal & Mining Company, Cleveland, Ohio. George McKitrick, superintendent; Seth Williams, mine boss. Drift opening. Employs 64 miners and 13 day men. Furnace ventilation.

Kelly, owned and operated by the Lewis Coal Company, Wheeling, near Warrenton, on the C. & P. R. R. Thomas Jones, superintendent; William Nixon, boss. Drift opening. Employs 48 miners, 19 day men.

Florence—Located at Florencedale, on L. E. A. & W. R. R. Owned and operated by the Witch Hazel Coal Company, Youngstown. D. J. Jacobs, superintendent; Samuel Madison, mine boss. Drift opening. Employs 34 miners and 19 day men.

Wabash—Located at Parlette, on the Wabash Railroad. Owned and operated by the



POPS TIN MILLS, STEUBENVILLE



THE HARTJE PAPER MILL, STEUBENVILLE



ACME GLASS WORKS, STEUBENVILLE



RIVERSIDE BLAST FURNACE, STEUBENVILLE

Wabash Coal Company, Cleveland, Ohio. William Bates, superintendent; Thomas Rankin, mine boss. Slope opening; 54 miners and 21 day men.

Dorothy, near Rayland, on W. & L. E. Owned and operated by the M. L. Williams Coal & Coke Company, Pittsburgh. George M. Anderson, superintendent; Joseph Robinson, boss. Drift opening. Employs 96 miners, 16 day men. Pick mine.

Lagrange, at Brilliant, owned and operated by the Lagrange Coal Company. James Morgan, superintendent and mine boss. Shaft opening to No. 6 seam; reached at a depth of 265 feet and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; 8 miners and 7 day men; fan ventilation.

Portland, near Connorsville, on W. & L. E. Railway. Owned and operated by the Rayland Coal Company. George W. Kline, superintendent; John Barth, boss. Drift opening; 29 miners and 15 day hands. Changed from pick to machine mining.

Walnut Hill, Nos. 1 and 2, near Yorkville, on C. & P. R. R. Owned and operated by O. & P. Coal Company, Cleveland. William Neath, superintendent; Abel Armitage, mine boss. Drift openings. Employs 94 miners and 50 day hands.

Zerbe—Located at Amsterdam, on the L. E. A. & W. R. R. Operated by the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, Cleveland, Ohio. George Wagoner, superintendent; John Wolf, mine boss. Shaft opening, 185 feet deep, penetrating the No. 5 seam of coal, 5 feet thick. About 150 miners and 50 day men employed. The coal is all cut by electric chain machines and hauled to the shaft bottom by motors, mules being used to gather it to the motor passways. Mine was formerly ventilated by a six-foot electric fan and a ten-foot steam fan, but these have been replaced by a twenty-foot Brazil fan, the ten-foot fan being kept in reserve. A new first motion engine was installed, which will be equipped with larger drums and a larger rope, capable of hoisting more coal, and contributing to the safety of the men while riding on the cages.

Deal—Two miles west of Bergholz, on

the L. E. A. & W. R. R. Operated by the E. Deal Coal Company, Bergholz. Idle.

X. L., at Bergholz, operated by the Bergholz Coal & Electric Light Company. J. S. McKeever, superintendent; John Peterson, mine boss. Slope opening to No. 6 seam three feet thick; mule and rope haulage; machine mining. Employs 65 miners, 15 day men.

Elizabeth, at Wolf Run, on L. E. A. & W. Railroad. Operated by Wolf Run Coal Company, Cleveland. Valentine Coe, superintendent; James Campbell, boss. Sluift opening, penetrating No. 5 seam at a depth of 293 feet; coal 4 feet 8 inches thick; ventilated by a 14-foot Capell fan; motor haulage and machine mining; 95 miners and 45 day men. This is a model mine, equipped with the most modern machinery; has an electric hoist, steel tippie and telephone service in the mine, the equipment equal to any in the state.

West Pittsburgh—Two miles east of Bergholz, on the L. E. A. & W. Railroad. Operated by the Eastern Ohio Coal Company, Cleveland. Matthew Speicher, superintendent; Evan Griffith, mine boss. Slope opening to No. 5 seam of coal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; fan ventilation, machine mining, motor and mule haulage, double entry system and about 160 miners and 42 day men employed.

Amsterdam, at Amsterdam, on the L. E. A. & W. R. R. Operated by the Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Company, Cleveland. D. J. Williams, superintendent; Edward Lee, mine boss. Shaft, 276 feet deep, penetrating No. 5 seam, 4 feet thick. Machine mining, mule and motor haulage, fan ventilation; 130 miners and 50 day men.

Diamond—Two miles east of Hammondsville, on the C. & P. R. R. Operated by the Diamond Coal & Clay Company, Wellsville. R. J. Borden, superintendent and mine boss. Slope opening 150 feet long to No. 3 seam, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Machine mining, mule and rope haulage, fan ventilation, and about 27 miners and 9 day men.

Strip Vein, No. 4, at Irontdale, operated by the East Ohio Sewer Pipe Company.

W. E. Williams, superintendent and boss. Drift opening. No. 4 vein 28 inches thick. Machine mining, mule haulage, fan ventilation. Employs 10 miners and 5 day men. Worked on the long wall system with a Morgan-Gardner machine. Creek Vein, No. 3, Edward Williams, boss; drift; No. 3 coal 3½ feet; mule haulage, natural ventilation; 4 miners and 1 day man.

Dillon No. 4—Located at Herrick, on the W. & L. E. R. R. Operated by the W. & L. E. Coal Mining Company. Fred Hornickel, superintendent; S. S. Little, mine boss. Drift, No. 8 seam, 5 feet thick; machine mining, mule and motor haulage, fan ventilation, and about 90 miners and 30 day men employed.

Long Run, on Long Run, on W. & L. E. Railroad. Operated by the W. & L. E. Coal Mining Company. Fred Hornickel, superintendent, with several different mine bosses during the year. Worked under same conditions as the two previous mines. Ninety-six miners and 48 day men employed.

Dillon No. 2—Located at Dillonvale, on the W. & L. E. R. R. Operated by the W. & L. E. Coal Mining Company. Fred Hornickel, superintendent; Thoburn Waite, mine boss. Drift mine, No. 8 seam, 5 feet thick. Employs 190 miners and 65 day men. Machine mining, fan ventilation, motor and mule haulage. This is one of the oldest mines along the W. & L. E. and has several hundred acres of old works generating carbonic acid gas, but fortunately all on the return airway. Having a splendid top and practically no water with which to contend, it is an easy matter to keep the mine in good condition.

Dunglen, Nos. 1 and 3, at Dunglen, on the W. & L. E. R. R. Operated by the Morris-Poston Coal Company, Cleveland. Frank Rogers, superintendent and mine boss. Drift openings to No. 8 seam 5 feet thick; machine mining, fan ventilation, motor haulage and about 134 miners and 34 day men employed in the two mines, which are connected. Dunglen No. 2, coal hauled to

same tittle as No. 1. Employs 70 miners and 19 day men.

Roby No. 2, drifts Nos. 3, 4 and 5—Located at Ramsey, transportation W. & L. E. Railroad. Operated by the Roby Coal Company, Cleveland. William Moke, Adena, superintendent; George Chamberlain, assistant superintendent; William Waldron and Louis Murdock in charge of drifts. Coal, No. 8 seam, 5 feet thick; fan ventilation, machine mining, mule and motor haulage. The three mines employ about 280 miners and 65 day men. Coal all goes over one tittle, the equipment being extensive and first class throughout.

The smaller coal mines, of which report is made and not previously noted, are the following, all pick mines and drift opening:

Roger, at Calumet; W. B. Robb, superintendent; furnace ventilation; Roger seam. Employs 11 men. Ohio Valley, Toronto; Oliver Connor, superintendent; natural ventilation; Roger seam; 11 men. Forest City, Toronto; W. B. Francy, superintendent; fan ventilation; Roger seam; 20 men. Great Western, Toronto; R. M. Francy, superintendent; furnace ventilation; Roger seam; 5 men. Calumet at Elliottsville; Frank Hartford, superintendent; Roger seam; 11 men. These mines are all owned by the American Sewer Pipe Company. Ohio River Sewer Pipe, at Empire; H. E. Stratton, superintendent; natural ventilation; Roger seam; 13 men. Stratton Fire Clay, Empire; H. S. Stratton, superintendent; furnace ventilation; Roger seam; 14 men. J. H. Smith; natural ventilation; Roger; 4 men. Karl-Oberkirch, Toronto; George Myers, superintendent; natural ventilation; Roger; 8 men. Iks, at Adena; wagon transportation; natural ventilation; No. 8 seam, 5 feet thick; mule haulage; double entry system. Casner, Adena; natural ventilation; No. 8, 5 feet; mule haulage; double entry. Hamilton, Adena; natural ventilation; No. 8; ox haulage; 5 miners and 1 day man.

Through the courtesy of the State Mining Department, we are able to give the

total output of the state by counties for 1908. While the aggregate was somewhat smaller than in 1907, yet Jefferson County maintains her relative position. Following are the figures:

TOTAL TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1908.	
Counties.	Tons Mined.
Athens	4,170,995
Belmont	5,591,719
Carroll	439,080
Columbianna	518,780
Coshocton	366,805
Gallia	13,692
Guernsey	2,926,448
Harrison	447,805
Hocking	1,282,647
Holmes	18,768
Jackson	836,997
Jefferson	3,565,008
Lawrence	180,265
Mahoning	86,326
Medina	18,163
Meigs	482,630
Morgan	217,636
Muskingum	436,947
Noble	298,192
Perry	2,108,050
Portage	88,543
Scioto	8,460
Stark	524,952
Summit	103,299
Trumbull	7,534
Tuscarawas	1,331,248
Vinton	183,542
Washington	1,204
Wayne	125,525
Total	26,287,800

FIRE CLAYS.

While the fire clays of Jefferson County do not figure in the statistics quite as heavily as coal, yet as a factor in building up local industries they are a close second. The county produces one-eighth of all the coal mined in the state and over one-fifth of all the fire clay. In 1906 the county's output was 477,862 tons, out of an aggregate of 2,126,179 in the state. There was a slight falling off in 1907, being 450,111 tons out of 2,177,174. The number of men employed was 221 out of 1,443 in the state, over one-seventh of the whole. The counties next after Jefferson in clay production are: Tuscarawas, 327,942 tons; Summit, 285,277; Stark, 248,783. It is of interest to note that the entire production in the state

for 1884 was 168,208, of which Jefferson County contributed 21,300, or a little over one-eighth, so that the local increase has been relative as well as absolute. Fire clay is found all over the county in connection with the coal veins, but the greatest development has been along the Ohio River, beginning about five miles above Steubenville and extending to the northern limits of the county, both sides of the river having almost a continuous line of mines and works turning out fire brick, tiling, sewer pipe and all forms of terra cotta work, as well as shipping the clay in its raw state. Toronto is the center of this industry, and it is said that at one time at least there was a greater number of steam whistles within hearing of a single point than at any other section of the country.

An impetus was given to this industry about twenty-five years ago by the discovery that this clay was particularly adapted to the manufacture of vitrified street paving brick, which has been largely used in Steubenville and elsewhere. The first brick street pavement was laid in Steubenville in 1884, and is now being relaid, not because the bricks are worn out, but because the street has been torn up so frequently for different purposes that it has become too rough for travel, where portions of the pavement have been left undisturbed they appear as though they were good for another quarter of a century. Steubenville now has upwards of twenty miles of paved streets, all of fire bricks, which have demonstrated their superiority for this purpose. Most of the bricks used are $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thoroughly vitrified, and laid on a sand and gravel bed; boards, which are used as a foundation in some cities, not being necessary here. The crown is about six inches for a forty-foot road, the bricks being placed on edge and after rolling given a temporary covering of sand, and in some cities a coating of tar. The cheapness of this kind of paving, and the facility with which it can be removed for sewers, water mains and repairs cannot fail to make it still more popular in the future. As

indicated elsewhere, experiments have demonstrated that in the long run it is more economical than macadam for country roads, as well as cleaner and better in other respects. These bricks, when thoroughly burned, have a greater resisting power than granite, according to tests at Pittsburgh, where No. 1 spalled at 32,200 pounds, not crushed; No. 2 cracked at 36,700 pounds, spalled at 42,200; No. 3 spalled at 27,400, not crushed; No. 4 spalled at 32,600 pounds, not crushed; No. 5 spalled at 44,200 pounds, not crushed. On the other hand, a public granite test at Cincinnati gave the following: Virginia granite, No. 1 cracked and crushed at 30,200; No. 2 spalled at 22,000, crushed at 30,100; No. 3 cracked at 28,600, crushed at 45,280. New Hampshire granite, No. 1 spalled at 13,850, crushed at 21,900; No. 2 cracked at 18,290, crushed at 19,530; No. 3 cracked and crushed at 20,130. Maine granite, No. 1 cracked at 16,880, crushed at 20,000; No. 2 cracked at 17,130, crushed at 19,140. Georgia granite, No. 1 cracked at 18,590, crushed at 20,200; No. 2 spalled and cracked at 14,870, crushed at 18,320; No. 3 spalled at 17,370, crushed at 19,520; No. 4 cracked at 16,320, crushed at 17,500; No. 5 spalled at 15,700, cracked and crushed at 20,080. A two-inch square cube of well seasoned oak cracked at 10,900 and crushed at 12,540 pounds. The percentage of iron in Jefferson County bricks has a great deal to do with their hardness and durability, qualities that are lacking in fire bricks made elsewhere. The following analyses show the composition of the different Jefferson county clays:

LOCATION—	Water.	Silic-in Acid.	Iron.	Alumina.	Line.	Mag. nesia.	Fixed Alkalis.
McPadden's Drift under Coal No. 3, Toronto....	5.30	70.00	2.22	19.38	.15	.34	2.90
McPadden & Carlisle under Coal No. 3.....	9.35	37.25	1.94	28.66	.15	.24	2.55
Under Coal No. 3, Elliottsville.....	4.10	77.65	3.32	12.78	.55	.45	1.30
Under Coal No. 3, Elliottsville.....	8.55	59.29	2.70	26.10	1.05	.75	1.53
Silica Clay, Elliottsville.....	5.40	66.75	4.25	19.35	.65	1.00	2.05
Clay No. 13, Elliottsville.....	12.70	44.75	6.30	16.62	11.65	3.87	3.17
Bottom under Coal No. 3, Toronto.....	6.40	62.90	Trace	25.90	.57	.53	2.50
Top under Coal No. 3, Toronto.....	8.60	56.60	Trace	29.00	.95	.78	3.67
Under Coal No. 3, Empire.....	4.50	65.40	2.00	24.20	.80	.54	2.30
Between Coals Nos. 6 and 7, Elliottsville.....	6.70	63.80	.80	26.60	.80	.36	6.00
Under Coal No. 3, Croxton's Run.....	8.70	58.10	1.20	29.60	.40	.51	1.75

NOTE.—Here as elsewhere through this work Sloan's and Toronto indicate the same place, Elliottsville and Calumet, the former being the old name.

Beginning at Hammondville, in the northern end of the county, there are several veins of fire clay four feet thick, and at the mouth of the Yellow Creek are three veins, two of four and one of five feet. Coming two miles down to Port Homer, and at Empire, twelve miles above Steubenville, we find the principal vein under No. 3 coal eight to nine feet thick. At Calumet and Freeman's it varies from seven to eleven feet, and at Toronto it reaches thirteen feet. The advantages of such a seam, with coal above and below, are apparent. It varies from there to Steubenville and below. A shale is also found in this section which makes a superior quality of building brick. The clay industry will be further noticed in the chapter on manufactures. Following are the mines reported:

American Sewer Pipe No. 8—W. B. Robb, Calumet, Ohio, superintendent. Sixteen men employed. Drift opening; furnace ventilation. Minor Fire Clay—Empire. E. S. Minor, superintendent. Drift opening; natural ventilation; ten men. American Sewer Pipe No. 7—Frank Hartford, Empire, superintendent. Shaft opening. Suspended all year. Natural ventilation. Standard Fire Brick, Congo Mine—Alexander Hayes, Empire, Ohio, superintendent. Thirty-one men. Natural ventilation. Ohio River Sewer Pipe—H. E. Stratton, Empire, superintendent. Shaft opening; natural ventilation. Seven men. Stratton Fire Clay—H. S. Stratton, Empire, superintendent. Shaft opening. Eleven men. Natural ventilation. Great Northern Sewer Pipe Company—H. S.

Stratton, Empire, superintendent. Shaft opening; natural ventilation. Employs eleven men. Kaul-Oberkireh—George Myers, Toronto, superintendent. Slope opening. Employs eleven men. Natural ventilation. Ohio Valley—Oliver Connor, Toronto, Ohio, superintendent. Shaft opening. Thirteen men. Natural ventilation. Owned by American Sewer Pipe Company. Forest City—Owned by American Sewer Pipe Company. W. B. Francy, superintendent. Sixteen men. Slope opening. Fan ventilation. Great Western—Owned by American Sewer Pipe Company. W. B. Francy, superintendent. Shaft opening. Fan ventilation. Twelve men. Little Giant—Owned by Toronto Fire Clay Company, Toronto, Ohio. Henry Nicholson, superintendent. Twenty-five men. Fan ventilation. Calumet—Owned by American Sewer Pipe Company. Frank Hartford, superintendent. Slope opening. Eleven men. Furnace ventilation. East Ohio—At Irondale, operated by the East Ohio Sewer Pipe Company. W. E. Williams, superintendent and mine boss. Shaft, sixty-seven feet deep to No. 1 seam of clay, seventeen feet thick. Fan ventilation, mule haulage, and employs ten miners and three day men. This mine has an excellent top, is very dry, the clay very hard, and is generally found in excellent condition. Standard—At Irondale. Operated by the Standard Fire Brick Company. L. McDanlis, superintendent; Matthew Henry, mine boss. O. Drift to No. 3 seam nine feet thick. Mule haulage. Employs five miners and two day men. McLain & Dando—One mile east of Irondale. Operated by the Irondale Brick Company. Fred Dando, superintendent; Edward Grimes, mine boss. Slope opening to No. 3 seam ten feet thick.

A recent boring at Irondale indicates a clay vein sixty feet thick.

NATURAL GAS AND OIL.

As late as 1889 the present writer, in giving a resume of the gas and oil conditions, remarked that "While Jefferson

County has figured as a shipper of petroleum, yet it cannot be said to be a producer." The prediction was hazarded, however, that the situation might be changed by the time those words were in print, which has been more than verified. It is necessary, however, to go back as far as 1864 to note the beginning of the efforts to find oil in Jefferson County, gas at that time not being considered as valuable commercially, although it had been used in some sections. The oil excitement which had prevailed in northwestern Pennsylvania had reached Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Valley, where there were Steubenville investors, not to their profit, but the reverse. Shortly after a test well was sunk to a depth of 1,200 feet on the Farmer place below Mingo, and one or two others in the county with no tangible results, and all further efforts in this direction were abandoned for twenty years. In the meantime some parties drilling for oil on the West Virginia side of the river twelve miles above Steubenville, struck a strong flow of gas which was ignited and for months furnished a beacon along the river by night and an object lesson of how natural resources could be wasted. Soon after a tremendous flow of gas was struck near Hickory, Pa., which was also ignited and burned cubic feet by the million. Finally somebody conceived the idea of using the first named well in the manufacture of lamp black, and the gas was conducted to a building where innumerable jets were placed against soapstone plates, producing pure carbon. This establishment burned down and the owners of the well sold its product to brick manufacturers in New Cumberland, who by this time began to appreciate the advantages of this kind of fuel. The conclusion was that if natural gas existed in paying quantities on one side of the river there was no reason why it should not do so on the other, and several wells were sunk in and around Steubenville. Some of them furnished a light gas supply for awhile, but they had no staying qualities and soon gave out.

More or less gas was generated in the coal mines, which was used for a limited extent for lighting, but there was not sufficient to make it commercially valuable. Two wells were sunk by the Jefferson Iron Works at the lower end of Steubenville, the first in September, 1884, and the other a few months later, both of which struck a fair gas vein at 1,250 feet, but they were exhausted within a year, and although the first one was afterwards drilled to a depth of 2,500 feet no more gas was found. In 1885 a well was sunk on the Stokely place by J. J. Gill a short distance above, striking a light flow, but with good staying quality. It was used in the "glory holes" of the Beatty glass house nearby until that concern went out of business, when it was turned into "The Grove" residence, which it supplied until the erection of the Pope tin mill in 1902, when it was abandoned. Some wells were sunk in the north end of the city and also on Wills Creek without result, and the conclusion was reached that if natural gas was wanted here it must be brought in from the outside. At this time (1886) some Philadelphia capitalists organized a corporation under the title of Royal Gas Company for the purpose of supplying Steubenville and vicinity with natural gas. A large field was secured in the Hickory district, nineteen miles from the city, and they proceeded to sink nine wells with excellent results. Two eight-inch mains, with a ten-inch part of the way, were laid to the city, piping under the river. At that time the pressure at the wells was 420 to 500 pounds to the square inch, giving a pressure in the pipes of 250 pounds. The manufacturing district of the city was encircled by a high-pressure main carrying 75 to 125 pounds, from which spread a network of smaller mains with a pressure of but a few ounces for domestic consumption. It supplied 10,800,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours, displacing over 600 tons of coal. The system was afterwards extended to Mingo, where a light gasser had been drilled, and also to Wellsburg and Brilliant. At the latter place the Spaulding

Iron Works drilled in a well in May, 1883, which showed a good pressure, but it was rendered useless by salt water. A paying well has been recently sunk below that point. Toronto and Empire were supplied with gas by the Ohio Valley and Bridge-water Companies, but the Royal Gas Company took their place, and having since re-organized under the name of Tri-State Gas Company, has greatly extended its field both of production and consumption.

A new era was now at hand. Jefferson County, which had long been a consumer and had tried to become a producer of oil and gas, was now to take the latter position. In 1889 Josiah C. Ault and Benjamin N. Linduff, having secured a lease on the James Blackburn farm in Island Creek Township, sunk a well a short distance below the Knoxville bridge on the creek and reached the Berea grit, which is the oil producing "sand" of this section, at a depth of about 1,000 feet, when a 30-barrel well was secured. This was the pioneer well of the county to get a pipe connection. Lands of the Morrow heirs, John Smith, Frank Brady, Ault, Kellermeier, Williamson, Chas. Shane, Morrison, Winters and Squire Morrow were secured, and up to August, 1901, forty-five wells had been sunk, of which seven were dry, the others ranging from five to fifty barrels, the greater number being eight to ten barrels. The highest production was about 500 barrels per day, and the salt water mixed with oil in the Berea has given the field good staying quality, and it is still putting out about 100 barrels per day. The original well was named the "Old Maid." This field lies in Sections 5, 11, 16, 17 and 22 of Island Creek Township and is about three miles in length with a maximum width of less than one-fourth of a mile. McKeown well No. 2 on the Morrow farm is probably the deepest of the lot, being 1,241 feet. What is known as the "sult sand" was struck at 570 feet, and 867 was base of "Big Injun."

During the years 1891-2 The Toronto Oil and Gas Company drilled twelve wells back of that village in the northeast corner of

Island Creek Township, mostly in Section 36. Of these three were failures, but six were gas producers. The closed pressure was originally 325 pounds to the square inch. There being no salt water, the wells did not require packing. The Tri-State Gas Company purchased the wells and piped the gas to Toronto. Other holes were drilled in the township about this time, a dry hole on the Robertson farm in the eastern half of Section 7, one on the Dobbs farm in Section 33, one on the Walker farm near the west line of Section 10, one on the Finley farm and one on the Powell farm in Section 34, two dry and a small producer in the northeast quarter of Section 5, two dry in the southwest corner of Section 12.

In 1895 George Given, a well-known operator, leased the Featner, McCook, Brew, Gould and Lewis farms in Sections 2, 3, 8 and 9 of Cross Creek Township, near Gould's Station on the P. C. C. & St. L. Ry., and drilled his first well on the Featner place. It started off at 125 barrels per day, and created quite a sensation, as it was the largest well in the county up to that time. It declined rapidly, however, and was abandoned within a year. The second well started at only 10 barrels per day, but it was a stayer. Work of development went on rapidly and by 1898 sixty wells had been drilled, those on the Brew farm being the best producers. Several gas wells were drilled on the western edge of the field, furnishing a good supply of fuel. Generally the gas produced by the wells was small, so they had to be pumped from the start. The production at one time reached 1,200 barrels per day, but by August, 1901, at least twenty-five of the sixty producers had been abandoned, and the production dropped to 200 barrels per week, and has remained at about that figure. The oil has a bright red color, and commands the Pennsylvania price, as it does generally in this region. The wells were shot at first with thirty to 200 quarts of nitroglycerine, and many were shot a second time, this charge as a rule being smaller than the first one. A

tragic feature in the life of this field was the explosion of a quantity of nitroglycerine in a hillside cabin. It was supposed to have been started by the two men in charge creating a jar in opening the door. The force was such as to shake buildings in Steubenville four miles distant in an air line. Not a trace of the building or contents remained, and only a few fragments of the men, if we except fine shreds of flesh which clung to the trees nearby. The Berea here is found at 1,200 feet and has an average thickness of about thirty-three feet. In the southeastern corner of the township, Section 25, a dry hole was sunk, and also in Sections 7, 13, 14 and 19.

In 1896 J. J. Crawford, having leased some tracts in Sections 14, 15, 20 and 21, including altogether about half of one square mile lying on the east and west sides of the village of Knoxville, drilled in a well which started at only two barrels per day. The next one, however, came up to twenty-seven barrels, but the fifteen following wells were light or dry, so that the aggregate did not exceed 100 barrels per day. A few years later a company composed of D. J. Sinclair, William Freudenberger and others purchased this property and extended it fifty acres southeast on the Cooper farm. They put down a number of wells and brought the daily production up to 500 or 600 barrels. The wells are all light producers, and there being no salt water to give them staying qualities the present output is small. In 1901 four wells were drilled east of town, which gave a pressure of 325 pounds to the square inch, which were sold to the Tri-State Gas Company. The oil wells are west of town on the west slope of an anticlinal, and the gas wells on the summit. The grit here is fifty feet thick.

The Jennings Oil Company about 1902 opened up a pool at Sugar Grove, between Empire and Knoxville, in which were a number of good wells turning out 100 barrels or more per day. It still has about twenty-five producing wells. Other parts of Knox Township have been quite thoroughly

tested, with a dry hole on the river bank in the northeast corner of the township, three gas wells near Empire, dry hole on the Sapp farm in the southwest corner of Section 33, small gas well on the river bank near Calumet, dry hole in the village of Toronto, small gas well on the Gaston farm in the southeast corner of Section 31, dry hole on Wasson farm in southwest corner of Section 1, dry hole on Snyder farm in southeast corner of Section 2, dry hole on Fitzpatrick's farm in northeast corner of Section 3, two dry holes on Taggart farm in the northeast corner of Section 4, two dries on western half of Section 10, one on the McGhie and others on the Runyon farm, two oils and three dries in the northeast corner of Section 16, dry on Cooper farm in the northeast corner of Section 15, two dries on the southern half of Section 14, one on Mills and one on Andrews farm, one oil and three dries in the northwest quarter of Section 13, dry on the Swickard farm in the southwest corner of Section 20. Since then the Swickard Oil Company, composed of Joseph M. C. Feely, H. G. Simmons and others, has developed a small field here by drilling ten wells, about half of which are dry. The production reached fifty barrels per day, and is now about thirty barrels.

During the winter of 1899-1900 a well was drilled at Port Homer in the southeast corner of Saline Township, reaching the Berea grit, it is said, at a depth of 715 feet, which produced a couple of barrels per day. In the spring of 1900 a second well was sunk, which started at 100 barrels per day, but rapidly declined, the oil being light and not a good stayer. This field included parts of Sections 5 and 6, and in it were drilled about twenty wells, most of which were dry. The Berea along the river front here was reported at a depth of 600 to 620 feet, and 598 feet on the opposite side. If this is correct, and we confess to some skepticism, it is only half the depth given elsewhere in the county, and as the Geological Survey remarks, "suggests a low arch with the Port Homer wells on the western slope." In

other parts of the township the Maple and Frink farms south of Irontdale were tested with light results; two dry holes were drilled near the river in the extreme southeastern part of the township, dry in southeast corner of Section 5, dry on McCullough farm near west line of Section 7, dry in Section 8 near mouth of Yellow Creek, two dries on Mills and Gray farms in southwest quarter of section 11, three wells on Taylor farm in southeast quarter of Section 17, two of which produced some oil, third dry; dry on Burnett estate near south line of Section 18, small prodneer later abandoned on Yellow Creek along the eastern line of Section 13, and dry hole near the middle of same section, two small oil wells and one dry on leatherberry farm in Section 23, a dry in Irontdale.

In Smithfield Township J. J. Crawford in 1895-96 opened a small field on the Galbraith farm in Section 11. The first well was drilled approximately 1,560 feet and made a showing of oil. A second well was drilled in 1900, with a depth of over 1,600 feet. During that and the next year five wells were drilled, one producing twenty-five barrels per day, and finally dropping to six and ten barrels, the others being dry. On the Runyon farm in Section 17 a well was drilled 1896 to a depth of 1,607 feet, with the following record:

	Thickness of Formation, feet.	Total Depth, feet.
White Shale.....	19	315
Hurry Up Sand.....	60	375
Black Shale.....	10	385
Bustard Limestone.....	10	395
First Cow Run Sand.....	50	445
White Shale.....	60	505
Second Cow Run Sand.....	25	530
White Shale.....	65	595
Black Shale.....	50	645
Coal.....	9	654
Black Shale.....	20	674
First Salt Sand.....	80	754
Black Shale.....	110	864
Second Salt Sand.....	55	919
Dig Injun Sand.....	250	1,169
Slate.....	25	1,194
Squaw Sand.....	20	1,214
Slate and Shale.....	358	1,572
Berea Sand.....	35	1,607

A dry well was drilled on the Kitcart farm in Section 15 in 1896, a dry near Adena in Section 32, two dries on Sutherland farm in Section 28, two on Thompson and Henry farms in Section 29, a dry on J. B. Smith farm in Section 30, one of 1,700 feet on William B. Scott farm in Section 5, two on Sutherland and Cope farms in Section 6, two near eastern margin of Section 14 and one near western margin of Section 8. Piney Fork gave a light show. It will be seen that of the twenty or more wells drilled in this township only one was a practical producer.

Brush Creek makes a small showing. A dry well was drilled on the Hickman farm in the northeast quarter of Section 2 in the fall of 1900. One drilled the previous summer on the McBane farm in the southeast quarter made a showing of gas, but no oil. A dry well was drilled on the Dorrance farm in the southeast quarter of Section 23, and more recently a small producer on the Moore farm in the southwest quarter of Section 31.

Ross Township enjoys the distinction of actually producing the first oil for commercial purposes in Jefferson County. In 1865, when efforts to discover oil in other sections were unavailing, a company was formed under the name of Springfield and Yellow Creek Oil Company for the purpose of testing this territory, which had not been lacking in indications of the oleaginous fluid. In 1866 they located a well at the mouth of Brimstone Run near Moore's Salt Works, now Pravo, and at 500 feet struck quite a flow of oil, most of which ran down the creek and was lost. A pump was then put in and about 200 barrels secured, which was hauled to Hammondsville and shipped by rail. The well soon gave out, and the salt water was used in the manufacture of salt until 1871, when it was abandoned. In 1870 a Pennsylvania company sunk a well 1,000 feet, getting plenty of salt water, but no oil. In later years three wells were sunk on the E. George farm in the southeast corner of Section 23, of which one yielded some oil, but it is now abandoned. On the

A. George farm in the northeast quarter of Section 28 the same number of wells was drilled with the same result. Two dry holes were drilled on the McLain farm in the northern part of Section 6. The oil here is found in the "Big Injun," instead of Berea, which may account for the small quantity.

But little has been done in Springfield township. There is a dry hole on the Dorrance farm in Section 4 near Bergholz, and one on the Calhoun farm in the southeast quarter of Section 8. There was a showing on Wolf Run, but most of this township may be considered as wildcat territory.

Salem Township shows some oil production. A dry hole was drilled on the Graham farm in the southwest quarter of Section 23, and one on the Kirk farm in the northeast quarter of Section 22. Several holes were drilled around Richmond, some with good indications, but without tangible results. Later, however, the Osage Oil Company developed a field about Mount Tabor with paying results, having about a dozen wells producing oil and gas. Considerable territory has recently been leased on the west side of the township, but not yet developed.

Wayne Township has been quite prolific in dry holes. A well on the Reed farm in the northwest quarter of Section 23 in 1899 found the sand at 1,200 feet, with a thickness of forty-one feet. The well made a show of oil and considerable gas. Another, drilled on the Blackburn farm in the same section, turned out the same. Other dry holes are: one on Hervey farm in the northwest quarter of Section 28, one on the O'Brien farm in the southeast quarter of Section 24, one on the Starr farm in the northwest quarter of Section 18, two in Section 17, one on the Maxwell farm in the northwest quarter, and one on the Simeral farm in the southeast quarter, one on the Miser farm in the southwest quarter of Section 12.

Mount Pleasant Township has developed a small production at Emerson and also at Laurelton. Dry holes have been drilled in

the southwest quarter of Section 4, one in the northeast quarter of Section 18, and one in the northwest quarter of Section 29.

Besides the gas well at Brilliant, ruined by the flood of 1884, Wells Township has developed both oil and gas territory. In 1899-1900 William Carnill opened an oil pool in what was called Limestone district, on the upper waters of Rush Run. He sunk half a dozen wells on a small territory, some of which started off at 300 to 400 barrels apiece. They have continued since as light pumpers. Another effort was made below Brilliant, where a strong flow of gas was found; one well, the Nichols, yielding 3,000,000 cubic feet per day, the largest gas well in the county previous to the strikes west of Steubenville. Gas was also found on Rush Run and about New Alexandria, which was purchased by the Tri-State Gas Company and piped to Steubenville and Mingo. Here, as elsewhere, the success of one produced the usual crop of dry holes, among them being one belonging to the Bank of Smithfield in the southwest quarter of Section 21, one in the northeast quarter of Section 28, one on the Pnutney farm in the southwest quarter of Section 18, one in the southwest quarter of Section 35, one on the Huddman farm in the northeast quarter of Section 12, one on the Ekey farm in the southeast quarter of Section 11.

Warren Township, if we except the little pool at Laurelton, reports one dry hole at Portland. There are people who know when they have enough.

We now come to a change in the oil development of the county, when within a radius of two or three miles of Steubenville was to be found the most prolific oil field in this part of the country, and the end is not yet. The little fields of which accounts have been given above were quietly yielding their quota of oil, naturally decreasing, and it looked as though no fortunes were to be made by that means in this neighborhood. But in 1905 Castner Bros., who had already become somewhat interested in oil, sank a test well on the Black farm at the forks of Wills Creek in

Island Creek Township, two and one-half miles from Aikama station. It came in a 200-barrel producer, which attracted others to that field, taking in the Prince, Vaughn and Elson farms by Jennings & Crawford and Sinclair & Freudenberger. Although the field was limited in area there were soon thirty producing wells turning out 1,000 barrels per day, some of which are still fair producers, and the extension still good for seventy-five barrels. Adjoining this was the Pleasant Hill field, developed by H. B. Lantz in 1906, on the farms of William Ford, D. McCullough, Saunders, Presbyterian Church and King heirs lot. This ran up to 700 barrels, with little or no salt water, but is now practically out of business.

Swinging our radius to the eastward with the court house as a center we strike the Holliday's Cove field, directly across the river from Steubenville, whose derricks have become as familiar objects from the city as the trees around them. In November, 1906, a company, composed of Cyrus Ferguson, Albert Lee and others sunk a well on the Emmett McCane farm, and got a good showing of salt water. Two wells were then located on the Hyndman farm and one on the Thomas McKim farm. The latter showed up 100 barrels, and soon there were about thirty wells on 2,300 acres, some of them giving 120 barrels. Others came in and some fifty additional wells have been sunk, the late ones creeping down the steep hillside opposite the city. The greatest production from any one well was 300 barrels per diem, and the field 2,000 barrels. It is still holding up at 1,200 barrels. The field is about two and one-half miles long, with an average width of half a mile.

The next point on the circle is known as the Follanshee field, just above the new town of that name and opposite the lower end of Steubenville. In 1907 the La Belle Iron Works of Steubenville, desiring to prospect for gas, purchased a tract from the Ohio River Realty Company, just east of the P. W. & Ky. railroad track and began

drilling. A good flow of gas had been found a short distance below and about twenty years ago there had been some very strong wells about three miles down the river. Instead of finding gas they got a sixty-barrel oil well. The realty company, which still owned considerable land between the railroad and the river put down a well in January, 1908, and had a 400-barrel gusher. Then derricks went up all over the field until there were at least seventy-five of them, and during the following summer the production ran up to 3,000 barrels. It is estimated that upwards of \$1,500,000 worth of oil has been taken from this field during the last eighteen months, and it is still yielding some 300 barrels per day. The realty company recently sold out to Ferguson & Company for a large sum (1909).

As the Follausbeck field was found to extend to the water's edge it was easily imagined that it might reach across the river into Ohio. Accordingly in 1908 Donaldson & Company procured a lease of the Miller farm immediately south of Steubenville corporation limits, and soon had a 150-barrel well. Some tests northward failed to develop anything, but on the south the Risdon farm, Mingo town lots, Van Kirk, Lavelle, Brettelle and Carmen properties led over to the Means farm with good producers to the southwest, and thence to the bottom lands of Cross Creek on the Otto farm. Since then Neville & McMillan have completed a second test on the Wabash Railroad right of way and have a small pumper. This location is 500 feet southwest of the Unity Oil Company's No. 4 on the Otto farm. This, no doubt marks the limit of the pool, somewhat over a mile in length. As this field included the village of Mingo, with numerous small lots, there was a great rush to get holdings and erect derricks, with the result that the production soon ran up to the neighborhood of 2,000 barrels, and almost as rapidly declined, and now the Miller and Otto wells and a few others aggregating 100 or 150 barrels are all that are left of a boom that was as lively while it lasted, as that of a

Western mining camp. It is said that only two companies really made money in this pool, which was so speedily drained by its seventy-five or more wells.

While this was going on The Manhattan Oil Company began experimenting on the England farm southwest of Steubenville and about a mile from the Mingo field. They drilled two or three wells and got some oil. Afterwards Mr. Smathers took a lease on the Spillman farm of eleven acres close by on Pernar's Run. Here he got a fifty-barrel well, and began to work down the run towards the city, getting wells 1,500 feet east of his first one. He was now near Mount Calvary Cemetery, owned by the Steubenville Roman Catholic Churches, and a company was organized to test it. Ferguson and others under the name of the Warner Oil Company secured the Johnson and Edward McCauslen farms. The wells on the former place were small, but the first well on the McCauslen farm proved good for about 150 barrels, and No. 2 well near Mount Calvary entrance early in 1909 showed up 500 barrels. Castner Bros. had leased the Wiggenton place touching Mount Calvary, McCauslen and Union Cemetery grounds, and about May 1, 1909, struck a flow of oil that ran thirty-two barrels an hour or 768 barrels per day for several days, when it dropped down to a regular 300 to 400 barrel well. There was no doubt now that a fine oil field had been found, probably the best yet discovered in this section. Castner Bros. rushed their wells as rapidly as possible, and their No. 6 Wiggenton yielded 200 barrels. At this writing they are getting from their lease about 1,000 barrels per day. The Mount Calvary company, although meeting with some misfortune, put down several wells, and are getting thirty barrels per day. Crossing the Steubenville and Richmond pike the gas and consolidated oil companies struck a big gasser on the Tait place, and the Cura Company the same on the Minton lot. The only dry wells so far in this field are one on the Simmons lot west of the belt, and one on Mount Calvary. The George

Bair lot north of the pike gave a fair oil well between two gassers. The pool appears to run 22½ degrees north of east, and among the developments on the east are an eighty-barrel well on the Jordan place, and a big gasser turning to oil on the Brady farm. The latter indicated 9,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, but on drilling a little deeper oil was found. Drilling is in progress on the Smith place, and two wells on the Linduff and five on the Hutterly farm are light producers. Ferguson & Company brought in a good well on the Dunbar place joining Union Cemetery, and Ault & Linduff on the George Dunbar farm.

Ferguson & Company leased 35 acres on the west side of Union Cemetery, and on Friday evening, July 9, brought in a 300-barrel well. They have sunk other wells on this tract and leased additional ground from the cemetery association. Castner Bros. have been testing to see how far this pool extends towards Wills Creek. One well on the Bustard farm came in dry and a second was also. The producing wells in this pool now number about twenty and the output is 2,300 barrels per day. The total daily output in the county is between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels. The territory has been pretty thoroughly tested, but there are still some unexplored sections to attract the wildcatter in search of the oleaginous fluid. A heavy storm on the evening of July 12, 1909, leveled a number of derricks to the ground, but they have been replaced. The gauges of the best producers are as follows: Castner Bros.' Nos. 1 to 6, Wigginton Bros.' farm, 665 barrels; J. O. Bates & Co., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Hutterly heirs' farm, 195 barrels; Lee Oil Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, E. E. McCauslen farm, 335 barrels; Everett Oil Company, No. 1, Union Cemetery lot, 220 barrels, and Mount Calvary Oil and Gas Company, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, 200 barrels. Development of this field is now complete.

OTHER MINERALS.

Limestone has not figured largely in the reports of mineral resources of Jefferson

County, although it is found in abundance and of superior quality. In early days it was used extensively in the manufacture of lime, its freedom from magnesia making it superior for use in cement where exposed to the weather. It has also been largely used in road construction, but not for building purposes, the abundant and more easily worked sandstone superseding it for that purpose. The strata are ten to twenty feet thick, generally containing 80 to 90 per cent carbonate of lime, and practically no phosphorus, giving to stone a special value as flux in furnaces. Following are analyses of four specimens by the State Geological Survey:

VEIN AND LOCATION—	Silicious Matter	Lime Carbonate	Magnesia Carbonate	Alumina and Iron
Under Coal No. 8, near Pekin	60.60	89.30	1.39	4.40
Recreated under Coal No. 8, Steubenville	40.20	45.70	3.12	10.40
Over Coal No. 8, Steubenville	9.10	88.00	1.22	1.60
Under Roger's Vein, Elliptonsville	10.10	83.80	2.12	3.00

It may be added that our limestones have contributed materially to the fertility of the soil, specially adapting it to wheat cultivation and fine wool growing, which has given this county a special preeminence.

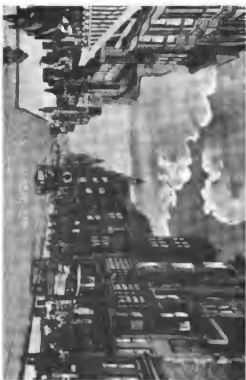
Excellent beds of iron ore have been found within six or eight miles of Steubenville, which have been practically tested, but Lake Superior competition has so far prevented them from becoming useful commercially. On Island Creek are pockets of hematite yielding 50 to 60 per cent, of iron and fourteen specimens from Collinwood, near the mouth of Yellow Creek, yielded from 54.6 per cent down to a trace. An Irondale specimen gave 31.2 per cent, two from Toronto gave 27.24 and 4.9 per cent, respectively; two at Steubenville 62.69 and 11.03, one at Brilliant 23.85 and one from Island Creek 20.96. In this connection it will be of interest to note that one of the first iron furnaces west of the Allegheny



STREET SCENE, STEUBENVILLE



QUEEN ANNE SQUARE, STEUBENVILLE



MARKET STREET BY NIGHT, STEUBENVILLE



LOWER MARKET STREET, STEUBENVILLE

Mountains was located on King's Creek, W. Va., about two miles east of the Jefferson County line, where native ores were used. It was built by Peter Tarr and others in 1795, and not only was the ore smelted, but pots, kettles and other articles were made from the iron, thus anticipating the modern idea, the same establishment doing all the work from digging the ore in the ground to the finished product. It was not a success financially, although it appears that James Campbell conveyed the furnace with 300 acres of land to Peter Tarr and James Rankin for \$3,600, a good price for those days. Charcoal was used for fuel and its preparation was nearly as troublesome as the manufacture of iron. The furnace was finally abandoned, but its ruins still remain.

Sandstone, both light and brown, suitable for building purposes, is practically inexhaustible, and has been used extensively,

but has a formidable rival in concrete. Clean sharp sand for building purposes is found in abundance in and along the streams, and the River Sand Company, with a fleet of steamers and barges does an extensive business in this direction. Mineral springs also abound, but have not been utilized commercially. Salt has been found, especially on Yellow Creek, which will be noticed elsewhere.

Jefferson County has been specially favored as regards mineral resources, of which those interested have not been slow to take advantage. It is scarcely necessary to add, however, that there are no lead, silver or gold mines in Jefferson County, never have been and never will be, as the geological formation is absolutely prohibitory. There have been reports of that kind occasionally, some of them based on old Indian tales. They are delusions or frauds, not deserving of the slightest consideration.

CHAPTER XVII

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

A Century's Activity Almost Unparalleled—Pioneer Manufactories—Rise and Decline of the Woolen Industry—Cotton Mills—Immense Progress in Iron and Steel Making—Pottery, Glass and Clay Products—Silk Making and Miscellaneous Activities.

There seems to be no doubt but that the pioneer manufactory of Jefferson County was the tannery erected by Benjamin Doyle soon after his arrival here in 1798. He constructed his vats west of what is now Highland Avenue in Stenbenville, and seems to have done quite a good business, considering the small population and limited resources of the neighborhood. He sold out to Samuel Hanna, from whom Joseph C. Spencer learned the business and ran it for thirty years. He was succeeded by John Myers, after which the tannery went out of existence. A feature of the place forty or fifty years ago was the "marble hydrant" set in against the hillside, which furnished a stream of pure spring water. In 1802-3 Brice Viers established a second tannery north of Market Street on what is now the Stenbenville Coal & Mining Company's property, which he conducted until 1831, when the building was converted by Thomas J. Viers and E. H. McFeely into a hand-loom weaving factory, and it was afterwards torn down to make room for the mining company's coke ovens. In 1810 Samuel Williams opened a third tannery on Market Street, west of Church Street, and ran it until 1817, when he was succeeded by John Jenkinson until 1821, when John and George Hogg, two Englishmen, took it and conducted it until 1835, when

William Elliott, who was already engaged with them in the business, became part owner, afterwards purchasing the whole plant, which he enlarged and carried on until about 1885, when he retired from business. Since then there has been no tannery in Stenbenville.

Local tanneries were quite numerous throughout the county, but changed conditions finally caused their abandonment. A Mr. Moore started a tannery in Smithfield in 1804, on the west side of town. It was unanaged by Benjamin Griffith. Lewis Cady started the second in 1809 on the east side of the terminus of Tannery Street, it closed many years ago. William Sharon, father of Senator Sharon, opened the third about 1817 on the property later owned by William A. Judkins, at the south end of town. In 1844 he rented the property to George Lee, and operations ceased about 1847. John Wood started the fourth tan yard on West street about 1822, but he died shortly after and two consins named Hobson carried on the business until 1846, when they sold out to George Lee, who transferred his stock to it, and afterwards sold to John and Rollin Cole. Their brother, Jediah, succeeded them, but the building was soon afterwards sold to Isaac Lewis, who converted it into a blacksmith shop. Phipps and White opened the fifth tannery in 1838

near the eastern end of South Street. John White became sole proprietor and carried on the business for many years. Thomas M. Latta started a tannery in Bloomfield in 1826, and Henry M. Beckett one in 1827. Joseph Gill ran a tannery in Mount Pleasant. Others will be noticed in the township histories.

Grist and flour mills succeeded the first tanneries as business enterprises and perhaps were even more necessary to the wants of a growing community. Bezaleel Wells located one on the run which bears his name, then south of Steubenville on ground now occupied by the La Belle Iron Works. Water was the first motive power, and then steam was introduced and the mill continued in operation for many years until finally a Mr. Geiselman purchased it and converted it into a distillery, which burned down in 1857. The run mill proving a success, a new company, in which Mr. Wells was interested, was formed, which built a large steam flour mill at the foot of Market Street, under the superintendence of Adam Moderwell. John Devenny, Sr., moved here from Pittsburgh and set up the machinery and ran it for some time. Subsequently a brick woolen factory was added on the west side and was operated by the same engine. This not succeeding, the factory was converted into a warehouse for the mill. James Means, Sr., conducted the mill for a number of years, and then Means & Hooker. Subsequently it was rented by Geiselman, and on the night of December 23, 1856, the weather being intensely cold, it was burned to the ground, and the lots lay idle a long time before being occupied by the present structures. The Aetna Mills at Sixth and North Streets were originally established by Raney, Sheal & Co. in 1868, and purchased by the present company in 1899. The new proprietors installed new machinery throughout, made many improvements and the mill is one of the best equipped flouring mills in the Ohio Valley. The owners and officers of the company are George A. Dean, president; A. S. Dean, vice president; L. M. Frazier, secretary and treasurer.

Shortly after the Aetna John McFeely built the California flour and feed mill at Washington and Seventh streets, with a capacity of forty barrels a day. It afterwards passed into the hands of John C. Ralston and was subsequently converted to other uses. F. M. Mooney for a number of years conducted a flouring mill on West Market Street, in a building which had been a woolen mill and subsequently a white lead factory run by M. L. Miller. It did a large business, but for some reason was not a financial success. Probably the first grist mill in the county after one at Steubenville was built on Cross Creek and did a profitable business as early as 1808, the product being shipped by keelboat to New Orleans. It was purchased by George Marshall, who came from Ireland about 1818, who replaced the existing machinery by other for the manufacture of woolsens. Nearly all the early flour mills had sawmill attachments, which were not the least profitable part of the enterprise. The numerous streams furnished sufficient power, and the farmers brought their wheat to be converted into flour and their wool into cloth. Nearly all have disappeared, as concentration has applied here as well as elsewhere. Nathan Updegraff, who came from Winchester, Va., in 1802, and settled on Short Creek, built the first mill in Mount Pleasant Township, where now stands the town of Dillonvale. He also manufactured paper for a number of years, but converted that building into a flour mill and conducted it until 1867, when it burned. A fine stone mill, still standing, was erected in its place and was successfully run by John L. Barkhurst, but is now idle. Short Creek had half a dozen grist mills by 1805, and the number ran up to 23, all of which are defunct. The Smith-Harris mill, two and a half miles up the creek, still stands. C. W. Harbourt conducted a flour mill in the village of Mount Pleasant, which is still in operation. Isaac Wickersham built a hand-mill in Smithfield in 1804, which was called "bettersome," because his sarcastic neighbors declared it was some better than

the primitive tin grater. James Carr built a horse mill in 1808 on a lot since owned by H. M. Ong, which was a step in advance. Half bushel grists were received at these mills, toll being taken by the quart. The horse-mill was removed to the northeast part of town and converted into a treadmill, where a boy named Dempster met his death by being caught in the cogs. The building was afterwards converted into a jeans factory, but Ralston Bros. subsequently took up the flour business, which is still carried on. James McGrew built a mill on Piney Fork about 1812, which passed into the hands of Isaac Ong, and was known as Ong's mill. John Leech built one farther up the creek about this time, and Abner Hutton another in 1807, the first water mill in the township. The Ong mill had friendly Indians among its customers. Other mills on Piney Fork were Tweedy's, operated to within fifteen or twenty years ago; James Voorhees' shut down about thirty years since; Sherrard and John Scott at the head of the stream.

Nathan M. Grew built the first mill in Wayne Township on Cross Creek, where is now Skelly's Station or Cresswell. Between 1856 and 1860 he bought from Henry Egelson, of Harrison County, a steam flouring mill, which he brought to Bloomfield and erected on the Alexander Bines tanyard lot, being assisted by a number of citizens. It was purchased about 1863 by Voorhees & Keller, who added a saw-mill attachment. It was afterwards bought at sheriff's sale by Renben Burchfield, who sold out to Patton & Boop. It was then acquired by Clement Boop, who still conducts it. There was a water-mill operated by the Tiptons at Unionport at an early date, known as Exchange mill. When William Henry bought this property in 1850 he removed it and built a new mill with double engines. He sold it in 1866, since which it has passed through several hands and was again operated by water. It is now owned by James A. Groves.

Salem Township had its share of early mills on Town Fork of Yellow Creek, Cedar

and Clay Lick runs. Ephraim Cattrell erected a steam mill at Richmond in 1857, which passed into the hands of Fryer, Flody & Co., and then of William Hout. The John Henderson mill at East Springfield is also in operation. Charles Porter built a mill on Cedar Lick Run in the southern end of the township in 1836, which passed into the hands of Joseph Reed. Stephen Cole built the first grist mill in Ross Township in 1808, and was succeeded in 1863 by a steam mill, built by Mordecai Moore at Mooretown. Michael Myers built the first grist mill in Knox Township on Croxton's Run, about a mile from the river—not running. Tunnel mill on Yellow Creek, near the Ross Township line, was a sort of curiosity. The creek makes a large bend here and at one time a coal entry was cut across the circle low enough to be flooded at high water. When the coal was worked out and the creek dammed the tunnel made an excellent mill race. The mill was formerly owned by Mrs. M. House and then by Alexander Hale. The Pittenger mill at Knoxville, and Bowers' at Toronto, at one time did a good business.

Island Creek Township had numerous mills down to 1830 and later, but all are gone. One of the first was Bray's mill on Island Creek, about half a mile above its mouth, built by Jacob Cable, but rebuilt by John Bray and William Fudley in 1823. A woolen mill was attached in 1824, and in 1838 Bray purchased the plant and added steam. Davidson's mill, five miles up, has been torn down. Hartford's on Wills Creek still remains. H. L. Blackburn's mill was removed to Toronto in 1873 and burned down in August, 1879. Today a few logs and picturesque remains of dams tell the story of other days. George Mahan is said to have had a hand-mill for grinding, in the northeast corner of Cross Creek, as early as 1800, but it could hardly be called a manufactory until 1804, when he applied horse power. In 1805 Nathan McGrew built on Cross Creek the first mill to be run by water. Others were built on McIntire,

where J. W. Sutherland had one in Smithfield Township, and lower down on Cross Creek. Charles Maxwell built the first sawmill in 1807, a short distance above the McGrew grist mill, and Lanning the second in 1809 near Gould Station. There was also a grist and sawmill at Holmes Station.

One of the Lintons erected the first grist mill in Wells Township, run by horse power. The first water mill was erected on McIntire by John Jackson in 1808, soon followed by a number of others. Barr's mill at Portland was a leading mill in Warren Township, and four miles up Short Creek are the ruins of a large stone mill once a woolen factory, erected by McKee & Robinson in 1838, where farmers would bring their wool and have it manufactured into blankets and cassimeres or would exchange it for goods already made up. It was subsequently purchased by John McFeely, who did a good business during the first part of the Civil War, and was followed by George M. Cummins, Gibson and others, and quite a little village grew up at that place. The above does not pretend to be a complete list of all the smaller mills of the county, but all the more important ones appear to be included.

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

Our forefathers, while in the main temperate, were not teetotalers and a "dry" territory was unknown. The whiskey insurrection of Western Pennsylvania is a matter of history, and, like the moonshiners of Kentucky and North Carolina, they did not see why they could not convert their corn and rye into portable liquid without interference on the part of the government. Aside from home consumption whiskey was about the only form in which corn or rye was valuable for export, owing to the difficulty and cost of transportation. Consequently quite a trade grew up in this direction. In 1798 P. Snyder, who may have been one of the "insurrectors," came to Steubenville from Uniontown, Pa., and erected a small distillery at the head of Adams street, where now stands the

Buehler brewery, which he ran for two or three years. He was killed in 1803 by the caving in of a well in Market Square, which he was digging, and his body was not recovered for several days. In fact, one account says no effort was ever made to recover the body, and that his remains lie buried there until this day. The second distillery was put in operation by Bezaleel Wells, at Rockville, about where the Borland coal shaft was afterwards located. It lasted several years, but not a vestige now exists. Andrew and Robert Thompson started a third at "Jacksonville," then a small hamlet at what is now the Market Street entrance to Union Cemetery. They had a small sawmill run by ox-tread power, and began distilling in 1826. Steam power was added, and the distillery sold to James Wilson, who in turn sold to Harrison & Myers. Robert Thompson moved to Bridgeport and died of cholera in 1833. The Jacksonville distillery was afterwards abandoned, and Geiselman purchased the old grist mill on Wells Run, which he converted into a distillery about 1855, continuing until he was burned out in 1857. About 1836 Robert Mears and Mr. Trotter began a rectifying business on Market street between Third and High (now Edwards Hotel), which they conducted a number of years, when Thomas Mears, a brother, came from Ireland and purchased Trotter's interest. The firm erected a large grist mill and distillery at the junction of Fourth and Fifth Streets, where they did an extensive business, and in 1865 purchased a lot on the south side of Market Street, where they erected the fine business block now occupied by the Davidson wholesale grocery. The distillery was operated until 1874, when it burned down and was never rebuilt. Oliver T. Beard, who had been engaged with the Mears firm with some others operated a distillery on Cross Creek until the fire fiend disposed of that. Cross Creek Township engaged quite extensively in this business, the first distillery probably was erected by Daniel Dunlevy on Section 33 in 1803. Joseph Haulon had one in the same neigh-

borhood, also John McConnell, William McConnell, William Woods and Nathaniel Porter. By 1863 Mr. Porter's was the only one left in the township, which he ran in connection with his mill until the heavy war tax made it unprofitable. There were other small distilleries throughout the country, one on Long Run, in fact the still seems to have been a frequent adjunct to a grist mill, but their records, if they had any, were lost.

Beer was likewise an early product and a Mr. Dunlap established a brewery on what is now the lower end of the Hartje paper mill property in 1815. He ran it for three years when he sold out to Charles F. Leiblin, who carried on the trade for many years, when Thompson Hanna, who then ran the paper mill, bought the property and converted it into tenement houses. Alexander Armstrong opened a second on Water Street just below Washington in 1819, conducting it during his life, when an Englishman named Woods rented the place and is said to have brewed the first ale for the Stenbenville market. A Mr. Rolly succeeded him, when Joseph Basler, Sr., took charge, coming from the Leiblin brewery. He remained there until 1852, when he built a new brewery on South High Street near Adams. Julius Zimmerman purchased the Armstrong brewery and converted it into a handsome residence property, where his widow still resides. Mr. Basler was succeeded by his sons, Max and Joseph Basler, in the South High Street brewery, who continued until after the former's death, soon after which it was partially destroyed by fire and converted by John McClave, its new owner, into a residence. H. E. Schaefer opened a small brewery on Third Street in 1859, which he continued until 1877, when he dropped it. John C. Butte, Sr., came to Stenbenville in 1858, and in 1860 he erected a small brewery at the head of Adams Street. Here he gradually built up a trade of 8,000 to 10,000 barrels a year, and excavated extensive vaults under the hill capable of holding 2,500 barrels. The Schaefer brewery at this time had a vault under the hill on West Market Street. He

afterwards sold out to Charles Rall, and he to John Buehler, both of whom made further enlargements. The latter is still in the business, although conducting it with some difficulty since the county voted "dry" in November, 1908.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

Incidental references have been made to the existence of local woolen mills throughout the county in connection with the grist mill industry, and we here take it up out of its chronological order on account of the unique history of its rise, zenith, decline and fall. The outbreak of the second war with Great Britain found the country without any wool manufacturing whatever, save what was afforded by the laborious work of the hand loom, which did not begin to supply the demand, and consequently practically everything consumed in that line was imported. With the outbreak of hostilities importations ceased, and the stress gave a severe object lesson, which was not suffered to go without improvement. Especially was this the case with the finer grades of cloth. Fortunately in one respect the way had been opened. While William Jarvis was United States consul in Spain during the early part of the 19th century two Spanish nobles who had become involved in an insurrection entrusted to him the care of some valuable blooded merinos to prevent their confiscation by the government. The nobles, it is supposed, were killed, and Mr. Jarvis brought the sheep to his farm in Windsor County, Vermont. There they were purchased by Bezaleel Wells about the year 1814, and brought out to this part of the country. William R. Dickenson already had a flock from the same place and some from New Jersey as early as 1812. They were bred here until 1824, by which time the flocks numbered 5,500. In that year a large portion of the flock was summoned on Mr. Wells's land near Canton, being driven to Stenbenville to winter. These were the parents of all the fine sheep of this region, and their wool was made into cloth

at the Steubenville mills. They were afterwards crossed with Saxony sheep and still further improved until scattered in the bankruptcy proceedings of 1830. Mr. Wells' descendants still cherish with pride a silver medal awarded by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia to him for the exhibit of manufactured goods in 1824. About this time the Brazilian minister to this country offered as a prize a silver cup for the ram that would shear the greatest weight of picklock wool. Believing that his sheep were as good as any in the country, Mr. Dickenson selected his ram Bolivar and took him to Baltimore. The contest took place in that city on June 1, 1826, and was won by Bolivar, although he had to compete with the best sheep of the Atlantic states, both native and imported. This sheep was brought back over the mountains in a wagon and was one of the principal attractions, in the parade of the following 4th of July.

Owing to financial difficulties these flocks were sold at public auction in Steubenville in 1830; one thousand two hundred ewes and wethers of the first and second quality brought \$3.16 per head; five ewes and five rams of the top of the flock brought an average of \$22.50 per head. Buyers attended the sale from all parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania and western Virginia, and in this way the Wells and Dickenson sheep were scattered to improve Ohio wool; for Ohio wool is grown on the hillsides of Pennsylvania and West Virginia as well as here. Specimens of this wool, known as the Crosskey "clips," have taken medals at several world exhibitions.

The first sheep in the county, which came from Connecticut, New Jersey and Virginia, were of a rugged character, and gave great assistance to the settlers in checking undergrowth. Their wool was made into hand goods.

In order to remedy as far as possible the condition of affairs above described, Bezaleel Wells and Samuel Patterson, of Steubenville, and James Ross and Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, formed a partner-

ship for the manufacture of woolen goods by steam power. They erected a factory on the north side of Market Street, west of Seventh, being part of outlot No. 15, a brick structure 110x28 feet, surmounted by a spire displaying a golden ball and fleece. John Hart built the basement story, Harrington and Warfield the brick work, and Nicholas Murray the carpenter work, the building being three stories high with hip roof. The building was completed in the fall of 1814, and early in the spring of 1815 the steam engine was brought from Pittsburgh under the supervision of Mr. Latrobe and placed in position. The boiler was tea kettle shape and stood on end; the bottom was concave for fire-bed; the cylinders, two in number, stood on end with shackle bars, walking beams and rotary valve. April 10, 1815, the machinery was started. The same day Samuel Patterson, one of the owners, died. Christopher H. Orth, a German, was employed as manager with a stipulated salary and one-fifth of the profits, under the firm name of C. H. Orth & Co. Stibbin Johnson and Adam Wise, two skilled mechanics in iron and wood, built the machinery. The carding machine was twenty-four-inch cylinder for making rolls and forty-inch spindle for drawing the rolls into slubbing for the spinners. The spinning machines, called jennies, were three in number, one of forty spindles and two of sixty spindles. William Fisher and Alfred Cooper ran the billy and Enos Lucas, George and Peter Dolrman learned to spin, first, by drawing one thread at a time, so that in a short time they were able to fill all the spindles. By this time two broad-cloth looms were built. John Arthurs and Robert Semple, hand loom weavers, took charge of the looms and were the first men to weave broadcloth by steam power in this country. It was amusing to see a common laborer learning to weave. To time his feet with his hands he had two big treadles marked hayfoot and strawfoot. To raise the shade for the shuttle to pass through, he would say up comes sugar, down goes

gad. In time different men learned to weave. At first spinning, weaving and some of the other processes were carried on by hand, and steam was applied to the carding and fulling mill. Spinning jennies and looms were increased as men were found competent to operate them, and in 1820 improved machinery was introduced, the broadcloth looms, jennies, knapping and shearing all being done by steam. The firm of Orth & Co. had ceased to exist and Ross and Baldwin sold out to Benjamin Tappan and William R. Dickenson, the firm now being styled B. Wells & Co. Judge Tappan soon retired and the firm now became Wells & Dickenson. On June 20, 1822, the dwelling house, office and warerooms adjoining the factory were burnt but soon rebuilt, and the manufacture of cassimeres and broadcloths was extensively carried on until March, 1830, when financial difficulties arose, and the firm made an assignment, Daniel L. Collier being the assignee. A judgment of \$120,000 was obtained in the United States Court, and U. S. Marshal John S. Patterson levied on the property, and everything went at public sale, including some 4,000 head of sheep sacrificed at the prices quoted above. Mr. Dickenson went to Texas and died a few years after, while Wells remained a hopeless bankrupt, but with unblemished character. It was at this time that The Grove property passed into the hands of Gen. Samuel Stokely, who with his descendants occupied it until the winter of 1901-2, when it was sold to the Pope Tinplate Company. Mr. Wells died on August 14, 1846. The factory remained idle until 1832 when James H. Blinn purchased it with all the outbuildings and two and one-half acres of land from the trustee on behalf of Christopher H. Wolcott for \$7,500. Mr. Wolcott put in new machinery with other improvements, and the hat of industry was once more heard within the factory walls. While continuing the manufacture of cloth he made a feature of jeans, for which there was a good demand, and being of superior quality found a ready

sale. At his death Martin Andrews was appointed administrator, who operated the factory through Henry Wolcott, when it was leased by George H. Orth, who failed in 1859, involving quite a number of citizens who had indorsed for him. It lay idle again until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the administrator again took charge and manufactured army goods. He sold out to a Mr. Goodale, who operated until the early morning of April 11, 1867, when it caught fire and was entirely destroyed, just fifty years from the day that the engine first started.

The second factory in Steubenville was a wooden structure erected west of what is now Liberty Street, by James Wallace and Brice Baker. It was called the Union factory but more popularly known as Bull Tail factory, from the fact that gentlemen cows furnished the first power, instead of steam, on a tramp wheel. It was first used by Wise & Johnson in manufacturing machinery, and used by Orth and Wallace previous to the erection of their large factory described below. It passed into the hands of Benjamin Fagg and Matthew Steele, who made carding machines, James L. McDevitt using the basement as a machine shop. Samuel Hewitt afterwards purchased the building and used the second and third stories in the manufacture of jeans, the lower or basement story being still retained by McDevitt and a portion by James Little in manufacturing gun barrels. Steele & Fagg had erected a three-story brick building west of and adjoining the factory where they continued the manufacture of carding machines, there being a good demand for them at this time. Francis A. Priest used the lower story for wood turning, making bobbins, machines, wheels and reels, so that this was a centre not only for the manufacture of woollen goods but of the machinery which made them. Mr. Hewitt was familiarly known as "King Sam" from his rather eccentric disposition, impervious to anything that could disturb or excite the ordinary individual. A story is told that one day John

Wallace noticed that the roof of the factory was on fire, and running up to the office said to Mr. Hewitt, "your factory is on fire." Without any sign of emotion he replied, "Well! Well! if it burns down I'll build a brick." At another time one of his employes observed him standing in the back yard with his hands behind his back coolly smoking a cigar and looking very intently at the top of the building. He remarked to the young man, "I wish you would go tell McGuintee to go and throw a bucket of water on that blaze on the roof. I have been watching it for full fifteen minutes and it will neither burn nor go out." McGuintee threw the water and saved the building for the time. Whether the calmness on these occasions was due to faith in an overruling Providence or a large insurance policy we are not informed. Mr. Hewitt, after several years of successful business, met with reverses and went to California, where it was said he accumulated a considerable fortune and paid off his old Steubenville debts. He died many years ago. Bennett Reynolds bought the old factory, and operated it until his death. Robert Boals conducted carding and spinning in the upper story, while McDevitt continued his machine shop and Reynolds made gun barrels below. The building and contents were entirely destroyed by fire in 1857, and subsequently a three-story brick was built on the site and operated as a white lead factory, first by Foster & Hanna for about eighteen months and then by Mr. Foster alone. There had previously been a factory of this kind run by Means & Scott near the present Means foundry, but it had quit. M. L. Miller succeeded Foster, and carried on an extensive business for eight years, turning out 150 to 200 tons per annum. The premises were afterwards rented to Messrs. Grafton & Hanvey, who carried on the metal roofing business, and then sold to F. M. Mooney, who converted them into a flour mill, turning out 100 to 125 barrels per day. Financial reverses overtook him in the nineties, and the mill was shut down and the machinery sold.

It afterwards became an Italian tenement, and now does duty as a junk warehouse.

The year 1832 was a speculative one. President Jackson had vetoed the United States Bank bill, which gave the local banks an opportunity of flooding the country with a currency, some of which was good, more of it poor, and some of it worth nothing at all. This curse lasted until the substitution of Government and National Bank currency at the beginning of the Civil War. But the evil effects had not become apparent at the date of which we write. Money, such as it was, was plentiful, banks were accommodating and visions of wealth were as real to the holders of wildcat money as they are today to the holders of wildcat oil territory. Manufacturing was booming, and although railroads were not then a factor in the West, yet there were the rivers and canals, with easy and cheap methods of transportation. At this time C. H. Orth, James Wallace and Nathaniel Dike concluded to build a mill which should excel anything of the kind west of the mountains. It was located on the corner of Liberty and Market streets and named the Ashland, although more commonly known as Wallace's factory. The building was a four-story brick 180 feet long by 40 wide surmounted by a belfry and weather vane, the project costing \$75,000. It ran with varying fortunes until the morning of February 23, 1868, when there was an alarm of fire, and it was discovered that the big factory was ablaze. It was filled with employes, men, women and children (there were no child labor laws in those days) and reports were rife of persons entombed in the blazing structure. Fortunately all the inmates got out safely, although there were some narrow escapes. The fire department of that day was utterly inadequate to cope with a fire of this character, and a new peril threatened. Directly back of the blazing building was a mass of frame structures covering the shaft of the Steubenville Coal & Mining Company, and should they ignite nothing could save the lives of the hundred men

and boys who had gone to work in the galleries, all 225 feet underground, and some of them three-fourths of a mile from the bottom of the shaft. Under the direction of Superintendent James H. Blinn firemen and other citizens fought the flames above while others entered the mine to give warning of danger, for word of mouth was the only way to convey it. William Dixon and Hugh Sutherin did good service in this direction, while the hoisting cages were run at the utmost speed until everybody was out of the mine. Among those working that day were John Stewart and his son William. The father had been crippled by an accident in a Scottish mine, and they were in one of the farthest workings when warning was received. They started for the shaft but the prospect of reaching it in time was very discouraging. While the son assisted the father's feeble steps they were passed on the way by men and boys who urged them to hasten if they would save their lives. This increased their excitement, hindering them rather than assisting them. Finally the poor old crippled father sank by the way, and resigning himself to what seemed to be his fate urged his son to leave him and seek his own safety, "I'm auld and crippled, Willie, and of nae account in the warl; nae worth ony sacrifice; gang awa an save yoursel or we'll baith perish. You are young and strang an may have mony years the live; gang awa, Willie, an save yoursel, I canna coom." "I wanna le yo, fuyther. Coom, I'll help you alang, an we'll baith get out," was the reply. After repeated efforts the old man was induced to try again, but sank down in despair, and in most piteous accents in his broad Scotch dialect urged his son to leave him and seek his own safety. Paying no attention to the old man's importunities, William would again, with encouraging words and earnest pleadings, get the old man up and make a little more progress towards the shaft, which they reached after considerable toil and were hoisted to safety. There was no hero fund in those days, but there were heroes. For-

tunately the shaft buildings, although scorched, were not burned. James Wallace rebuilt the mill two stories high instead of four, the lower walls being used and installed up to date machinery. He retained an interest in the mill until his death in 1871, after which it was carried on by his sons until 1877 when this structure burned, and was never rebuilt, the knell of the woolen industry in Steubenville was sounded. Its site is now covered by dwellings.

James Dillon had a small woolen mill in a frame building on Washington Street below Third in 1830, operated by a tramp wheel. David Kennedy had a small establishment where he manufactured figured coverlets and fine figured woolen carpets at \$1.25 per yard.

Armstrong & Northrup in 1834-5 built a jeans factory on South Fifth Street on a lot previously occupied by Mr. Wampler as a tannery. They operated until 1837 when the stringency of the times compelled them to close down.

The original Franklin factory was located on Seventh Street between Adams and South, and was started by Benjamin Hipsley, William B. Hawkins, Thomas Egan, Alfred Cooper and William Eaken, under the name of Hipsley, Hawkins & Co. They were succeeded by Smith, McEllrath & Co., and then by Viers & Beatty, who continued until their failure about 1844. The machinery was sold and taken away, and the building was afterwards purchased by George D. McKinney and converted into a planing mill. About 1860 it passed into the possession of Lewis Anderson and brother William and then to sons of the former. It was finally torn down and a large wall paper manufactory erected on its site by J. H. Timberlake, John W. Forny, John R. Kendall and others composing a local company. After operating a couple of years the plant was sold to a Chicago company, by whom it is now operated.

Robert C. Peters built a frame woolen mill on South Fifth Street opposite the old graveyard, from which it took the name

Golgotha factory, or place of the skull. Peters was succeeded by Foster & Beatty, Gibson, Price, Loft and perhaps one or two others. It finally went out of business and the building was then converted by J. Hineman into a soap factory which was operated for a number of years by him and George M. Cummins.

Alexander McDowell erected a small woolen factory on Water Street near Adams, which went down with so many others in the panic of 1837. William Kenyon, an expert English machinist, purchased the property in 1848 and converted it into a machine shop, where he carried on a large business for many years. He was the inventor of a combined machine for cutting gas pipe and cutting the thread, and also a patent wrench and the modern coffee grinder. After his death the establishment was conducted by his son until 1877. Before Kenyon's purchase, William Whan occupied this property for a short time as a foundry. It was afterwards purchased by J. H. Warner and operated by himself and heirs, but finally closed down and the site was used for other purposes.

Wells, Henry & Co., in 1836-7, built a mill at Rockville below town for the manufacture of jeans which flourished for a number of years despite the hard times. Henry was salesman and general manager, and becoming financially involved the works went under. About 1844 Justin G. Morris, D. Foster and Samuel Hunter bought the property and converted it into a window glass factory, but failed for want of experience. The building stood for some fifteen years longer when it was torn down, and was afterwards replaced by the hoisting house of the Borland coal shaft.

About the year 1850 James L. McDevitt, who, as we have seen, occupied the basement of the Union mill, built a three-story brick structure at the head of Adams Street, south side. He leased the upper stories to George Orth, for the manufacture of woolen goods, while he carried on his old trade of machinist in the basement. The building was destroyed by fire in July,

1856, but through the assistance of friends it was rebuilt and better equipped than ever. It was operated with indifferent success until the Civil War, when John McFeely became associated with McDevitt and the partnership did a large business, mainly in the production of flannels. After the war the factory remained idle most of the time with spasmodic efforts at operation, the lower story being occupied by Robinson & Irwin as a machine shop until they removed to their present quarters at Adams Street and Pan Handle Railroad. The building was then converted into a barn, warehouse and stable, and during this period was twice gutted by fire in 1893 and 1895, fortunately leaving the walls intact. After Mr. McDevitt's death the property was acquired by McFeely Bros., who converted it into a planing mill, where they now carry on a large business.

While we have enumerated above the leading woolen mills of the city, eleven in number, yet this does not represent the whole of this industry. Even though steam was used as early as 1815 in the original factory, yet hand looms were in common use for many years, and at the foot of the householder's lot, was frequently noticed a small building containing one or more hand looms, and sometimes they were located in the dwelling. That section of the city west of Fifth Street and south of Market was popularly known as Jeantown from the number of looms in operation making this variety of cloth. Then there was carpet weaving carried on by Edward Marion, Samuel McMillan, William Beerbower, Alexander Meikle and others, all of whom have passed away and left no successors.

About the years 1824-5 David Larimore, Culp & Co. built a cotton factory on the northwest corner of Adams and Water streets, which was quite prosperous and gave employment to a large number of hands. It burned down in 1833, and was never rebuilt.

In 1826 William Gwynn erected a large cotton factory at the foot of Washington

Street, called the Arkwright, which long remained one of the important industries of the city. It was convenient to the river landing where cotton could be received from steamers and the finished product shipped in the same manner. At one time the working force numbered three or four hundred, largely girls and boys. Mr. Gwynn was succeeded by Dike & Laughlin, followed by Hunter & Norton and then by Warner, Brown & Co. In 1844 James H. Warner, a Cincinnati iron man, came to Steubenville and bought out the interest of Mr. Brown, who was a resident of Cleveland. From that time until 1867 the factory was operated by G. E. & J. H. Warner. In the latter year a Mr. Sanford came here from Providence, R. I., and in conjunction with Mr. Warner the factory was enlarged to double its former size, new machinery added and everything put in first class condition. A successful future was anticipated and everybody was waiting for the sound of the familiar whistle, when there was a disagreement of some sort among the interested parties. Mr. Sanford went away and the factory never resumed operations. The machinery was sold to Thatcher Bros., of Chicago, who removed it thither in 1872, and the big building lay idle for several years when it was leased by the Ohio, Pennsylvania & West Virginia Wool Growers' Association, a farmers' co-operative institution, which used it as a warehouse and centre, both for collection and distribution of the wools of this section. In 1882 the building was purchased by the Ohio Valley Clay Company, was remodeled and further enlarged. This company went into the manufacture of glass-house pots, tanks, furnace bricks and glass-house supplies generally, which are shipped all over North and South America. The product is turned out from domestic and German clay, and the business has so increased as to necessitate successive enlargements both north and south of Washington Street until there is now a frontage of 778 feet on Water Street and a floor space of ten and one-half acres, making it

the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The present officers are, J. W. Gill, president; R. L. Brownlee, vice president; George W. Cochran, secretary and treasurer; J. J. Gill, George W. McCook, S. C. Gill, directors. The capital stock is \$300,000, and the establishment employs 175 men. The two sections of the works north and south of Washington Street are connected by a large steel annex carried over the street above grade.

IRON AND STEEL.

The Tubal Cain of Jefferson County is unknown. It is said that nails were made by hand here as early as 1803, which is very probable, but the first record we have of a nail cutting machine is from Warren Township in a case before a special term of the Common Pleas Court on August 20, 1808, entitled "The State of Ohio vs. Joshua Kelly." The defendant was committed by Robert McCleary, Justice of the Peace, for stealing part of a machine for cutting nails. After examination the commitment was adjudged illegal and highly improper, and it was ordered that he be discharged. Unfortunately we do not have the name of the alleged owner of the machine in which Kelly may have had at least an interest. We do know, however, that in 1811, Andrew and Robert Thompson had a nail manufactory in Steubenville with William Kilgore and Hugh Sterling as workmen. Their machines were operated by hand power and their establishment continued until 1817 when it went out of business. Before this latter event happened Arthur M. Phillips and Robert Carroll established a foundry on the river bank between North and Dock streets. Phillips had come to Steubenville from Carlisle, Pa., in 1807. He was a blacksmith by trade, but being progressive developed into a machinist. His first productions were hollow ware and grate castings, but soon boring was added by means of horsepower. When the steamer "Bezaleel Wells" was building in 1819-20 he received orders for the ma-

chinery including his first steam engine. The tribulations of that steamer on her maiden trip have been related and notwithstanding some drawbacks the work was considered a success, and besides furnishing machinery for the boats built at Steubenville orders were received from Wheeling and other points. In this foundry William McKinley, Sr., father of President McKinley, worked in the early twenties. The property was subsequently purchased by James Means, and subsequently largely developed by his sons, Joseph, James and John P., turning out everything in the foundry line with steam engines, sewer pipe presses and all kinds of machinery. On December 31, 1898, a new company was organized by C. J. Davis and others which purchased the works and has since operated the concern. It rightly lays claim to being the oldest foundry and machine works in Ohio and is being rebuilt at Toronto.

The Ohio foundry was established by William L. Sharp in 1847 west of the present Market Street coal shaft on the site of a former tannery, making plows and stoves, being the pioneer establishment of that kind in this section. George Craig was a partner for several years, the firm name being Sharp & Craig. Mr. Sharp continued the business under his own name. In the early days the product of the plant was shipped to New Orleans and intervening towns on flat-boats. The greater part of it, however, was sold in the neighboring towns and country districts, and often a stove or plow was exchanged for a horse. When a number of horses had been accumulated by these exchanges, they were taken overland to Philadelphia and sold or exchanged for iron, which had to be hauled back over the mountains. About 1860 the plant was moved to Fifth Street, north of Market, and gradually a large business was built up not only of heavy foundry work but enameled work in stoves, mantels and fire fronts. While there the establishment suffered severely from fires, and was almost completely destroyed in 1891. About

1865 George L. Sharp, son of the proprietor, was made a partner, the firm name being W. L. Sharp & Son, the establishment retaining the name of Ohio Foundry which it held from the beginning. Needing more ground and better transportation facilities after the fire of 1891 a large tract was purchased at the corner of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad and Slack Streets, where were erected modern buildings equipped with the latest and best machinery that could be devised. The largest building, the moulting department, is 400 feet by 70 feet, besides four other large buildings used in connection with the various processes of manufacture. A railroad switch is run into the main building where cars are loaded for shipment, and coal, coke and iron are unloaded, thus affording the greatest economy in arrangement. A store and warehouse were conducted at Market Street and when that building was burned in October, 1895, it was decided to conduct all business at the works. Alexander B., son of G. E. Sharp, entered the firm in 1893, and the establishment is conducted as the Ohio Foundry Company, the original proprietor being deceased. This plant employs about 200 hands, and is one of the leading industries of the city.

In 1856 Frazier, Kilgore & Co. erected a rolling mill then south of the city for the manufacture of bar iron and nails. They operated it until 1859 when the property was purchased by Spaulding, Woodward & Co., a firm composed of David Spaulding, S. H. Woodward, Calvin B. Doty, William R. E. Elliott, John McClinton, Holston Harden, Henry Wallace and others. Messrs. Spaulding, Doty, Elliott and McClinton took up their residence in Steubenville, Mr. Spaulding becoming business manager, Doty superintendent of the nail factory, and Elliott of the boiling or puddling department. The War of the Rebellion gave a great impetus to the iron business, and a rapid enlargement of the works followed, including the erection of a pair of blast furnaces, sinking of coal shaft, building of coke ovens, etc. About 1882 the

partnership became a corporation under the name of the Jefferson Iron Works Company, with a capital of \$800,000, and the stock selling at 115. A steel plant was added, and in 1890 the works had a capacity of 10,000 kegs of steel nails per week, besides their other products. At this time Mr. Spaulding retired from the company and in 1883 organized a new company which built the Spaulding Iron Works at Brilliant, whose forge department with twenty furnaces produced fifty tons of muck iron per day for shipment, and the seventy-eight nail machines 4,500 kegs of steel nails. This establishment ran several years when financial difficulties closed it. In the meantime the LaBelle Iron Works Company, of Wheeling, composed largely of the same men who once owned the Jefferson, purchased the latter property with a large tract of adjacent territory, bringing the area of the grounds up to 125 acres, and proceeded to the erection of one of the largest iron and steel plants in the country. The capital has been gradually increased until it is now \$10,000,000, and the stock sells considerably above par. The company owns and operates its own ore and coal mines, coke plants, limestone deposits, blast furnaces, steel plant, finishing departments, consisting of universal and sheared plate mills, sheet mills, pipe mills, corrugating and galvanizing departments, nail factory and auxiliary departments such as foundry machine shop, etc. It also has its own steamers on the lakes for transporting ore, and with the exception of short rail transportation across the state of Ohio absolutely handles and controls its raw product from the Minnesota mines to the finished product at the mill. It has three mines in the Mesaba district, LaBelle, Miller and Wacootah, the last named having a record of 4,660 gross tons or 233 carloads of ore per day. The coke plant is located at LaBelle, Pa., in the Connellsville district, from which shipment can be made direct to the mill either by rail or water, as both the coke plant and Steubenville properties extend to the river banks. As

heretofore described, the coal plant is directly under and around the mill, with a supply of this fuel sufficient for a hundred years to come simply at cost of excavation. Natural gas is convenient for any special work, and the company has a fair supply from a leased well on Water Street, Steubenville, and elsewhere. When the first blast furnace was erected on the Jefferson plant it had a capacity of 90 to 100 tons per week. The present furnaces have a capacity of 400 tons each per day. A few years ago pig metal was cast in sand casting beds on the ground, now the molten metal is carried by a huge ladle to the moulding machine, and, except in the case of reserved stock, the fiery mass is carried directly on to the open hearth department, to be converted into bessemer. The mill operates ten open hearth furnaces with a capacity of 1,500 tons daily. From here the steel ingots are conveyed to the soaking pit, and hence by electrical apparatus to the blooming-mill, where they are rolled to size for shearing into slabs or billets. Here are also three plate mills for rolling car and ship plates, skelp, sheet and tin bars. In addition are two three-high sheared plate mills with a daily capacity of 450 gross tons. The tube works comprising the pipe mill proper, coupling shop, galvanizing department and warehouse, cover a space of four city blocks. The new sheet department recently built covers an area of ten acres and consists of two jobbing and eight sheet mills, having a total capacity of 6,500 tons monthly with facilities for galvanizing and corrugating. The yard trackage of the establishment aggregates forty-two miles and it operates eleven locomotives in addition to two maintained by the railroads for the exclusive use of the plant. Three powerful locomotive cranes also make part of the equipment. The foundry, laboratories and all other departments are completely up to date. The office building is a handsome three-story structure at the foot of Third Street. The first floor contains reception hall and private offices, second, various departments including tele-



SCENE ON MINGO ROAD NEAR STEUBENVILLE



SOUTH FOURTH STREET, BUSINESS SECTION,
STEUBENVILLE



PLEASANT HEIGHTS, STEUBENVILLE



SOUTH FOURTH STREET, STEUBENVILLE

phone exchange and telegraph offices, and the third, draughting and purchasing departments, and restaurant for officials and clerks. Both Pennsylvania and Wabash railway systems pass directly through the plant, and are connected up with the yard system, and there is a water frontage of about half a mile. The company also has two skelp mills and a factory for the manufacture of cut nails at Wheeling, and sales offices in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Billings, Mont., Boston, St. Paul and Montreal. During the panic year, 1908, the works continued in operation, and the company employs some 4,000 men, with a monthly payroll of \$200,000. It would require four hundred cars to haul the aggregate production of the different mills and furnaces, outside the output of the ore mines and coke ovens. The following figures represent the average for each day of twenty-four hours:

STUEBENVILLE WORKS.	
	Gross tons.
Pig Iron.....	850
Basic Open Hearth Steel Ingots.....	1,250
Billets and Slabs.....	1,000
Sheet.....	700
Universal Plates.....	450
Sheared Plates.....	250
Basic Open Hearth and Bessemer Steel Skelp.....	250
Merchant Pipe.....	250
Line Pipe and Casting.....	150
Sheets, Black and Galvanized.....	200
WHEELING WORKS.	
	Gross tons.
Skelp, Nail and Tack Plate.....	250
Cut Nails, every style (kegs per day).....	1,000

The present board of directors is composed of Isane M. Scott, president; W. D. Crawford, vice president; D. J. Sinclair, A. H. Woodward, George Greer, W. S. Foltz, Edward Hazlett, H. C. Franzheim, Hon. N. E. Whitaker, J. J. Holloway, W. H. Hearne.

Adjoining the LaBelle property on the north are the works of the Pope Tin Plate Company, a comparatively modern enterprise but conducting an extensive trade.

This company was organized in the summer of 1901 the first ground being broken for the erection of buildings on September 12 of that year and operations started July 9, 1902. It occupies the site of the old Wells-Stokely manor, one of Steubenville's historic places which had to give way to commercialism. The plant consists of twelve hot and ten cold mills and their tin house equipment of sixteen tinning pots. A 1,400-horsepower Corliss engine is required to operate the hot mills and a 1,000-horsepower Buckeye engine pulls the cold mills. The power transmission is by the rope method with a large wheel 25 feet in diameter and 11 feet across its face, weighing 125 tons. Their annual product approximates 700,000 boxes of tin amounting to over \$3,000,000. Their tin is used in making tin cans and hollow ware of all kinds, while the black plate is largely consumed by stamping works for metal ceilings, etc., where high grade flexible steel is required. It also enters into the manufacture of enamel kitchen ware, lacquer ware, etc. Its product is shipped to all points in the United States and many foreign countries, including China, Japan, India and the Philippines. Six years ago this company employed about 400 men, but with the heavy demand for the product this number has been increased from time to time until at the present over 800 experienced workmen are employed at the highest prevailing wages. Additional ground has been purchased for enlargements which may be needed in the near future.

About 1828 Mr. Lindsay made hand nails on Market Street, second door above W. & L. E. R. R., now Melching's cigar store. His spikes were used in steam boats. James Means in 1830 had a foundry on Alley A about where the W. & L. E. passenger station now stands.

On May 26, 1869, a corporation under the name of Mingo Iron Works Company purchased from Daniel Potter and wife thirty and three-quarters acres of what was known as the Potter farm at Mingo.

and soon thereafter proceeded to sink a coal shaft, construct coke ovens and erect a blast furnace. That concern merged afterwards into the Junction Iron & Steel Company, which added to the two blast furnaces then in operation a bar mill and nail factory, and subsequently a steel plant, then one of the best in the country. It contained three cupolas, two five-ton converters and blooming mill, making 275 tons per day. The nail factory had 126 machines with a weekly product of 6,000 kegs. In the spring of 1897 the Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Company purchased the property, procuring additional property and making further enlargements, including a continuous mill and two additional finishing mills. From then the property passed into the hands of the Carnegie combination which has continued the enlargements and improvements until the plant, which now has an area of some fifty acres, is one of the best in the valley. At present the plant is confined to the production of Bessemer steel, and operates four blast furnaces, two continuous mills, two blooming mills, besides the Bessemer mill, a capacity of over 500,000 tons yearly, employing 2,000 hands.

The Steubenville Furnace & Iron Company was organized in 1872 by John H. Hawkins, John McFoley and others. It acquired the property of the Brilliant Coal Company, which included about thirty-nine acres of land at the north end of the city with an unfinished coal shaft, and proceeded to erect a blast furnace and complete the shaft which was afterwards known as the gravel shaft. It was not a paying business for the original projectors, chiefly because of discrimination in railroad rates, for those were the days of rebates and absence of any legal regulation. Nevertheless it continued in almost constant operation for years with an annual output of 14,000 tons and a weekly pay roll of \$1,100. It was afterwards purchased by the Riverside Iron Company which practically rebuilt the plant, enlarging its capacity to modern requirements.

Joseph Beatty & Co., in 1873, built an iron works at the mouth of Wills Creek for the purpose of manufacturing bolts and similar lines of goods. The place was called Aikanna, a combination formed from the Christian names of Alexander Beatty and wife. It passed through various hands and turned out different products until 1894 when the city of Steubenville acquired the property for the erection of water works.

Reference has already been made to the Irwin and Jefferson machine shops and to these may be added the boiler works of Alonzo Cady, also devoted to oil well supplies.

Although without the boundary of Jefferson County yet the Follansbee Tin Plate Works, directly opposite the lower end of Steubenville, may be considered for all practical purposes as a local manufactory, the Ohio River bridge giving close and speedy connection with the city. They were erected in 1903-4 by Follansbee Bros., of Allegheny, Pa., and include a hot mill building 800 feet in length, with an average width of 70 feet, annealing building 440 feet by 70 feet, pickling building 440 feet by 50 feet, tin house 440 feet by 50 feet, box house 150 feet by 40 feet, boiler and engine rooms 150 feet by 40 feet, and with a number of other buildings and freight yards covering in all about ten acres along the lines of the Pennsylvania and Wabash railroad systems, equipped with modern machinery, powerful electric cranes, which carry enormous weights from one end of the mill to the other with such ease as to be a source of never ending wonder to the visitor. These works comprise eight hot mills, seven cold mills, bar mill, eight-ton hammer, billet furnace, two ingot furnaces and two melting furnaces. In conjunction with the plant is a thoroughly equipped machine shop, a complete foundry and well arranged laboratories. The yearly products of the plant amount to 40,000 tons of steel and 30,000 tons of sheet iron and tin plate. This product is shipped to all parts of the world, agencies being maintained in the principal cities of the country. More

than 750 skilled workmen are employed the entire year, making an average monthly payroll of \$50,000, an important item to the commercial interests of this section of the valley and building up a rapidly growing suburb of Steubenville. B. G. Follansbee is president of the company; W. U. Follansbee, secretary and treasurer; William Banfield, general manager; Thomas Rogers, general superintendent; Thomas Gill, tin house superintendent; Ernest Derwent, superintendent steel department, and W. J. Kirk, office superintendent.

The S. Keighley Metal Ceiling & Manufacturing Company is another industry recently removed from Pittsburgh to Follansbee. The building is a fine concrete structure, and the product metal ceilings, window frames, etc., of various designs. Their sheet steel is mostly procured from the Follansbee Steel and Tin Plate Company adjoining the works, and over a hundred skilled workmen are employed here.

Five miles above Steubenville the Cloverdale plow works were inaugurated in 1888. After leading a somewhat checkered career for several years the property was purchased in 1891 by George L. Conn, who has since conducted a foundry business there. The property occupies four acres of ground with suitable buildings where are manufactured stoves of all kinds, grate fronts and everything in that line. The enterprise which had been very successful from the start, was operated under the name of George L. Foundry Company, but burned down recently.

In 1869 the Pioneer Iron Company, at a cost of \$130,000, built a rolling mill at the little town of Huntersville, now Irondale, on the C. & P. Railroad in Saline Township, which gave employment to 150 men. It was followed in 1871 by the Morgan Iron & Coal Company, which erected a large blast furnace costing \$162,000, giving employment to 200 men. Both concerns were operated until after the panic of 1873 when they shut down. It was afterwards run on a lease for about a year and then shut down, never to resume. A sheet mill

was afterwards started in the rolling mill building which was converted into a tin mill, the only successful one in the United States at that time. The property was afterwards acquired by the American Sheet and Tin Company and by them shut down and afterwards dismantled. W. H. Banfield, the manager, subsequently became interested in the Follansbee mill.

A new tin mill is now building in the Steubenville district which will doubtless be in operation when this book reaches its readers. It is located on the river bank six miles above the city, and Weir City, a suburb, is already springing up around it. The cannon balls used in the Battle of Lake Erie, won by Oliver Perry, were made in a crude furnace by a Scotchman named Grant, near Steubenville, but on the east side of the river, and were conveyed to the lake on pack-mules.

POTTERIES, FIRE CLAY, SEWER PIPE AND TERRA COTTA.

If the manufacture of iron was ancient the art of pottery antedates it by a long period. That tribe is savage, indeed, which has not learned to fashion clay and burn it into utensils more or less crude. So our forefathers found this craft among the Indian tribes where it had existed from prehistoric times. But it is as the work of civilized man in manufactories that we have to do. The first pottery in the county seems to have been opened in 1806 by J. C. Fisher on Market Street, Steubenville, near the present crossing of the Pan Handle Railroad. The clay was, of course, domestic and the production was common red ware, glazed and unglazed. Mr. Fisher died in about a year and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who removed to Adams Street, and taking Samuel Tarr into partnership, started a second enterprise on Market Street between Third and High, on what became part of the Means estate. He died shortly after and the potteries died with him. Subsequently, about 1830, Jesse Holder conducted one on Fourth Street,

site of Lindsey livery stable, but it finally followed the first, and Steubenville was without a pottery for many years, although there were developments elsewhere along the river.

Finally, on November 17, 1879, the Steubenville Pottery Company was organized with a capital of \$25,000, subsequently increased to \$100,000. The first board of directors was composed of W. B. Donaldson, president; James Marion, secretary and treasurer; W. R. E. Elliott, Alfred Day and J. B. Salmon. The old batten factory property was purchased on South Street, and the erection of a three-kiln pottery with two small decorating kilns was begun. Additional kilns were added in 1883, 1886 and 1889, until it had seven large kilns and six decorating kilns. Sidetracks from the railroad extend into the buildings and the company has four acres of floor space. The company is extensively engaged in the manufacture of dinner and toilet sets in semi-vitrous Canton china, plain and handsomely decorated, a specialty being made of fancy shapes and unique designs. The demand for the product of this plant throughout the United States increases with the years, and at this time it is taxed to its utmost capacity and still unable to supply all the orders. Three hundred and fifty expert workmen are kept busy the entire year, who are paid the highest prevailing wages. The company has its own cooperage plant where all the casks and barrels for the shipping room are made. The output exceeds \$350,000 annually. The present board of directors is made up of H. D. Wintringer, president and general manager; R. L. Freudenberger, secretary and treasurer; B. L. Joyce, H. E. Buchanan, D. W. Donaldson.

A few years after the organization of the Steubenville Pottery, W. A. Long, who kept a drugstore on Market Street, on the site of the town's original pottery, formed a company, composed of himself, Alfred Day and William H. Hunter, for the purpose of making artistic ware similar to the Rookwood, of Cincinnati. A kiln and build-

ing were erected on the rear of the lot, and considerable ware was produced which in design, glaze and finish would stand comparison with any other. The firm employed quite a number of artists and it looked as though Steubenville might become a centre for this industry. Some Zanesville parties offered Mr. Long special inducements to go to that city which he, thinking to better his financial condition, accepted. A pottery was built there but shortly after it was destroyed by a fire which it was said burned the formulae which Mr. Long guarded carefully in his desk. The pottery was rebuilt, but Mr. Long was no longer a partner.

Somewhat out of chronological order, but in line with what immediately precedes, we here refer to the American China Company's pottery, which is the largest single industry in Toronto. It was built in 1889, and is one of the best equipped plants in America. The three-story brick buildings contain an area of one and one-fourth acres. There are seven large ware and six decorating kilns. The product consists of a high grade white granite and semi-porcelain table and toilet ware, both white and decorated. One of their dinner and tea designs, "Evangeline," has attained a wide popularity, with others that might be mentioned. The company has offices in all the leading centres of the country. Thomas Price is manager.

About the year 1880 James Gisey and some other Wheeling potters organized a co-operative company and built a pottery at Tiltonville, this county, for the manufacture of yellow and Rockingham ware. They ran a couple of years when the works were taken over by The Tiltonville Pottery Company, composed of Wilbur L. Medill and a number of Wheeling gentlemen. They added a line of novelties to the output, and operated a couple of years when the works were leased to John Schneider & Co., who kept them about a year when the plant was sold to Francis J. Torrance, of Pittsburgh, and John and Alfred Roe and Alfred Mason, of Wheeling, who or-

ganized the Western Sanitary Ware Company, and ran until the plant burned down in 1893. They built a new structure, 280 by 80 feet, but the hard times of 1894 put them into the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Medill took charge and operated about six months when the old company secured an extension of five years and operated until the fall of 1897, when it went under again. Mr. Medill again ran it for six months when it lay idle until 1900 when it was sold to John Don Passos, of New York, who in turn in 1901 sold it to J. N. Vance & Sons, Wheeling, who organized the Faience Pottery Company, and for a year and a half turned out a most artistic line of fine ware. It was then disposed of to The Wheeling Potteries Company, which has made a great success in the way of sanitary ware, bath tubs, etc., employing sixty hands.

The greatest development of the local clay industry in its various forms has been in the section beginning five or six miles north of Steubenville and extending to the upper end of the county, Toronto being the centre. Thomas Freeman made the first fire brick in this section previous to 1850, and George Carlyle and John Francy may be considered the fathers of the sewer pipe business. In the later eighties the New Cumberland Fire Clay Company opened a fire brick manufactory below present Costonia station, which turned out 10,000 vitrified brick per day, employing twenty men. It was popularly known as the Island Siding Works, and operated until its territory was exhausted. The Markle works at Jeddo station were built by The Markle Fire Clay Company about 1894, and shortly after passed into the hands of The Kennedy-Kling Company, which was associated with the Toronto Fire Clay Manufacturing Company. The buildings are three stories high and cover a large area. They were fitted with all modern improvements employing seventy-five men with a monthly payroll of \$3,000. All kinds of clay products were manufactured and the shipments reached 1,200 cars per year. The works were purchased by the Amer-

ican Sewer Pipe Company and shut down in 1904. The machinery was removed but the buildings are still standing. Carlyle & McFadden built the first terra cotta works in Toronto in 1853. Connelly, Hood & Co. leased them in 1872, and in 1877 they were purchased by Carlyle, Connelly & Co., who operated until 1885, when the concern was incorporated under the name of Pennsylvania Manufacturing & Supply Company. This company made all kinds of sewer pipe, terra cotta, flue lining, vases, etc., occupying a large two-story frame building, employing fifty-five men and shipping 600 cars per annum. It was afterwards operated under the name of Jefferson works by W. V. B. Croskey, C. L. Young and others until 1893 when the property was bought by the Toronto Fire Clay Manufacturing Company, which made extensive improvements and shipped 1,000 carloads per annum. The march of improvement, however, putting it out of date, it closed, and the property was afterwards acquired by the Steubenville & Toronto Railroad, as part of the right of way for the proposed extension of the Wabash system which was never carried out, but sold to the Pennsylvania Company. W. H. Garlick, Thomas M. Daniels and R. M. Francy inaugurated the Great Western Fire Clay Works in 1879. W. F. Dunsbaugh purchased Mr. Garlick's interest in 1881, and two years later Dunsbaugh & Francy bought out Mr. Daniels. They operated the works until about six years ago, employing about a hundred and twenty-five hands, with a monthly payroll of \$6,000, and turning out about 3,000 cars of all kinds of clay products per annum. Most extensive improvements were made, and the company owning its clay and coal mines, the plant was peculiarly valuable. At the time referred to a new factor appeared on the scene, The American Sewer-pipe Company, whose object was to combine all the clay factories of the country into a great corporation rivaling the United States Steel Company. The project was only partially carried out, but a num-

ber of factories were purchased, among them the Great Western. The establishment was closed down for a number of years, but recently was overhauled and operations renewed. John Franey's Sons & Co. built the Forest City works in 1874. John Franey retired in 1883, leaving W. B. and E. E. Franey and J. W. Roller in control. Successive enlargements and improvements brought the works up to a capacity of 2,000 cars per annum, employing 110 men with a payroll of \$5,000 per month. They have their own clay and coal mines at their doors and the yards are provided with fifteen kilns, the buildings being large three and four-story structures. This concern was also absorbed by the American Sewer Pipe Company, which still operates it. Another plant taken over by the A. S. P. Co. was the Ohio Valley at the mouth of Croxton's Run, built by Myers, Moore, McCoy & Lysle. It was originally fire brick only but changed in 1888 to include sewer pipe and terra cotta. The mill employs seventy-five hands and has a payroll of \$3,000 per month, the output being 1,500 cars per annum. Being well equipped in every way it has continued in operation. Just above this are the immense Calumet works established by Dr. W. H. Garlick and Henry Sizer. The original factory burned down in 1884, but the plant was rebuilt on a larger scale and opened in the spring of 1885, occupying immense four-story building equipped with the most approved machinery for turning out every size of sewer pipe from two inches upwards, terra cotta work, etc., and also 1,500,000 fire brick per annum. There are twenty-three kilns and the coal and clay mines are in the yard. The works employ 150 men with a monthly payroll of \$7,000 and an annual output of 3,000 cars. The A. S. P. Co. now operates this plant. About 1870 Elliott & Young built a brick plant near where the Calumet now stands, the surrounding hamlet being named Elliottsville. Three years later it was changed into a sewer pipe manufactory, and in 1876, was acquired by Patrick Connor, who oper-

ated under the name of Excelsior Sewer Pipe and Terra Cotta works. He made continuous enlargements and improvements until the establishment was absorbed by the trust, when it had 12 kilns, employed 85 hands with a monthly payroll of \$3,000. The new owners operated the works about a month and then tore them down. The Freeman Fire Clay Company was inaugurated in 1869 by the four Freeman Bros., J. L., S. D., J. M., and Charles A. They built two factories at what is now Freeman's Station about a mile north of Toronto which were opened in 1870, for manufacture of all clay products. The firm was incorporated on March 31, 1881, under the name of Freeman Fire Clay Company with C. A. Freeman, president, and J. M. Freeman, secretary and treasurer. When they sold out to the Trust the factories had 19 kilns with a capacity of 2,500 cars per annum, and 80,000 square feet of drying floor area. They employed about 100 men with a monthly payroll approximating \$5,000. The A. S. P. Co. dismantled the lower plant keeping the upper in operation, mainly on paving brick. In this connection we may notice the Empire Fire Clay Company organized February 11, 1885, by W. H. Garlick, S. B. Goucher, Samuel McAdoo, Frank Bowles and W. Goucher, all of Toronto with a capital of \$50,000. The works were located at Empire, three miles above, and soon had 75 men at work turning out sewer pipe, terra cotta, etc., at the rate of 1,800 carloads per annum. When the A. S. P. Company purchased these works they operated them for a while and then dismantled. To sum up when the American Sewer Pipe Company entered this territory it acquired eight plants employing about 800 men, with a monthly pay roll aggregating \$34,500 and an annual output of 16,800 cars. As noticed it closed some of the plants, but their output was probably made up by the others.

The Toronto Fire Clay Company controlled by Edward Nicholson manufactures a high grade of building and paving brick. Mr. Nicholson also controls plants

at Port Homer and Steubenville. Rush Run has also been a favorite locality for manufacturing brick.

A comparatively recent Toronto establishment was erected about six years ago by William and Frank Myers under the name of Myers Clay Manufacturing Company. Two years later it was acquired by the Kaul-Ober Kirk Company who further improved it, and the establishment is one of the largest and up-to-date in the town having 17 kilns and everything else in proportion.

Porter, Minor & Company about thirty years ago erected two buildings at the lower end of Empire, where they employed forty men and turned out about 7,000 brick per day. Samuel Minor succeeded the above firm, and the works burned down but were rebuilt. They subsequently passed into the hands of Stow, Fuller & Company, who have trebled their capacity, making a specialty of odd sizes of brick for cupola and other purposes requiring the finest grades.

The Congo works were another important factory here built in July, 1888, and turning out 15,000 to 20,000 brick per day. They are now on the opposite side of the river. Stratton, Hinkle & Stratton built the Nonesuch works in 1888, with a capacity of 36,000 brick per day. The concern has developed into the Stratton Fire Clay Company having three large plants.

Samuel and Adam Minor began fire clay operations at Hammondsville in the early fifties being soon joined by William H. Wallace. Then Adam Minor organized at Irondale, the Minor Fire Brick Company including John Williams, James McBane and Hugh McBane. They operated a few years and then sold out to the Wallace Brothers, but the latter were not successful. The works burned down but were rebuilt under the management of William Downer, Sr. They operated a hand plant until 1893, when the Wallaces failed. Downer leased the plant in 1895 and ran it about a year when it was purchased by Adolph Pritchau, who also operated about

a year, when William Downer, James Paisley and James Baxter, under the name of the Furnace Fire Clay operated it for about two years, afterwards Capt. John Porter for three years. It was remodeled and greatly enlarged in 1903, and burned down just when the improvements were completed. It is now controlled by the Standard Fire Brick Company made up of Captain Porter and Carnegie steel men. They then erected a clay grinding plant with a capacity of 500 tons per day, operated by Porter & McInteer, which still exists.

In 1890 the Wallaces erected fire brick works at Hammondsville employing fifteen men and turning out 4,000 to 8,000 brick per day. They also had an extensive coal mine and coking plant. In the former was found a stone with peculiar markings which the miners took to be of artificial or supernatural origin, and which for a time attracted the attention of scientists. It was probably a variety of sigillaria or stigmaria.

Capt. William Lacey set up brick works between Hunterville and Hammondsville about 1852, and operated the same about twelve years, when they were purchased by Adam Pritchau. They have been succeeded by E. S. McLane, who ships about 800 cars per annum.

In 1902, William H. Banfield, who was a large land owner at Irondale united with Frederick Owesney and Alfred Freeman of Steubenville, and organized the East Ohio Sewer Pipe Company. They started with eighteen kilns and now have twenty-three from which they ship about 1,500 cars per annum. The company has a superior bed of fire clay yet untouched twelve feet thick at a depth of ninety feet, and is preparing to make extensive improvements.

A small establishment was erected a few years ago on Wells's Run in Steubenville for making a superior fine brick from the grindings of spawls, but lack of capital caused the abandonment of the enterprise.

S. C. Pugh, of the Elastic Pulp Plaster Company, of Warren, O., came to Steubenville in 1903 and opened a branch estab-

lishment on the Pan Handle Railroad north of Logan street. In 1905, Mr. Freeman having sold out his interest in the East Ohio Sewer Pipe Company, joined with others in purchasing the plaster works and a new corporation was formed under the name of Ohio Plaster & Supply Company, which has built up quite a business in furnishing modern house plastering and conducting a general jobbing business in builders' supplies, giving employment to ten men.

It would be foreign to this work to go into details concerning the clay manufactories on the West Virginia side of the river, but it is not putting it too strong to give Jefferson County as the centre of the clay industry of the United States. In this connection it may be of interest to state that the average Toronto sewer pipe has stood a crushing test of 12,600 pounds as against the average of others of 10,260 pounds. In a hydraulic test the Toronto pipe stood a test of 112 pounds per square inch as against other averages of 52 pounds which accounts for the fact that in twenty years the shipments grew from 500 cars per annum to over 20,000, and the demand is increasing each year from all parts of the country.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

Reference has already been made to the efforts of Hunter, Morris and Foster in the manufacture of window glass at Rockville, but their business closed in a few years. The pioneers in this industry seem to have been Kilgore and Hanna who built a factory in 1830, but it ran only a short time. In 1845-46, Joseph Beatty and Edward Stillman built a glass factory on Benton street fronting the river. In a short time they sold out to David and Neill Hull, who were succeeded by Knowles & Company, after which the main building was converted into a private dwelling, which still stands. Messrs. Beatty and Stillman built a new establishment on Third street between South and Slack, where they made all kinds of table ware. In 1852, the works

were purchased by A. J. Beatty under whom the business increased to such an extent that in 1862 the old buildings were torn down, and in place of them with their single stack new ones with two stacks and four times their capacity were erected. From miscellaneous ware they were diverted exclusively to the manufacture of tumblers, employing about 160 hands, and turning out 36,000 tumblers per day which was not only more than were made anywhere else in the United States but equal to all the rest combined. They were shipped to all parts of the world, and competed successfully with English products in the latter's own market. Upon the death of Mr. Beatty his sons Robert J., and George succeeded to the business and made of it even more of a success than their father. About 1887, attracted by a bonus of \$50,000 and other inducements with offer of free gas for full five years, the owners removed the works to Findlay, O., where they operated until the gas supply failed. The original factory stood until a couple of years ago, when it was torn down to make way for dwellings.

In 1870 a stranger arrived in Stenleville claiming to have invented a mowing and reaping machine superior to anything of the kind then on the market, both in simplicity of construction and the work it was expected to perform. He desired to organize a stock company for the manufacture of these machines, and the project meeting with favor, an organization was effected under the name of the Aeme Mower and Reaper Company, ground purchased and works erected on Franklin avenue adjoining the P. C. & St. L. Ry. At first the prospects were good, the new machines appeared to be all that was claimed for them, and their market appeared to be all right. But litigation arose concerning the validity of the patent, and the works stopped. There was also litigation among the stockholders, and finally the works were dismantled, and in 1874 they were sold to a Pittsburgh glass company under the firm name of Reddick, McKee & Com-

pany. This company built a furnace adjoining, which stood on the site of the present extensive buildings. The factory was only operated by this firm about six weeks when they were obliged to shut down temporarily. In September of the same year the factory was purchased by the firm of Gill, Mitchell & Company., composed of James W. Gill one of the present owners; M. C. Mitchell, and several of the original partners. The business was conducted under this name for several months, until the spring of 1875, Mr. Mitchell retired and Gill, Mitchell & Company were succeeded by Gill Brothers & Company, composed of Joseph J. Gill, Samuel C. Gill and James W. Gill. When they took possession, the Acme Glass Works consisted of one small eleven pot furnace and the old Acme Mower and Reaper Works buildings, which were utilized for the other departments of the glass factory. In 1877 an additional furnace of thirteen pots was built and the buildings were enlarged. From that time the business continued to increase steadily, and in 1887 it became necessary to erect another furnace of sixteen pots, which is one of the largest glass furnaces now in use in the United States.

In 1900 owing to greatly increased business, it again became necessary to enlarge the manufacturing capacity and a fourth furnace was built containing fourteen pots. This was placed in a building erected expressly for the purpose. In 1901 the present corporation, Gill Brothers Company, was organized succeeding the firm, and is officered by James W. Gill, president; J. L. Holton, vice-president; Henry B. Grier, secretary, and James Hogan, treasurer. Since that time the growth of business has made further enlargements necessary, and in 1904 the Toronto Glass Works was built and has since then been in constant operation, the entire product of both factories being disposed of as fast as it is made. The goods manufactured consist exclusively of lamp chimneys, lantern globes, silvered glass reflectors and electrical glass-ware.

By constant experiments made by ex-

perienced managers, the quality of the glass turned out has been greatly improved since the firm started, and the Acme glass now has a reputation for high merit which extends all over the world. Not only does the market for the Acme product extend from one end of the country to the other, but a large export business has been built up, and the firm is shipping its wares to all parts of the world and competing with foreign manufacturers in their own markets. The capacity of the works is from six to eight hundred thousand lamp chimneys per week, and when running full about twelve hundred hands are employed. The employees have nearly all grown up in the factory and are not only good citizens but are known everywhere as the best glass makers in this country.

The Steubenville Flint Glass Bottle Company was organized in 1882 by Henry P. Schmellbach, Valentine Rummel and several others. They purchased a tract fronting on Seventh street between North and Logan, and built a factory with a ten-pot furnace. Three years after the concern was sold to The Sumner Glass Company, a cooperative organization made up of glass blowers from Sharpsburg, Pa. They erected an additional twelve-pot furnace and continued the manufacture of flint glass bottles for a number of years after which the works lay idle for awhile. In 1903 the Jefferson Glass Company was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 and purchased the establishment and enlarged its facilities, especially by the construction of the dry tank. They went into the manufacture of crystal, colored and opalescent table ware, lemonade sets and novelties decorated in gold and enamel. By 1907 their business had increased to such an extent as to require additional room, which not being obtainable in the city they moved over to Follansbee where they have erected a main building 230x360 feet and employ 300 men. The city works were leased to the Imperial Glass Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa., which occupied them until their destruction by fire in 1908. The ground is

now occupied by the Mosel-Johnson wholesale Grocery, Fitzimmons Lumber Company and Alexander Storage Company.

William J. Fox, of Pittsburgh, who came here in 1884, built a small establishment on Slack street at the P. C. & St. L. crossing for the manufacture of blown glassware. At his death the plant was sold to a company headed by Alexander Humphrey, from whom it took the name of Humphrey Glass works. In June, 1897, it was again sold to S. G. Robinson and W. T. Garrett, of Martin's Ferry under the name of The Steubenville Glass works. They remodeled the works and added a tank furnace to the nine-pot furnace already there. They turned out blown table and bar glassware and employed a hundred hands. They finally gave up the business however, and the plant was operated for a while as a decorating factory, the ware being purchased elsewhere. After that it was purchased by The Steubenville Marbles Company for the manufacture of glass marbles. The company turned out enough glass balls to supply, it would seem, every boy in the country, but the enterprise was not a financial success. The buildings are now occupied by the Union Lumber Company.

Charles Henderson and others in 1880 organized the Brilliant Glass Company and built a factory at what was then Lagrange. In a couple of years it was entirely destroyed by fire but was soon rebuilt. It passed through various hands making a good grade of tableware, and finally turning out a beautiful line of work, the product of French artists. The fire fiend again devoured it in 1895, and this time it was not rebuilt. In the latter part of 1904, N. H. McGee and W. E. Deiters formed a corporation under the name of McGee, Deiters Glass Company, and built a plant at Brilliant for the manufacture of fine decorated ware and especially ruby lantern globes. A good trade was carried on but insufficient capital necessitated the appointment of B. W. Mettenberger, as receiver, early in 1909. Mr. Mettenberger and others are now operating the plant.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Among the earliest of the city manufacturing, and the only one with the exception of the Menns foundry which has had a continuous existence from previous to 1815 to the present day, was the Clinton Paper Mill established on the river bank at the north end of the city in 1813 by Scott and Bayless. They were succeeded by Henry Holdship, Holdship & Hanna, James Turnbull and Hanna Brothers, who conducted operations during the Civil War, who also had a mill for the manufacture of brown wrapping paper on the opposite side of the river which burned down finally. The Clinton mill was entirely destroyed by fire in the fifties, but was rebuilt larger and better than ever. After the war it was run by a corporation under the name of Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, and was then purchased by A. Hartje, of Pittsburgh, who had it for several years. At his death it was taken by his sons who still operate it under the name of Hartje Bros. Repeated enlargements have made it one of the most extensive mills in the country. It has run with remarkable steadiness day and night, employing some 200 hands. The product is news print, wrapping paper, straw and pulp board, with a capacity of over one hundred tons per day. The largest roll of paper in the world has been turned out here, being fourteen miles in length and weighing over 2,700 pounds.

About the year 1800 Bezaleel Wells engaged in the production of copperas on the stream which bears his name at the south end of the city, afterwards having in partnership a German named Augustine Koelb. This concern operated until 1843, the sulphur water from coal banks being utilized in its manufacture. About 1830-35, John Fisher went into the same business, in which he was succeeded by his son, these plants running many years, and making as high as 1,500 barrels a season. Benjamin Johnson had the last copperas works west of the city, and when he died the business died with him.

James Turnbull conducted a book bindery and blank book manufactory as early as 1816, and also published some books. He was followed by A. L. Frazier, Alexander McDowell, John Mills, W. R. Allison, P. B. Conn, Slack & Way, Sprague & Carnahan, The Herald Publishing & Printing Companies, A. Niederhuber and H. C. Cook Company.

Dr. McDowell in 1818-20 raised Castor beans in large quantities, and built a castor oil factory near Stony Hollow, but finding the frost came too early, cutting off the beans before they matured, the enterprise was abandoned.

Incidentally the boatyard of Elijah Murray above Washington street has been mentioned in connection with the steamboats built there. Starting in 1819, it was one of the town's most important industries until 1832, when the buildings were destroyed by fire, which has certainly worked havoc among Steubenville's industries. David Cable and James McKinney subsequently built a sawmill on the same premises, afterwards adding a planing-mill. They were succeeded by Robert and George McKinney, and in 1867 it was burned to the ground, being set on fire, as it was claimed, by sparks from a C. & P. locomotive. After several years of litigation a judgment of \$20,000 was recovered against the railroad company. The mill was rebuilt in 1869 by George McKinney, with John Tweed as partner in the lumber business, the latter being succeeded by A. J. McCray until about 1873 when the Economy Society purchased the property. It was afterwards sold to Charles Staples who carried on quite a business in the way of building barges for coal and sand. The mill was operated a while by John Scott, and then used by parties named Lappe for a hide warehouse. Subsequently it was acquired by Wagner & Heuser who made a specialty of cutting up walnut logs and shipping the product to Europe. On the organization of the Steubenville Electric Light Company in 1886 it was used as a power plant until the erection of their

building on lower North street. As mentioned elsewhere George McKinney also ran a planing-mill on South Seventh street which passed to Lewis Anderson about 1860, and is now the site of the wall paper factory.

A cotton wadding factory was operated by B. D. and O. A. Worthington at the corner of Market and Liberty Streets during the fiftys, and afterwards a two-story frame establishment was built at the corner of South Street and S. & I. Railroad. Refuse from the manufacture of cotton goods was used as raw material, and as this was difficult to procure during the Civil War, the concern ceased to be profitable, and its operation uncertain. The structure was finally destroyed by fire, and the site afterwards procured by the Steubenville Pottery Company.

John McFeely & Company built a planing-mill in 1867 on outlot 15 between Market and Washington streets west of Seventh, which, after running there for five years, was moved to the corner of Seventh and Washington and was operated thereafter until 1877, when it was converted into the California flour-mill.

Benjamin Travis built a frame planing-mill on South Seventh street directly opposite the Anderson mill in 1868-69. It was burned a couple of years after, but was soon replaced by a substantial brick structure, which was afterwards purchased by Robert Hyde who enlarged the same. At his death it was purchased by Joseph McFeely & Company, afterwards McFeely Brothers, whose increasing business required them to add to it the old McDevitt mill property, giving them the largest plant of the kind in the city, facing on three streets. C. Massey had a planing-mill on South Sixth street afterwards McDowell. The Cavitt mill was located on North Third, site of Red Lion and Fourth Ward House. J. C. Fitzsimmons Lumber Company, originally located on North Third has just completed a new mill on North Seventh.

J. O. Goodlin & Son and Guy Johnson & Son operated planing mills in Toronto.

Frank Shane had a boatyard at Empire, and Moses Campbell a saw-mill.

Dr. Benjamin Tappan started a chemical works in the lower end of Steubenville in 1831, which he sold three years later to Alexander, son of Bezaleel Wells and an English chemist named Simmons. They manufactured Prussian blue, acids, coppers, etc., for several years. In 1877, W. D. McLaughlin and W. A. Long converted the old Wells saw-mill at the mouth of Fairy Glen across the river into a factory, of which bone fertilizers were the leading product.

Frederick Misselwitz, a German, started a soap factory on Water street near Adams in 1838. He was successful, but used up his profits in a western speculation, returning in a couple of years and reopening business at the old stand with John Sellers as partner, they operated two years longer. Misselwitz then moved to the site of the present Odd Fellows building on North Fourth street, and began business there in 1846. Christopher Hineman learned the business with him here, and J. W. Mandel came in as a partner, during which time they bought a lot further north where the Masonic building now stands, and erected a frame building. Mandel retired in a couple of years, and A. H. Dohrman came in who only remained about the same length of time. In the meantime Sellers had been conducting a successful business at the old stand on Water street and Misselwitz went back there, the two going into the manufacture of soda ash. Mr. Hineman acquired the Fourth street property and Mandel, who resided immediately north, again came in. They remained together about twelve years or until 1862, when they dissolved. During this time a branch was run on South Fifth street. George M. Cummins then became a partner and remained until 1870, when Hineman took the business himself and was succeeded by his son until the property was sold to Mr. Floto.

Wyatt's steam dye works were started about 1835 and operated for half a century or more. Murphy's carriage factory was

started about the same time on Third, then moved to north west corner of Fourth and Washington streets, then to Fifth between Washington and Market, where it remained until after the death of the proprietor. Clark & Curfman established a second factory on Market Square in 1866, which was operated for about forty years. Muldoon & Company established marble works in 1856, on north side of Market just west of Fourth, succeeded by Evans & Irwin and by J. H. Bristol. They are now conducted by Archer Brothers on upper Market. A similar establishment was started on South Fourth street in 1843, acquired by George Swords in 1864, and now conducted by his son. Mr. Curn has an establishment where stood the original plant. J. C. Huff and his son Richard, succeeded to the Murphy carriage works, and subsequently James Workman and son who have a large plant on the east side of the street. William Denmead conducted a brass foundry on Washington street for several years beginning with 1864 on site of Second Presbyterian church, and subsequently at his residence property on North Seventh street. As far back as 1830, John Odibert had a hat factory on North Third street, and after the water works started, opened a plumbing shop. Later J. G. Davidson had one on Fourth street just above Market.

John Orr had a chair factory in 1830, in a frame building on the corner of Market street and Alley D between Fifth and Sixth, which was run by a tramp wheel. William Robertson had one at the same time on the same street below the present W. & L. E. R. R. track. Samuel Sprond had one on Third street below Market, present site of Burgoyne's drug-store. Joseph Walker had a saddler shop next door, and Frank Osborne had a similar one a block farther north on same street.

George Pearce opened an establishment on South Fourth street adjoining St. Paul's church lot in 1855, which developed into a large furniture factory. It was burned in 1872, but was rebuilt larger than ever and carried on by his sons and son-in-law, Mr.

Caswell. Subsequently the plant was converted into a manufactory of telephone booths and boxes, which was a financial failure, and the property is now the Alexander storage house.

About 1873, M. Hayes built a cider vinegar manufactory in the rear of his residence on North Fourth street, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per year, which he carried on during his lifetime. About the same time other parties conducted a match factory at the corner of Centre avenue and Alley D.

Edward Winning and Mr. Smallwood about the year 1876 purchased a tract of 255x120 near the Jefferson Iron Works and built a keg factory which found a market at its door. Mr. Smallwood retired in 1877, but Mr. Winning continued in business here until the erection of the Spaulding works at Brilliant when he removed to the latter place and remained several years. He also had a machine shop and dry kiln, giving employment to twenty men, his establishments being among the largest of the kind in the state. There was also a keg factory at Mingo.

James Young, of Glasgow, appears to have been the discoverer that kerosene, the best oil illuminant known up to that time, could be produced in paying quantities from the distillation of cannel coal, and by 1854 it had become an article of commerce in England. In June of that year the first works in America were built on Long Island, opposite New York City, to be operated under Mr. Young's patent with coal brought from Nova Scotia and other distant points. It happened that soon after the Market street shaft began regular operations in 1858, it was discovered to contain pockets of fine cannel coal which came out in nice clean blocks. This was a suggestion to our local people. John Orr and others forthwith formed a company under the leadership of Mr. Fulton, master mechanic of the S. & I. R. R. and built a factory for the manufacture of kerosene, then generally called carbon or coal oil, near Stony Hollow, on what is now the Riverside furnace prop-

erty. The production was satisfactory and the works a success. In the meantime, however, natural petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania, and it was soon recognized that competition with nature's laboratory was out of the question. The next best thing to do was to convert the factory into a refinery, which operated steadily for some months when it caught fire and was burned down. In 1869, John Orr and E. F. Andrews built a refinery below the Jefferson Iron Works. It was operated until 1876 when it was purchased by the Standard Oil Company, and of course, closed down. A tract of land south of the Mingo Iron Works property was purchased by Matthew Hodgkinson in the latter part of 1869, and a refinery put in operation the following year. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel Hodgkinson, and quite a business was carried on here for several years, but the Standard competition was too strong and a planing-mill and keg factory were started on the premises which remained until the property was absorbed by the iron-works. Harry Risher conducted the planing-mill here.

Previous to the general use of petroleum there was a manufactory at Hammondsville for the production of oil from cannel coal.

In 1899 a company was organized in Toronto for the manufacture of shoes under the leadership of John Burger, a practical manufacturer. A substantial brick building, two stories high was erected, and the plant began operations on August 1, 1899, with an output of 350 pairs of shoes per day. The latest improved machinery was in use, but for some reason the works failed to prosper, and the building was converted into a glass decorating works, which operated only a short time.

The uncertainty of the natural ice supply in the Ohio Valley, especially during and after a mild winter naturally directed attention to the production of artificial ice. Accordingly in March, 1891, a number of Stenbenville and Cincinnati people organized The Stenbenville Ice Manufacturing

and Cold Storage Company with a capital stock of \$75,000. It purchased the Means property west of the Pan Handle railway tracks between Market and Washington streets for \$12,000. A long brick building which had been used in connection with the railroad car shops, and subsequently as a cooperative nail factory, was converted into a cold storage house, and immediately north was erected a large ice manufactory containing the latest improved machinery. The company made an assignment in 1894, and the property was purchased by the Miners' & Mechanics' Bank which on February 10, 1896, sold the same to George and James Koehnline. They immediately went to work spending \$15,000 in changing from the plate to the can system, making blocks of a more manageable size and inaugurating other improvements. On May 10, 1897, a public opening was held and nearly 4,000 people visited the works. In the meantime the Ohio Valley Ice & Cold Storage Company had been organized, and built a mammoth brick structure at Toronto, with a cold storage house and a capacity of 40 tons per day. In the early part of 1899 this company purchased the Steubenville plant, more than doubling its output. Both plants were operated under this organization for a year or two when the Steubenville factory caught fire and burned down. The house was rebuilt, but only used

for storage purposes, ice being supplied from the Toronto plant alone. Two new ice factories were built in 1909, one by Eli Castner and others south of the Steubenville paper-mill, and the other by John Yocum on his natural ice farm near the mouth of Wills Creek. Martin & Brown have a natural ice plant farther up the same creek, so there seems to be no danger of this community suffering from what has come to be considered one of the necessities of life.

The State Dye Works, Mahan & Nicholson Laundry once burned down and rebuilt, J. C. Butte Laundry and Star Laundry of Steubenville are contributing their share to the local industries.

Two things are noticed in connection with Jefferson County's resources and industries. First the variety and inexhaustible quantity of the former, and second the enterprise of the people in utilizing those resources, despite the almost unexampled ravages of fire, panic and business depression. We doubt if any other community can produce such a record, and it is a satisfaction that at no time in the country's chequered history have its industrial enterprises been so prosperous or apparently resting on a more secure foundation. It is hoped that this condition of affairs will long continue.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE PRESS

A Long and Honorable History—Close Relation to National Events—Numerous Array of Publications.

If the spirit and intelligence of a community is to be gauged by the character of its newspapers, Jefferson County will not suffer by any comparison which can be brought. It not only claims to have the oldest newspaper in the state in the order of continuous publication, but its journals generally have had an influence considerably beyond its own borders. The difficulties attendant upon starting and conducting a newspaper west of the mountains at the beginning of the nineteenth century, can hardly be overestimated. The expense of the long cartage made the first cost of the plant out of proportion to its value as a revenue producer, and the price of paper and other necessary stock was calculated to absorb pretty much all the current receipts. Facilities for news gathering did not exist, local matters were not regarded as of special importance, and foreign intelligence was weeks old when it arrived by the slow process of mail. The population of Steubenville in 1806 probably did not exceed 500, and the rural population was exceedingly sparse. Undeterred by these drawbacks there came to Steubenville at the beginning of the century William Lowry and John Miller from Berkely County, Virginia. They were brothers-in-law, Lowry having married Miller's sister, and both were men of considerable prominence, possessing more than average ability and

force of character. Miller inherited a little one-story frame building on the east side of Third street above Washington where Turner Hall now stands, from where in January, 1806, the first number of the *Western Herald* was issued. Miller did not remain long with the paper, and when the conflict of 1812, which had been so long portending, broke out, he joined the volunteer forces against the British, and afterwards became a member of the regular army. For distinguished services at Fort Meigs he was promoted to a colonelcy. After the war he received the appointment of register of lands in the territory of Missouri and became the second governor of that territory. Many years after, when it was decided to place two statues of Missouri's prominent men in the capitol at Washington, a factor in determining the choice of a sculptor was that one of the competitors was a great nephew of Governor Miller, Alexander Doyle, of New York, to whom the work was awarded.

In the meantime, the paper was conducted by Lowry at the old location, he occupying the brick dwelling on the south, still standing, as a residence until the sale of the establishment to James Wilson in 1815. During his career he filled other positions, having been elected a justice of the peace during the War of 1812, and was a member of the lower house of the legis-

lature in 1823-24, and of the state senate in 1825-26.

Mr. Lowry was also a civil engineer, and surveyed the first road from Steubenville to Alikana, then known as Speakersburg, a regularly platted hamlet with a hotel, now occupied as the Castner residence. He died in 1843, leaving among his daughters, Mrs. Alexander Doyle, and the second Mrs. John Copeland, descendants of whom, William Wilkin, Mrs. J. W. Evans and Mrs. M. J. Urquhart, still reside here. His other children removed from Steubenville at an early date.

The little office building which has become historic, was occupied as a school house by Delle Hunt in 1828, and subsequently by John Dudley, whom some of our old citizens will remember, not only as a thorough teacher but a strict disciplinarian. The house was demolished to make way for Turner Hall in 1881, and the view herewith published was photographed at that time.

Mr. Lowry retired from the *Herald* in 1815, and was succeeded by James Wilson, of Philadelphia, who seems to have been influenced by Judge Wright to come out here. The paper remained in his family for 30 years, during which it was declared to have "flopped" from the Democratic to the Whig party, afterwards the Republican. The fact was it simply followed its old traditions in favor of the Adams wing of the party against the high-handed proceedings of Andrew Jackson, in which it had the authority of Jefferson and other Democratic leaders. A full review of this period by the present writer will be found in the Centennial number of the *Herald*, from which we take the following:

The first daily newspaper published in this country was the *American Advertiser*, issued in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache, a nephew of Benjamin Franklin, who afterwards conducted the *Aurora*. Although Washington was chosen president for two terms practically without opposition, yet a new political party was fully organized during his term of office under

the lead of Thomas Jefferson. This party called itself Democratic-Republican, acting more generally, however, under the latter name. The fact that Washington appointed Jefferson his first Secretary of State did not prevent him conspiring against his chief. And cabinet differences became so marked that on December 31, 1793, he resigned his position and was succeeded by Edmund Randolph. The *National Gazette* of Philadelphia, having expired in October of that year, its place as Jefferson's personal organ was taken by the *Aurora*, which attacked federalism and Federalists from Washington down, with a virulence unknown at the present day, if we except certain phases of New York journalism. When Washington left Philadelphia for his home at Mt. Vernon on March 5, 1797, the *Aurora* published a lengthy diatribe, rejoicing that "the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period of rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat high with adulation that the name of Washington from this day ceased to give a currency to political iniquity and legalized corruption. * * * Nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. It is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have carried his designs against public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence."

Bache died of yellow fever in 1798, and his widow placed the paper under the management of William Duane, and its partisanship was as bitter as ever, even more so if that were possible. Duane was born in this country, but both his parents were Irish. He went to Ireland and learned the printing trade, and from thence went to India where he made a fortune. There he came in conflict with the East India Company, a trust that makes Standard Oil appear sickly in comparison, and was immediately

hustled out of the country without a dollar, all redress denied, and he came back to Philadelphia as poor as when he left. He naturally needed no probing to make the paper as anti-British as possible, and as pro-English was one of the favorite charges which the Republicans were constantly bringing against their antagonists, the Federalists, he had plenty of opportunity for gratifying his natural predilections. His office was mobbed, he was brutally beaten, and had it not been for the arrival of political friends there would have been an end of him if not of the *Aurora*, and the *Herald* might have had a different editor. On November 6, 1799, the *New York Argus* published a letter from Philadelphia to the effect that Alexander Hamilton was at the bottom of an effort to suppress the *Aurora*, and that Mrs. Bache had been offered \$6,000 down in part payment, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the property but she declared she would never dishonor her husband's memory or her children's future fame by such baseness, when she parted with the paper it would be to Republicans only. This statement would not be considered specially libellous in these days, but the spirit of the alien and sedition laws was still in full force, and back of the statements was the innuendo that the government secret service fund was to be used in this purchase. Suit was brought by Hamilton, and the *Argus* editor being convicted, he was fined \$100 and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Duane died in 1835.

Such was the preceptor of James Wilson, who had emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, for Philadelphia, and when Judge Wright wrote for him to come and take charge of the *Herald* he probably had little, if any, doubt as to the future political course of the paper. But times and men both changed. John Adams was the last Federal president, and the election of 1800 resulting in a tie in the Electoral College between Jefferson and Burr, the choice fell to the house of Representatives, where, by the advice of Hamilton, the Federalists

mainly refrained from voting, allowing Jefferson to be chosen, regarding him as a lesser evil than Burr. The second war with Great Britain had come and gone; almost the only creditable work outside of Harrison's victory at the Thames and the battle of New Orleans had been accomplished by the little navy created by Adams and the Federalists at the very time they were charged with being British sympathizers, just as at a later period the Whigs saved the honor of the Nation in the war with Mexico forced on the country by their political opponents. So when Mr. Wilson took charge of the *Herald* there was peace at home and abroad, and he had been here but a short time until he was elected a member of the legislature in 1816, where he served one term. The *Herald* establishment was moved to upper Market street, nearly opposite the present site of the Imperial hotel. Mr. Wilson had a beautiful and spacious home, bounded by what is now Logan and Clinton streets and Alley C. Here he reared a large family, but previous to disposing of his homestead to Col. James Collier, after the latter's return from California in 1849, he built a one-story brick cottage on the east side of his lot where he lived until his death by cholera in 1852. Very little of the original home is left, and the land is occupied by numerous dwellings but the little cottage still stands intact.

James Monroe was elected President in 1816, receiving 183 electoral votes to 34 for King, the Federal candidate, and in 1820 he was re-elected without opposition, the period being characterized as the "era of good feeling."

It was not a time for savage partisan editorials, as there seemed to be but one political party in the country, and a copy of the paper before us whose full name at this time was *Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette*, seems to partake of the general calm, as there is not a single editorial utterance in it, if we except a mild dissent at the head of a long communication from Cincinnati to the effect that they

were getting along fairly well with wildcat money, and arguing that if they could buy foreign goods to better advantage than the home product there was no reason why they should not do so. The paper before us is a little five-column folio, with an absolute dearth of local news, unless a lengthy poem on the Wells mansion, quoted below, can be considered such. There are over two columns of sheriff's sales which would be equivalent to more than a page of the present day, which does not argue strongly in favor of good times. The list of local advertisers is interesting, including B. Wells & Co., Robert Thompson, Dike & Raguett, M. Johnson, Steubenville Brewery, by William Shiras, Jr., James Turnbull, Adams & Hutchinson, David Larimore, James Means, John M. Goodenow, Humphrey Leavitt, Samuel Stokely, Wright & Collier, P. Wilson, Robert Hales, Steam Paper Mill, by J. C. Bayless, Jacob Nessley, Sr., J. G. Heuing, John Clark and Daniel Thomas. Thomas Orr is sheriff, John Miligan auditor and John Patterson clerk. David Larimore is postmaster at Steubenville, and Henry Crew at Richmond. Magistrates' blanks were then as now "for sale at this office." Advertising rates were for the first three insertions \$1 per square (little under an inch), and each subsequent insertion 25c; by the year \$10, not differing widely from present rates. A paragraph about that time indicates that search for silver and lead ore in Jefferson County is not a modern freak exclusively.

The political calm existing from 1816 to 1820 could not last. The growth of the country and the advent of a new generation could not but make new issues. There was a little cloud, no larger than a man's hand, but it existed. Five states came into the Union during the first four years of Monroe's administration, but it was not the number alone which was significant. When the Union was first organized the existence of slavery in the southern section was accepted as a necessary evil. Nobody thought of its extension, and many of those interested in the matter believed that it would

gradually become extinct. When Missouri, on March 6, 1818, asked admission to the Union as a slave state, it startled even Mr. Jefferson "like a fire bell in the night." The ordinance of 1787 forbade slavery forever in all that part of the United States north and west of the Ohio River, but Missouri came in with the Louisiana purchase, and was not covered by this act. After two years' discussion the matter was settled by the famous Missouri compromise by which the territory was admitted with its slaves, but providing that all the rest of the Louisiana purchase north of latitude 36:30, or north of the mouth of the Ohio River, should be free. The repeal of this compromise led to the Kansas-Nebraska troubles. Then there was the tariff, the North favoring and the South opposing. The latter section was still agricultural and stationary, while other parts of the country were manufacturing and progressive. A report of the Fourth of July celebration in 1822 at Jenkinson's Arbor contains some significant intimations that the people were sitting up and doing some thinking. Outside the usual patriotic toasts there were advocates of home industry, internal improvements, the sovereign people (not states), "Our next President, no slaveholder, no doughface, a friend of domestic manufacturers, an enemy to aristocratic monied institutions," etc. One toast was for state rights but that was evidently understood very differently from the southern idea of state sovereignty.

The issue of the *Herald* of November 16, 1822, contains the announcement that Mr. Wilson had proposed to purchase the Philadelphia *Aurora*, but being unable to dispose of his Steubenville property, the arrangement fell through. This issue contains quite a long editorial on the Presidency, as it was apparent that 1824 would witness an animated contest. The aspirants discussed were Clinton, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Jackson, Calhoun and William H. Crawford, of Georgia, then secretary of the treasury. It will be remembered that there was still but one



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
STEBENVILLE



FIRST M. E. CHURCH,
STEBENVILLE



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
STEBENVILLE



HAMLIN CHURCH,
STEBENVILLE



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,
STEBENVILLE



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
STEBENVILLE

dominating political party, the Federalists having ceased to be a power, and no other organization having sufficient crystallization to take their place. The paper takes decided ground against the nomination of any southerner, or any man who has aided in the extension of slavery, or who is an enemy to domestic industries and internal improvements. Clinton and Adams are considered the only available candidates so far as this section is concerned. In another issue the editor urges that New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio act together, whereby they can oppose united influence to southern combinations. The Missouri case is still fresh, and it rankles. It is seen that the line of cleavage between the two sections of the party is already pretty clearly marked. There was no doubt of the position of the *Herald*, and those "Democratic-Republicans" who supported it. The meeting in 1822 reported above was along precisely the same lines, and that is all there was in the reported "flop" from "Democracy" to "Whigism." There was never any flop in the ordinary sense of that term, there was simply a parting of the ways. The election of 1824 resulted in Jackson receiving 99 electoral votes, Adams 84, Crawford 41 and Clay 37. None having a majority, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, which not being inclined to choose the man whom Jefferson had declared "one of the most unfit men I know of for the place," refused to select Jackson and chose Adams. In 1828 the new tariff bill passed which brought out South Carolina's nullification protests. The campaign of that year was exceptionally bitter, the newly crystallizing Whig party supporting Adams while the "Democrats," who took that name alone for the first time, supported Jackson, who was elected. It is not necessary to, nor have we space, to enter into a history of the stirring political turmoil which followed. Jackson was re-elected in 1832, defeating Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, and followed in 1836 by Martin Van Buren, whom

Woodrow Wilson, in his history, seems to consider Jackson's "wicked partner."

During this period the position of the *Herald* was not in doubt. It opposed Jackson and his new Democracy, which, by its usurpations, violations of the Constitution and bad management, had brought the country to the very verge of financial ruin.

William Henry Harrison, the hero of the Thames, who was defeated by Van Buren in 1836, was renominated by the Whigs in 1840, and the reaction swept him into office as in a whirlwind.

Shortly before this Mr. Wilson had associated his son, Robert C. Wilson, with him in the conduct of the paper. In addition to the regular issues of the *Herald* they published a campaign paper from April to November, 1840, called the *Log Cabin*. A typical log cabin view ornamented the front page, and the little sheet bears every appearance of having been an important factor in that lively campaign. The looseness with which the party names continued to be used as late as that date is found in a paper dated July 29, 1840. The Van Buren followers were not allowed the name of Democrats by their opponents, but were designated as Federalists and Loco-Focos, the first not so much a perversion of the original term as might be imagined, when Jackson's centralizing acts are considered. The latter name originated from a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, when, during a quarrel between contending factions, the lights were turned out and relighted with matches, then called loco-focos. Tammany is not a young kitten. In the same edition the senior editor expresses himself as "under many, many obligations to the mud machine for proving him a sterling and sound Democrat at all times." The "mud machine" was doubtless the *American Union*, then published by J. G. Morris and A. L. Frazier. Impersonal journalism was yet in the future. In this issue also is a correspondence between Edwin M. Stanton and John A. Bingham, in reference to a joint debate, and the matter was

referred to a committee consisting of James Means, A. J. Leslie and W. B. Kerlin on behalf of the Democrats, and Roswell Marsh, James Turnbull and John B. Doyle for the "Democratic Whigs." The parties were unable to come to an agreement concerning details and the debates never came off.

Robert C. Wilson succeeded his father as editor of the *Herald*, and was associated with John Worstell, but this arrangement existed but a short time, when the paper was purchased by Amos T. Purviance, in connection with his cousin, who was an attorney, in 1845. Robert Wilson went to New Lisbon, where he died.

There were seven children in the Wilson family, two of the boys—Henry and Edward—and a daughter—Margaret—being triplets. The story of their birth is somewhat amusing, and is given for what it is worth. The pater-familias was sitting in his parlor awaiting the expected event, and when the advent of a son and heir was announced his countenance wore a satisfied smile. Shortly after a second birth was announced, when his face became more serious. Almost immediately came the third, and the muchly supplied father began pulling his hair and wondering where this thing was going to stop. The other children were Joseph Princeton, Elizabeth, James and Robert. James became an M. P. preacher and went to Cincinnati, where he joined the M. E. body and went to New York, where he died. Joseph became a Presbyterian minister, and went to South Carolina, where he became the father of Woodrow Wilson, the historian, now president of Princeton University. He visited his mother's grave in Union Cemetery about thirty years ago. Henry married a daughter of General Medary, of Columbus, and moved to New York. Mrs. Wilson moved to New Lisbon, after her husband's death, where she died shortly after the Civil War.

In 1844 Polk was the Democratic candidate for President and Clay the Whig. It is related that at a big meeting at the foot

of Seminary Hill in Allegheny, Dr. McCook, of Steubenville, was making an address in which he charged Mr. Wilson, of the *Herald*, with having published untruthful charges against the Democrats, knowing that they were lies, when a young man on the stand struck him and got away on a horse that was conveniently near. He was supposed to have been Wilson's son. The doctor was not seriously injured and the instance was only an illustration of the strenuous politics of those days.

Mr. Purviance was a native of this county, having been born near Smithfield, on March 6, 1823. At the age of sixteen he entered the *Herald* office as an apprentice, receiving his board and clothes for salary during the first three years. During the brief period that it was under his control Mr. Purviance conducted the *Herald* along very similar lines to those of his predecessors. Its title had been shortened to the central name, and it was once more, with the exception of the prefix, the same as that with which it originally started, Steubenville no longer being western in the old sense. On August 7, 1845, Mr. Purviance married Miss Mary Ong, of Smithfield Township, and after selling the *Herald* he went West and located in Purviance, in Putnam County, Illinois, removing to Hennepin, the county-seat, in 1854. He served a term as sheriff and in 1857 he was elected county clerk, and filled that office for forty-one consecutive years. He died at his home near Hennepin on January 14, 1904. Two children—Margaretta and Frank—survived him.

William R. Allison, of Cadiz, purchased the *Herald* in 1846, and secured property on Market Street, now the east half of the Mansfield block, to which the *Herald* plant was removed from South Fourth Street. Here, with its job printing establishment and book bindery, it remained until 1876. Here, on March 16, 1847, was issued the first number of the *Daily Herald*. The paper continued to be Whig in politics until the organization of the Republican party, since which it has been the Repub-

lican organ of the county. R. B. Allison and W. T. Campbell were city editors.

On September 4, 1871, John Palmer, with the assistance of a number of citizens, inaugurated a daily paper called the *News*, which was located in the Scott block on South Fourth Street. There was associated with him as editor A. W. Cook, formerly of the *Erie Dispatch*. Edward C. Slack was local editor and reporter, but after a week's service accepted the foremanship of the composing room, and was succeeded by Joseph B. Doyle. The *News* imparted new life to local journalism, and was the first to receive the President's message by telegraph and publish it the day on which it was read. Its extra Sunday editions during the great Boston fire and Pittsburgh riots of 1879 were also special features. Shortly after the paper started, Mr. Cook became part owner, but left the paper in the fall of 1872 and was succeeded by Mr. Doyle. During this period Gen. Anson G. McCook, now of New York, was a frequent contributor. Early in 1873 P. B. Conn purchased the interest of Mr. Doyle, who remained with the paper in his editorial capacity. Mr. Conn formed a partnership with Mr. Palmer and Joseph Carnahan, and the paper was consolidated with his job office and bindery in the Salmon, now Sinclair block, at 317 Market Street. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Conn arranged with Mr. Allison for the purchase of the *Herald*, which was consummated on October 1 of that year. It was at once consolidated with the *News* under the name of *Herald and News*, and the other interests having been extinguished, Mr. Conn became sole proprietor. Mr. Campbell, of the *Herald* local force, was retained in the same position, and in 1876 the paper was removed back to the old quarters in the Salmon block, a commodious addition in the rear fronting on Court Street having been erected for the accommodation of the mechanical department.

After selling the *Herald* Mr. Allison removed to St. Louis, where he purchased the *Post-Dispatch*, and with his son, conducted

it for several years. As a financial venture it was not successful, and after the death of his son he returned to Steubenville and started a new weekly paper called the *Ohio Press*, which, with the assistance of his daughter, Mrs. Ida Allison Means, he carried on until his death January 2, 1898. After her father's death Mrs. Means conducted the publication of the paper, making it a special authority on social and society news. In 1901, a corporation was formed by C. J. Davis and others called the Ohio Press Company, which purchased Mrs. Means' paper, and started a new daily of that name in the McConville block on North Fourth Street. The new production was a live newspaper and had branch publications in Irondale, Toronto and Mingo, but suspended operations after a few months.

Among the editorial contributors to the *Herald* from 1876 to 1896 were Richard Ralph, of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* staff, a gentleman of exceptional literary ability and a poet of more than average character, and William J. Lampton, the well known magazine writer, who came here from Ashland, Ky., in 1879. Of the local writers there were W. A. Urquhart, William McD. Miller, W. R. Johnson, Robert Love, George B. Huff, John H. Andrews, Chalmers C. White, Herbert W. Wells and perhaps one or two others whose names may have escaped the writer. During a portion of this period the paper enjoyed the distinction of publishing the largest four-page weekly in the United States. It was a monster, but had finally to give way to the more manageable quarto.

In the spring of 1896 J. J. Gill purchased the *Evening Star*, which had been started by W. W. Mackay in 1889, and shortly after negotiations were opened with Mr. Conn for the purchase of the *Herald*. These were successful, and on April 20 of that year he became proprietor of this paper. Mr. Doyle remained as editor and manager, and J. H. Andrews was appointed city editor. The daily was almost immediately enlarged and improved, and did

not keep merely abreast of the times but kept ahead of them. In February, 1897, it was decided to make a consolidation of the *Herald* and *Star* forces, and for greater convenience a corporation was formed under the name of The Herald Publishing Company, with William McD. Miller, president; J. W. Gill, vice president, and Joseph B. Doyle, secretary and treasurer, carrying also the position of manager. This corporation took over the *Star* and its effects, and the office was moved to its present location in Odd Fellows' block, North Fourth Street. The experiment was tried for ten months of publishing the *Star* as a morning paper, Mr. Huff remaining as city editor of that paper. At the end of ten months the *Star* was discontinued as a morning paper and merged into its evening associate, under the title of *Herald-Star*, which name it still retains. A perfecting press, linotype machines and other modern improvements were installed, making an up-to-date printing and book manufacturing establishment, and the staff was increased by the addition of C. C. White, and afterwards by T. M. Lewis and Charles D. Simeral.

In the latter part of January, 1905, Charles D. Simeral, who had been Mr. Gill's private secretary while he (Mr. Gill) was in Congress, organized a new company and purchased the entire plant of the *Herald-Star* for \$62,000. Simeral was made president of the company and editor and manager of the paper. Carl H. Smith was selected as vice president and Herbert W. Nichols, who had been connected with the *Herald-Star* for several years, was made secretary and treasurer. The property was taken over on February 1, 1905, and the intervening years have been marked by an unusual development along all lines, the paper having a large circulation in the city and surrounding country. Mrs. Ida A. Meens and Edward Worstell have since been added to the reportorial force. Mr. Conn on disposing of the *Herald* retired from active business and died October 8, 1908.

The Herald Company has lately acquired valuable property on North Fourth Street and begun the erection of a \$60,000 building, equipped with all modern improvements.

When the *Herald* declined to follow the Jackson wing of the Democratic party it was concluded by the admirers of Old Hickory to start an opposition paper, in a building on upper Market Street directly across from the *Herald* office. It was called the *Republican Ledger*, although advocating Jacksonian Democracy, another illustration of the looseness of political terms in those days. Frew & Laird were the proprietors, and the first number was issued September 20, 1826. Rev. J. P. Miller, a minister of the Seceder denomination, was a leading editorial writer, and his articles were trenchant and forcible. Samuel Frew remained with the paper but a short time when he removed to Elizabeth, Pa., where he died in 1859. His partner, Mr. Laird, continued the paper until 1830 when he sold out, and went to Greensburg, Pa., where he edited the *Argus* for many years, dying at the age of ninety. The purchasers of the *Ledger* were Joseph Cable, born in Island Creek Township in 1800 of Huguenot descent, and a Mr. Rippey. They changed the name of the paper, adopting the somewhat comprehensive, if not strictly accurate, title of *The Jeffersonian Democrat and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate*. Hon. L. Harper, late of *The Mt. Vernon Banner*, learned the printer's trade in this office, and in 1832 went to Pittsburgh with James Wilson, then the publisher of *The Herald*, and established the first daily published in that city. It was a Whig paper and was named *The Pennsylvania Advocate*. *The Advocate* was in opposition to *The Gazette*, which was an Anti-Masonic organ. Mr. Cable sold *The Jeffersonian Democrat* to John S. Patterson and James Scott, who changed the name to *The American Union*. Mr. Cable went to New Lisbon, where he published *The Patriot* for some years, going from there to Carrollton, where he pub-

lished a Democratic paper, and in 1848 was elected to Congress, serving two terms, and was distinguished for efforts that secured the passage of the Homestead Act, in this work dividing honors with Salmon P. Chase, who was in the Senate. He afterwards went to Paulding, where he continued his newspaper work almost up to the time of his death, which occurred May 10, 1880. Although an old man, he took a very active part in the campaign of 1873, when William Allen was elected governor by the Democrats. He was noted for a long time as an infidel, but he was converted and became an ardent Methodist. Patterson and Scott continued the publication of *The Union*. Scott was killed while on a pleasure excursion to Wellsburg with a party of young folks from Steubenville. The publication of the paper was continued alone by Mr. Patterson up to 1837, when it was purchased by Col. W. C. McCauslen and Lecky Harper, who were succeeded by A. L. Frazer and Justin G. Morris. Colonel McCauslen went to Congress, as did also his successor, Andrew Stuart. Stuart was succeeded by Mr. Sheridan, who, during the war left the Democratic ranks and made a Union party organ of the paper, and the enterprise failed. In 1863 the Democrats established *The Courier*, which was edited by Mr. Logan, but it had a short life, the Democrats who furnished the money for the enterprise lost all they invested in the paper. About that time a little paper called *The Bulletin* was published by Mr. Donovan. On September 1, 1865, C. N. Allen, of Cadiz, established *The Gazette*, which he published as a weekly until October 1, 1873, when he added a daily which he continued until February, 1875, when the plant was purchased by H. H. McFadden and William H. Hunter. *The Gazette* was first printed in a building on the west side of Third Street between Market and Washington, and then removed to the Watson block opposite the present National Exchange Bank building, and then to the present Ruddicks shoe store on Fourth Street just north of Market. Mc-

Fadden & Hunter purchased the Murray dwelling on the east side of Third Street south of Market, which was afterwards replaced by a modern structure with perfecting press, linotypes and other improved machinery. On February 1, 1900, just twenty-five years after the firm was formed, Mr. Hunter sold out his interest to Mr. McFadden and engaged in the newspaper business at Chillicothe, where he died six years later. During his Steubenville residence Mr. Hunter took considerable interest in artistic and historic subjects, particularly the latter. He was a member of the State as well as the local historical society, to which he contributed much valuable matter in a form which has been very useful to the writer in preparing this history. Mr. McFadden conducted the paper under his own name until August 1, 1901, when he formed a joint stock concern under the title of *The Steubenville Gazette Company*, with an authorized capital of \$25,000, afterwards increased to \$50,000. Mr. McFadden has held a number of appointive state offices, has been the Democratic nominee for congress and other important positions, and he and his paper have always been recognized as important factors in the councils of his party. The journal is one of the leading Democratic papers in the state, and wields an influence only exceeded, if at all, by one or two of the large city dailies. The editor has his convictions and does not hesitate to express them. The news department of the paper is also up to the standard, and consequently, it has a large and increasing circulation. The office force is composed of H. H. McFadden, manager editor; C. A. Aten, city editor; D. W. Case and John Nolan, reporters; J. F. McFadden, book-keeper; J. H. Andrews, advertising agent.

Rev. Z. Ragan established a weekly Republican and anti-slavery paper in 1855 at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, which he published under the title of *True American* until he entered the army as chaplain in 1861. About the same time Mr. Conn published the *Dollar* (week-

ly) and *Daily Messenger* and the *Steubenville Democrat* previously. He owned and published the *Beaver Star* for one year. He with Dr. Reed and Charles A. Mantz founded the *St. Louis Post*, afterward consolidated with the *Dispatch*.

R. Schnorrenberg established a weekly German paper on August 1, 1876. For awhile the firm was Schnorrenberg & Gescheider, but on April 1, 1879, the former retired, leaving Max Gescheider the sole proprietor. Joseph Niederhuber subsequently purchased the paper and conducts it in connection with his job office and book bindery on Court Street.

After retiring from the *Herald* in 1874 John Palmer for about a year conducted a weekly paper under the name of *Palmer's News*, but it was discontinued. Subsequently in the same building another paper called the *Steubenville News* was operated between 1898 and 1900. During the later seventies the *Wool Growers' Bulletin* was issued from the Tri-State woolhouse, giving the latest information concerning that industry.

Several efforts were made in the way of starting Sunday newspapers in Steubenville, the first being the *Local* by A. M. Matlack in 1876, which operated about three years, *Chronicle* by E. A. Elliott in 1879, *News* by G. G. Nichols the same year, *Life* by G. B. Huff and A. F. Beach, and *Leader* by B. Hipsley and others. The latest addition to the city press is the *Union Leader*, published in the interest of the labor organization. A local Italian paper has also been published here. Other enterprises of this character have been inaugurated from time to time, but they died and left no sign. The community is well served in this respect at present by the regular publications and parish and other smaller periodicals, to which has been added the *Saturday Evening Journal*.

Mount Pleasant having been settled by a class of people above the average in the way of education and refinement was naturally the first community in the county outside of Steubenville to publish a news-

paper. The first paper produced here was the *Philanthropist*, a small quarto of eight pages, issued every Saturday at \$3 per year. Charles Osborne was the printer, and the first number made its appearance on September 8, 1817. It printed the news of the day and discussed moral ethics. On October 8, 1818, Elisha Bates purchased the paper and converted it into a sixteen-page octavo on December 11. Its last issue was April 27, 1822. Here also was conducted the first abolition paper published in the United States, *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*. Benjamin Lundy was the editor. He would set up his matter in his office at Mt. Pleasant and take the forms across the country to Steubenville, where the paper was printed at the *Herald* office. On these visits to Steubenville he was a welcome visitor to the homes of those who sympathized with his cause, especially at the house of Dr. David Stanton, father of the great war secretary. He subsequently removed with his paper to Jonesboro, Tenn., and then to Baltimore in 1824. *The Village Banner*, published in 1835, lasted one year. Elisha Bates published a religious paper in 1837-8, and later John B. Wolf a temperance paper, the *Life Boat*. On September 16, 1822, Mr. Howard started the *Juvenile Museum*, a semi-monthly magazine of eight pages. With the eleventh number it changed to a monthly of sixteen pages, but the last issue was on September 27, 1823. Elisha Bates published a monthly periodical called the *Miscellaneous Repository* from July, 1827, to about 1832. There were other publications of which there is no record. There was also something doing in the book line, among the publications being *Barton's Poems*, 12mo, 1823; *The Juvenile Expositor, or Child's Dictionary*, by Elisha Bates, square 12mo., 1823; *Sacred History, or the Historical Part of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments*, by Thomas Elwood, 2 vols., 8vo., sheep, 1854, with many others.

C. M. Hayne started a job printing office in Smithfield in 1875, and on February

14, 1876, inaugurated the *Smithfield Independent*. It was published regularly until December, 1877, when it was discontinued.

Several papers have been started at Irondale, under the names of *Record*, *Courier*, *Eagle*, etc., but they were short lived.

In 1879 a little paper called *The Banner of Zion* was published at Knoxville by Stokes Bros., who had a small job office. The same year T. M. Daniels started the *Weekly Tribune* at Toronto, and in 1880 Frank Stokes moved there and entered into partnership with him, under the firm name of Daniels & Stokes. Mr. Daniels died in 1884 and Mr. Stokes became sole proprie-

tor, starting a daily on August 17, 1890. Mr. Stokes being elected county clerk in 1894 he leased the plant to C. H. Stoll, but at the expiration of his term again took charge. The paper was recently sold to H. P. Boyer and John Bray, who are making a very successful publication.

Richard A. Bryant conducted a paper at Mingo in the later nineties under the title of *Mingo Advocate*. There was also the *Mingo News*, and a paper of the same title at Brilliant operated by W. J. Murphy. At Richmond there were the *Radiator* and one or two others.

CHAPTER XIX

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

Controlling Position of the County—Hundreds Helped to Freedom—An Experiment in Colonization—Its Partial Success.

That a strong anti-slavery feeling should have prevailed in Jefferson County was quite natural. In the first place it was on the border line between the free and the slave states. True the visible signs of slavery in this section were not very numerous. In 1860, Hancock, the upper county of the Virginia Pan Handle only contained two slaves, and Brooke County, immediately south, had eighteen. The former county had one free colored man, and Brooke fifty-one, the white population of the two counties being 9,687. These two counties, which fronted Jefferson nearly their full length, had a smaller colored population than the latter, which at that time reported 707. The upper end of Ohio County, just below Brooke, also fronted on Jefferson, and that portion of it may have had half a dozen slaves out of the one hundred in the county. But although the "peculiar institution" cut little or no figure in the industrial development of the community it did not fail to furnish an object lesson. Wheeling had a public slave market where human beings were publicly sold at auction, and from accounts which have come down to us, the scenes there were fully as horrible and repulsive as any related of New Orleans or St. Augustine. To visitors from the Ohio side this was a festering sore, for, however it might be regarded from a legal point of view, it was

impossible to stifle the feelings of morality and humanity. Then the lower end of the county as well as the upper end of Belmont County adjoining had been largely settled by members of the Society of Friends, who accepted the words of the Declaration of Independence as meaning just what they said, and many of them had migrated from North Carolina and other slave states for the express purpose of getting out of the slaveholders' domain. Had slavery continued to decline in the South, as the framers of the Constitution expected, until there was a prospect of its gradual extinction, there never would have been any Abolition party, but the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 and subsequent enormous development as a consequence put a different face on matters, and the prospect was not only of the indefinite continuance of slavery within its original territory but extension, if not without limit, yet so great as to make this republic practically a nation of slaveholders and slave catchers. Hence while the great majority of the people here as elsewhere in the northern states were sincerely in favor of adhering strictly to all the compacts which had been made for the benefit and protection of slave-owners there was a small minority whose consciences did not permit them to do anything of the kind. As we have said this sentiment, although not confined to the

Friends, was particularly strong among them. So it was perfectly natural and in accord with the fitness of things that the first Abolition paper in the United States should have emanated from Jefferson County (it will perhaps have been noticed by this time that Jefferson County was first in a good many things), and that the first Abolition convention in Ohio should have been held at Mt. Pleasant in the same county. An account of Lundy's newspaper enterprise has already been given but a reference to the man himself will not be out of place. He was a Friend, and was born at Handwich, N. J., January 4, 1789, dying at Lowell, Ill., August 22, 1839. He went to Wheeling at the age of nineteen, and thence to Mt. Pleasant, going from there to St. Clairsville, Belmont County, where in 1815 he formed the first anti-slavery society under the name of Union Humane Society, writing an appeal based on his experience with slavery at Wheeling, where, like Lincoln at New Orleans, "I heard the wail of the captive, I felt his pang of distress, and the iron entered my soul." Ever after he was slavery's determined and persistent foe. He engaged in newspaper work in St. Louis for two years, and then returned to Mt. Pleasant where, in January, 1821, he began the publication of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. In 1825 he visited Hayti to arrange for the settlement of emancipated slaves. He met William Lloyd Garrison in 1828, and in 1829 removed to Washington. He was assaulted for his attacks on slavery and incidentally censured by the court. He traveled in Canada and Texas in 1830-31, also in 1833, and also visited Mexico in the interest of his work.

As stated, the first Abolition convention in Ohio met at Mt. Pleasant in the spring of 1837 with Gamaliel Bailey, afterwards of the *Cincinnati Herald* and *Washington National Era*, as secretary. Among the others at that convention were James G. Birney, candidate of the Liberty party for President in 1840, John Keep, William Donaldson, Christian Donaldson, John

Rankin, A. A. Guthrie, Major Nye, George Whipple, President Finney, of Oberlin, Asa Mann and others. As another protest against slavery the people of Mt. Pleasant established in 1848 a free labor store which should contain no product of slave labor, which was conducted for about ten years.

But the war against slavery was not confined to the newspaper publications, passage of resolutions or boycotting of slave products. What was known as the fugitive slave law was to these men a nullity and abomination. Not only was it regarded as morally wrong in itself, but its abuse by which free negroes had been kidnapped from the North and sold into slavery, and the increasing demands of the slave power, were intensifying the opposition to it. Back of all was the "higher law" which commanded assistance to any human being seeking freedom. Hence arose what was known as "The Underground Railroad," a general name given to the systematic aid extended to negroes fleeing from the South to Canada in search of freedom. A favorite point of crossing the Ohio was at the northern end of Wheeling to Martin's Ferry, and the first "stations" were the residences of Joel Wood in that town, Jacob Van Pelt on the hill, and Joshua Cope at the head of Glen's Run in Belmont County. One line diverged from here towards Mt. Pleasant, and Judge Cochran in his little book, *Bonnie Belmont*, relates that at one time a party in pursuit of a runaway slave surrounded the Charles Wright (now Linley Braeken) house and demanded the right to search it. This was refused by Wright until they should secure and produce a search warrant, which they had to do by one of the parties going more than a mile to a justice of the peace. This took up considerable time and in the meantime the fugitive, who was really not at the Wright mansion, was taken to the Mill-house place of concealment, a mile or two distant, which had a concealed clothes press built in a chimney recess. The searching party was directed to Mt. Pleasant, and it is needless to say they never

found their property. To the slave hunters, when a fugitive once reached Mt. Pleasant, the language applied to a certain bridge seemed most appropriate: "Who Enters Here Leaves Hope Behind." The underground railroad was not confined, however, to Mt. Pleasant and Smithfield townships, but extended the whole length of the county, and its officers were not confined to the Friends but included men and women of every religious faith. The starting points, however, were generally in the Short Creek Valley, its headwaters being just over the divide from the headwaters of Wheeling Creek in Harrison and Belmont counties. There were several stations at the mouth of Short Creek, one kept by George Craig and one by William Hogg. One was kept by Joseph Medill (grandfather of W. L. Medill, Esq.), on Warren Ridge, near Hopewell M. E. Church. There were many in Mt. Pleasant, the slaves being kept during daylight in any of the houses in the village, and there is authority for the statement that one good Friend kept a number of strong negroes on his farm from corn-planting until after harvest! The house of Rev. Benjamin Mitchell was a noted station, there being a trapdoor in the kitchen floor through which runaway slaves reached a large hole in the ground when slave hunters were searching the premises. The Updegraff house, a mile west of Mt. Pleasant, and that of David Robinson, west of Trenton, were also well known. The Braeken house in Mt. Pleasant was so constructed that the negroes could enter an attic by means of a trapdoor in the roof after climbing a ladder. Benjamin Ladd (the Quaker philanthropist) kept the Smithfield station. Over the line one at Lloydstown, named for Jesse and Isaac Lloyd, was kept by Eli Nichols; one at Unity kept by Rev. John Walker, Seceder minister; at Hammond's Cross Roads, Alexander and John Hammond, John Hammond, Jr., and Joseph Rodgers being conductors between that point and Hopedale; one at the house of Cyrus McNeely (founder of Hopedale Col-

lege) between Hopedale and Unionvale, house of Judge Thomas Lee near Cadiz; one at Miller's Station by David Ward; one at Richmond by James and William Ladd. From there the line ran across the country to the home of Judge Thomas George on Yellow Creek, and then to Salem, Columbia County, from which point it followed the line of least resistance to the lakes and Canada. James George, of Ross Township, grandson of Thomas George, gives additional particulars as follows in relation to this line:

"Judge Lee was station agent at Cadiz; James Ladd and brother at Richmond; David Ward at Miller's Station (then Works Postoffice); Dr. A. Lindsay, Salem; Thomas George, Moore's Salt Works; James and William Farmer, Salineville; ——— Horton, Salem. There was another line through from Cadiz by way of Scroggsfield and Mechanicstown, Carroll County, Dr. Lindsay having removed from Annapolis (Salem) in Jefferson County to one of these places.

"We were located about half way on the line from Cadiz and Mt. Pleasant to Salineville. Henry Crabbs kept a station on the hill overlooking the George station in the valley. The Richmond station kept by the Ladds was on a sidetrack, which was used in emergency.

"The line on which Moore's Salt Works was located was in operation from 1827 to 1837, but some of the older citizens say the first date should be earlier. Station agents rarely knew beforehand that fleeing slaves were to arrive, and they were received because conveyed by known friends. In 1830 Old Man Work brought through two slaves, arriving at the house of Judge George a little before daylight. They were secreted in the barn, fed and cared for by George until opportunity gave chance to take them to Salineville. In 1830 the writer has knowledge of a gang of five males and three females going through. This party was conveyed to George's by the Ladds, kept until night and conveyed to Farmer station at Salineville. In 1834 a gang com-

posed of seven men, two women and a child, was brought to George's station, and hidden in the loft of a brick house occupied by Robert George. They were conducted to Salineville by the conductors, Robert, Thomas and A. W. George.

"A remark which may not be out of place: On the line to Salineville was a small village, on the corner of whose street lived a man antagonistic to abolitionism, who was dreaded by the conductors. The night the last mentioned party went through, the village was very dark and the rain poured until after they passed this residence, after which the clouds broke and the night was clear. No doubt a Providential interference. In an old diary I find mention of many fugitives passing through, but no incidents are mentioned. In 1837 a woman was brought to George's from Ladd's and covered with straw in the barn, and was jabbed with a pitchfork by a hired man who was feeding the stock. Another incident occurred in 1840. A gang of twenty was conveyed from Crabbs'. Arriving at about daylight, he ran them into a pine hollow. Early in the morning, a laborer on his way to work, seeing the negroes, reported at Judge George's that 'the hills were covered with d—d niggers; they would all be killed if something was not done.' The Judge joked with him and assured him that it was all imagination; but the Judge took in the situation and gave the laborer employment. [Those who harbored fugitive slaves ran great risk, the penalty in Ohio being \$1,000 fine and imprisonment.] During the day these slaves were removed to Crabbs' barn, where they were fed by Mrs. Annie Crabbs, and during the night they were conveyed to Salineville and then to Salem. Shortly after this came three robust negroes armed with revolvers. They were on foot and claimed they had purchased their freedom. In 1847 a mother, daughter and son came to our station, conveyed by conductors under David Ward. Judge George, taking a fancy to the boy, concluded to keep him, and sent the mother and daughter to North

Salem. A party from New Lisbon wanting help, employed the mother and daughter. Jacob Clinton, working for George, got an idea there was reward for information of fugitive slaves. He succeeded in corresponding with the owner, the result of which proved beneficial to all concerned. A plot was concocted; Clinton was to go to New Lisbon (now Lisbon) and represent himself as a son of Judge George and convince the mother that her son, who was at George's, was very lonesome and wanted his sister for company. After some persuasion the mother yielded, and the daughter was given up. Clinton had scarcely got out of sight when suspicion arose. A runner was sent to Salineville. The runner, returning, reported the suspicion well based. At once a company was organized at New Lisbon, headed by David George, which followed Clinton to Wellsville, but too late to catch him, the boat having gone. In the meantime the negro boy kept by George was hidden in a coal bank. While Dr. Farmer and Judge George were talking the matter over, a fine team drove up, a stylish person alighted and came into the house. He asked if a colored boy was there, and being informed there was, said: 'I am So and So, from New Lisbon; the mother sent me after the boy; the little sister is very lonesome and wants her brother for company.' Farmer and George, taking in the situation, made things so hot for the gentleman that he was glad to drive off toward Steubenville. The mother and boy were immediately sent to Canada."

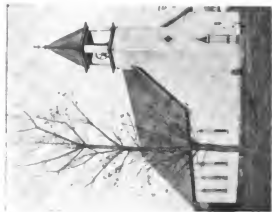
Whence came the name Underground Railroad? Prof. W. H. Siebert, of Akron, answers as follows: "A fugitive named Tice Davids traveled one of the Ohio routes in 1831 from Ripley to Sandusky. The slave set out upon his journey under unusual circumstances, no doubt, for his master, a Kentuckian, was at his heels from the start till the Ohio River was reached. There the master was delayed by search for a skiff, but found one in time to keep the runaway in sight, now

swimming his best, and to land only a few minutes later than he. His subsequent hunt failed to secure his property, and the master was mystified. At his wits' end, he said, 'That nigger must have gone off on an underground road.' The aptness of the title was seen at once, and the rapid transmission of the story within and beyond the state soon fixed this designation on the 'system.'" The change of title from "road" to "railroad" was very easy and natural after the latter became a familiar term. This "system" had at least twenty-three "ports of entry" along the Ohio River front, that is recognized points of crossing. The outlets along the lake were Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Fairport and Ashtabula. The aggregate length of the recognized roads or trails in Ohio has been figured at 2,800 or 3,000 miles, of which Jefferson County furnished 117. As to the total number of slaves rescued through their means the guesses are all the way from 40,000 to 80,000. Certain it is that the number is very large. It is stated on what is claimed to be good authority that William Lambert, who died in Detroit a number of years ago, helped 30,000 to freedom in thirty-three years, or nearly a thousand a year. There is no way of verifying these figures, and they are given for what they are worth.

In connection with the Abolition movement Jefferson County became the seat of not only the first, but so far as the writer is informed, the only enterprise of the kind in the country. In 1825 Nathaniel Benford, of Charles City County, Virginia, liberated seven of his slaves and sent them to Benjamin Ladd at Smithfield, who had been a neighbor of Mr. Benford, leaving there in 1814. They were placed on a farm on Stillwater Creek, Harrison County, but eventually scattered. Mr. Benford, who was a Quaker, was said to have been influenced in his actions by David Minge, another neighbor who had freed eighty-seven slaves and sent them to Cuba. The problem with Mr. Benford, as it was with all who desired to free their slaves, was

whether their condition would really be improved thereby. He concluded to try the experiment of a colony and in 1829 gave manumission papers to nine families of slaves on his plantation and sent them to Smithfield. He furnished Mr. Ladd with funds, and the latter, under his instructions, purchased from Thomas Mansfield two hundred and sixty acres of land in Wayne Township about two miles from Smithfield, erecting cabins and furnishing the immigrants with farming implements. The settlement was on McIntire Creek, from which it took its name, sometimes called Hayti from the West Indian black republic. The heads of the original families were: Nathaniel Benford, who took the name of his master; Ben Messenbourg, Collier Christian, Lee Carter, Paige Benford, David Cooper, William Toney, Fielding Christian and Fitzlugh Washington. Nathaniel was sort of a chief in the colony on account of the confidence reposed in him by his master in Virginia. By reason of his large family he received more property, all of which property was divided into parcels of from three to fifteen acres and distributed according to number of children in each family. The longevity of all the original settlers has been something remarkable. William Toney died at the age of a hundred a few years ago, and even when far advanced in years was a man of imposing stature—well-knit muscles, capable of almost any physical exertion. Fielding Christian was called "Old Fielding," for fifty years, and at his death, in 1883, the surviving members of the settlement claimed that he was over one hundred and ten. Others died at advanced ages and in so far as known none of the original colonists are now living.

All of the original colonists were known for miles around. Many were gardeners who received their instructions from old Benny Messenbourg, who displayed remarkable taste in laying out flower plats and had great success in raising vegetables. He had a time for everything and the moon had to be just so, together with certain



M. E. CHURCH, BERGHOLZ



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RICHMOND



U. P. CHURCH, RICHMOND



M. E. CHURCH, AMSTERDAM



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY, AMSTERDAM

other favorable circumstances before the ground could be broken or the seed planted. Carter Christian had more than a local reputation as a cook. His face would shine and glisten like a reflector when he saw any one eat heartily and heard him praise his culinary art. Lee Carter was a porter for a long time at the "Old Black Bear" in Steubenville, and told marvelous stories of the people he had met and the consideration paid him. Evens Benford was a huckster. The others were farmers, raising on their own ground what was necessary for their comfort and hiring out to the neighboring farmers for wages to clothe their families. "Old Fielding" was always in demand at every butchering, many people believing that if he did not bleed the pigs the ham or sausage would not brown properly when cooked. The wives of the men were employed by their neighbors and often their services were invaluable, owing to their faithfulness.

Upon the land given them they attempted at first to raise the crops of Virginia, including tobacco, flax and hemp, but these soon wore out the soil, and afterwards the usual crop consisted of a small patch of corn, oats or rye to be used principally as food for their animals, while the rest of the land, if cultivated at all, was worked by the women, who put in the garden truck. The land was of course originally woodland to a great extent, and had to be cleared. When this was done their knowledge of agriculture was so meagre and their natural indolence so great that much of it soon became grown over with red brush and rank weeds until it became again utterly worthless for their purposes. The negroes were satisfied as long as they could fill their stomachs, and the traits of thrift and energy and faculty for the accumulation of property for a rainy day were so little developed that in the course of time the property became as valueless as when first purchased. With regard to the land itself, originally it was as fertile and as capable of prolific crops as any in Jefferson County. The land had another advantage

of being hillside land, all facing east, and taking everything into consideration a better location for their material progress and future success and attaining competency could hardly have been chosen. Accustomed as they were, to the cultivation of the richest land in the valley of the James River, they were especially ignorant of any means of fertilization and of preventing the wear of the virgin soil.

Among the strange and curious characteristics of the peculiar colony at Hayti, the religious fervor during "bush" meetings and revivals certainly predominated. Although many of the original settlers had very little knowledge of the Bible, what they did know was to them during these meetings, "like honey and the honey-comb." The historical personages being real men and the entire conduct of the ancient Jews worthy of imitation in every respect, their faith in all matters spiritual being unlimited, their preaching and exhortations on some disputed points of modern theology were certainly unique, if not decidedly amusing. The music of the singing at the "bush" meetings was nothing like the brilliant noise of the present day, irritating rather than soothing to the nerves, but was truly an adequate expression of their deep and intense feeling. The hymns were those in the Methodist hymnal, which were lined off in the old fashioned way by the preacher reading two lines and the congregation singing them. But to these hymns they added an ad libitum chorus, each one supplying what to him seemed appropriate to the occasion and the simple meter. Some of these additions might have seemed somewhat irreverent to the refined, and they certainly were so peculiar that they could never have been suggested by any other imagination than that possessed by the negro.

When the grove which adjoins the church was lighted up with torches and fires, the flickering light cast upon the sible and shining countenances, making them look like beings of another world; the pathetic sound of the preacher's voice and the ap-

pearance of his body swaying to and fro in unison with the singing words; the loud and fervent ejaculations of the elders; their weird music, sounding doubly strange and plaintive by reason of the surroundings, all formed a picture in the mind that cannot be eradicated. There have been instances during these meetings of members passing into such a state of ecstatic bliss that they fell into a trance, remaining in that condition for hours. During the revivals in the winter season many have been the jokes played on the congregation. Usually for a week after the meeting all white people were kept out of the church and the doors and windows barred against them. To get even for this some of the young white men of the neighborhood climbed to the roof and stopped the chimneys, literally smoking out the congregation. Every man, woman and child believed the smoke to be a contrivance of the devil who was after some one of them, each thinking he was the fuel designed for the brimstone. On another occasion several of the white boys stole a goose and carrying it to the top of the church waited for the religious fervor to reach its height. An old woman of the congregation began praying in front of the old wood fire place, calling for "de Spirit ob de Lawd to 'cend right now." Down came the goose and out of the church went the congregation through the door, windows and every other opening they could find, confident that they had been witnesses to a manifestation of the Spirit descending like a dove. Several of the eminent colored preachers were born there, among them Rev. John Smith and Wilson Toney, both eloquent men and zealous workers. Those who came from Virginia were mostly Methodists, although the Baptists were a good minority. McIntyre Creek has often been the scene of dippings at which many ludicrous incidents have occurred. None of these negroes were Friends, notwithstanding the benefits they received from this body, but the quiet, passive way of their worship had no attractions for the boisterous disposition of the negro. There

was one, however, Lucy Cardwell, who in practice and in principle was a Quaker, and whose piety and patience under long suffering were made the subject of a long Abolition tract written by Elizabeth Ladd. Closely allied to the strong religious fervor of their natures was their superstition, a trait which they brought from Virginia, and which was enhanced by the belief in necromancy and a species of voodooism prevalent at McIntyre long before their arrival. Before the Hayti colonists had left Virginia there were few families for miles around McIntyre who had not their peculiar signs, omens and disasters to be avoided by certain incantations and the intervention of a witch doctor. It did not take the negroes long to fasten on to every ghostly story and every charm against impending evil and make it peculiarly their own. The negro was not only more ready to believe in the supernatural than the pioneers, but was more loath to give up this belief when it once took hold, no matter how absurd it became to the whites after investigation proved it false. Thus the whites would ridicule notions that they themselves once entertained with much zeal, while the negro would cling to them until they became a part of him. For a long time no wealth could hire a McIntyre negro to pass Oak Grove school house after nightfall, and he approached it in day time with fear and trembling. They claimed that unearthly lights were often seen flitting about the windows, carried by grinning skeletons and headless figures clothed in white who had nightly orgies, where during the day children went to school. They had a mortal terror of caves and old coal banks, thinking them the abodes of evil spirits. They had a curious superstition connected with abandoned coal banks. They claimed that if a man brought his Bible to the front of a coal mine, built a fire and burned it, at the same time adjuring God, performing a certain walk, and repeating aloud a certain sepulchral incantation, old Nick would come out of the bank with horns, forked-tail and breathing sulphurous flames from out his

nostrils, and grant any wish—with the simple provision that the mortal soul would be the property of hell when dissolution came.

The negroes would under no circumstances go out of a different door of a house than by that which they entered, saying it would bring bad luck. There are plenty of white people today who act on the same belief. They would make soft soap and prepare articles of food only when the moon was in a certain phase, plant turnips only on July 25 and cucumbers before daylight with no clothing on other than a shirt, and then walking backward into the house. In churning, if butter did not come as soon as it should, a vexation known to all farmers' wives, they would bind the outside of the churn with a rope of green grass or drop a heated horseshoe into the sour cream. If the butter did not appear after this they were not perplexed by any means, but would find some fault in the manner in which the churn was bound or in the manner by which the horseshoe was heated.

The aged professed to be able to cure any disease to which flesh is heir by means of incantations and by the judicious use of certain herbs, the medical properties of which they alone knew how to extract and apply. Every autumn they would have the roofs of their cabins filled with bunches of herbs and roots which they had the fullest confidence would work wonderful cures. One of their teas had for its chief component part material found about sheep barns, and one of the most efficacious plasters was formed in a large measure of what they put upon cucumber vines to drive away bugs and worms. They had fertilizers for the growth of all vegetables, all of them homely and senseless, and they were constantly assuring their neighbors that they would have no luck if they did not use them.

Their claims of relationship to each other is a peculiar feature, as they recognize the ties of kinship as far away as the forty-sixth cousin. That they are all related some way is probably a fact, as they

have been very exclusive in their alliances with families of color outside the settlement. Some of the older members who were rather light in color took great pride in secretly conveying the claim that they traced their paternity to some of the first families in Virginia.

Politically, every man in the settlement votes the Republican ticket, although surrounded by and employed by the strongest Democrats in the county. Next to their religious meeting nothing is of greater interest or of greater importance to them than political meetings. An hour before the time for which the meeting is announced the school house bell rings and all the men, women and children of the settlement, together with their white neighbors, flock to the school house. The speaker arriving, one of their number is chosen chairman, and a speaker not accustomed to them is completely broken up by their peculiar ejaculations of approval or dissent. Several years ago two Republicans went out from Steubenville to address the colony on the issues. The first speaker was Hon. John M. Cook, who was not familiar with their peculiarities, and was dressed in a tight-fitting suit of blue, and appearing smaller than he is in stature. Hardly had he begun when he was so badly startled that he almost forgot his speech, by an old darkey opening his mouth like an alligator's and shouting, "God bress de little lamb!" Finishing shortly to make way for the next speaker, the late T. B. Coulter, who bore his three hundred pounds very gracefully, he was still worse put out by the alligator's mouth again opening and exclaiming, "God bress de lion of the tribe of Judee."

The cabins occupied by the colony are in a poor condition. The land once so fertile and admirably situated for abundant crops is now for the most part stony and sterile. Scarcely any care has been taken to improve it and almost every portion is so overgrown with brush and weeds that it would now be impossible to improve it. The descendants of the original settlers manage to eke out an existence upon

it, and are recognized as quiet, law abiding citizens. Mr. Ladd took great interest in the welfare of the colony. As stated he came from Virginia in 1814, and purchased from his father-in-law the farm known as the "Prospect Hill," adjoining Smithfield. In 1817 he erected a building for the purpose, and commenced to pack pork and cure bacon, said to be the first enterprise of the kind west of the Alleghenies. He had four packing houses on his farm and one at Martin's Ferry.

An M. E. church was built for the community in 1845, and a Baptist in 1870. They have a separate school district sometimes with black, and sometimes with white teachers. There are about 40 voters there, indicating a population of probably two hundred.

In view of the propositions at different times to segregate the colored population of the United States into one or more separate communities the McIntire settlement has been viewed with some interest. As stated, the evidence of improvement dur-

ing the eighty-five years they have occupied this place has not been marked, notwithstanding they have been surrounded by white neighbors of at least average intelligence. Several drawbacks, however, must be taken into account. The holdings being small and cultivated in the unscientific method in vogue not only among negroes, but whites, the soil would naturally deteriorate. Hayti is not the only place where this has happened. In the second place the field was too limited for the more progressive and vigorous element, which naturally sought homes elsewhere to such an extent that although there are plenty of children, the adult population remains practically stationary. No Moses has arisen among their own people to teach them better ways, and even as to their superstitions the whites are in no position to throw stones. As stated they are as a rule quiet and lawabiding, but they cannot be said to have solved any important sociological problem.

CHAPTER XX

A COMPANY OF WORTHIES

Men Who Have Made the County Famous—Those Who Have Excelled in Literature, Music and the Fine Arts—Captains of Industry and Financiers—Pictures of Early Living.

The history of the settlement of Jefferson County, its development and progress naturally includes references to the men who took a leading part in that work, and we here devote a short chapter to some personal characteristics and history outside of those already recorded. First is that of Bezaleel Wells, who was not only founder of the town of Steubenville, but its mainspring for many years. In the parlor of the Wells homestead at Ross Park, on Spring avenue, Steubenville, hang two oil portraits. They were painted 83 years ago by an artist named Stien, who was probably not only the sole portrait painter in this part of the country, but a youth of exceptional promise. Such were his abilities that those who knew him predicted for him a most brilliant future. But shortly after painting these pictures he left for Europe to complete his studies. On the way he sickened and died. The portraits referred to were among the last of his works, if indeed not his very last. That alone would give them peculiar interest, but to those who live in this valley they represent much more. One of them portrays the lineaments of Bezaleel Wells, and the other, Sarah Griffith Wells, his wife. Mr. Wells, when this picture was painted, was 58 years of age, still apparently in his prime. A genial, kindly, yet energetic na-

ture shone out through a pleasing face of remarkable freshness and beauty of complexion, with mild blue eyes, one of which had a peculiar droop when excited by anger or other cause. Dark hair set off a frame which is said to have towered over six feet high, and in appearance as well as in action our subject was every inch a man. To go back nearly 200 years, about the beginning of the 18th century, James Wells left his English home, and settled in Baltimore, Md. There Alexander Wells, his son, was born on March 12, 1727. He was married to Leah Owings, the ceremony taking place in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, and as the result of his union, Bezaleel Wells was born in 1769. Four years later his father moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, then a part of Augusta County, Virginia, erecting the first frame dwelling within the present limits of Washington County. Bezaleel remained with an uncle in Baltimore until he was thirteen years old, when he joined his parents, and accompanied them to Charlestown, now Wellsburg, which was to be his home until manhood. During his short stay in Washington County he had a taste of pioneer life, in carrying arms for the farmers who had built a fort for protection against the Indians, while they labored in the fields. They were attacked several times, but none of the Wells family

was injured. Young Bezaleel received as thorough an education as this country afforded at that time, his father being a man of means. He graduated at William and Mary College, and made a special study of surveying. This was invaluable to him in a new country, and he did a great deal of work for the government. He had his choice of cash or land for his services, but took the latter, and in 1706 selected a tract of 1,100 acres on this side of the river whose southern boundary was what is now North street, in the city of Steubenville. His father who died at Charleston, in 1813, had received 2,000 acres from the colonial governor, Lord Dunmore, on Short Creek, Va., in return for public services. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, owned the tract adjoining that of Bezaleel Wells, on the south, and in 1797 the two laid out the town of Steubenville. Mr. Wells doing the surveying of the whole. The first sale of lots took place on August 25, 1797, which marks the beginning of our city.

In 1798 Mr. Wells began the erection of a large manor house in the beautiful grove then bounded by South and Third street, the Ohio River and Wells's Run, which was finished in 1800. To this place he removed in the latter year, and for over a quarter of a century kept open house to all his friends, entertaining with a generous hospitality borne of ample means and liberal disposition. Many of the leading men of the country were entertained there, among them Henry Clay, and as a divergence I find in Warden's life of Chase, now rare and out of print, an extract from a letter written by the late Chief Justice Chase, describing a trip from Cincinnati eastward about 1821, wherein he says:

"Journeying eastward we reached Steubenville, and stopped at the hospitable mansion of Mr. Wells, the father-in-law of my cousin, Philander, whose wife I now first met. Mr. Wells was a manufacturer, but had lost by it. He still retained, however, his beautiful place on the banks of the Ohio, and there with his sons, my schoolmates, and in his pleasant family, I passed some

very agreeable days. The Ohio being wadeable, I crossed it in that way, in order to say that I had been in Virginia. The Bishop held a service one day at Cross Creek, a church well attended, but without a house in sight of it."

The property at that day was intersected by a deep ravine, now filled up, crossed by a footbridge which existed until a few years ago.

A stranger writing to the *Herald* of April 8, 1820, in a long poem extols the beauties of the place, from which we take the following introduction:

Near where Ohio's flowing waters glide,
And Nature counts the sun's resplendent
rays,
The enchanting Castle, well of man the
pride,
Arrests the passing stranger's wistful
gaze.
Here fancy and simplicity unite,
And taste and culture happily combine,
Delightful spot, where fruits and flowers
invite,
Where clusters tempt, and fruitful vines
entwine.

But our host had something else to do besides entertaining. His large tracts of land would soon become a burden unless utilized in some way. Portions were put on the market, and in 1804, he laid out the town of Canton, in Stark County. He also laid out a town for the county seat of Wayne County, but this did not materialize as Wooster was chosen as the county's Capital. When the first court met here on November 1, 1797, Mr. Wells was appointed clerk, which office he held until succeeded by John Ward in 1800. He was also a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution upon which Ohio was admitted into the Union, and exercised a decided influence in that body. Mr. Wells moved either by the immediate wants of the community or by a prophetic spirit of the time when this Ohio Valley would become the manufacturing centre of the country, early

turned his thoughts in that direction. The history of his manufacturing enterprises from the starting of his grist-mill in 1802 to the financial trouble in 1830, has been given elsewhere. About this time Mr. Wells's old home in "The Grove" was purchased by Gen. Samuel Stokely, and he went to live with his daughter, the wife of Rev. Intrepid Morse, on South High street. In the meantime his son, Alexander, who had purchased the farm at the head of South street, gave it to his father during his lifetime. The property then included what was later the Mears estate. There was built the present Wells residence, which was completed and occupied in 1832. From that time until his death, which occurred on August 14, 1846, Mr. Wells passed a peaceful life, looking after his farming and copperas interests, and performing his duties as senior warden of St. Paul's church. His remains were interred in what is known as the "old graveyard" on lower Fourth street, and afterwards removed to the family lot in Union cemetery, where they now repose. Mr. Wells was married twice. His first wife was Miss Rebecca Reastean, of Baltimore. She had two children who died in childhood. He afterwards married Miss Sarah Griffith, of Wellsburg, who died in January, 1830. She was the mother of six sons and five daughters. Katherine Warfield, married to Dr. John McDowell; Rebecca R., married to Rev. Philander Chase and afterwards to Rev. Intrepid Morse, James Ross, who married Miss Wilson, Alexander, Bezelud and Mary, unmarried; Samuel Owings, who married Miss Holmes; Hezekiah G., who married Miss Strong, and became a member of the United States court of claims; Francis Asbury, who married Miss J. C. Boggs; Anne Clark, married to Rev. F. B. Kellogg, and Sarah Griffith, married to Rev. Dudley Chase. All have passed away, the last survivor being Francis A. Wells, of this city. His two daughters still reside at the old home place. John B., his eldest son, died in Florida in 1906,

Frank C. the younger, lives in Detroit, Mich.

It is somewhat remarkable that situated as it was, remote from the centres of population, the residents of Jefferson County, especially in and about Steubenville should have from the very beginning not only displayed their enterprise in developing the manufacturing resources of the county, as we have seen, but were contributors to the law, literature and fine arts to a degree almost without parallel in a pioneer community. Much of this was no doubt due to the influence of "The Grove" manor which was a centre of culture and refinement, but more to the character of the people generally who made up the infant community. We do not read of any special compacts but the immigrants as a rule were God-fearing people, the best and not the worst representatives of the communities from which they came. While Virginia and Maryland furnished the predominating element it was leavened by infusions from other sections, and Scotch-Irish, Churchmen, Friends and the different Protestant denominations all had their influence in moulding the character of the community. Between 1812 and 1820 several families moved to Steubenville who afterwards contributed not only to the artistic and literary side of this western society, but whose immediate and subsequent descendants gained a national reputation. The first of these was Rev. Archibald Hawkins, who came to Steubenville from Baltimore in 1811 and built a house on South Third Street, lately occupied by his granddaughter, Miss Rebecca Hawkins. He was a local Methodist preacher, and is said to have been a specially intimate friend of Rev. Father Morse, of St. Paul's, who came a few years later. At that time he had a son Ezekiel, three years old, who early gave indications of precocity as an artist. He learned the trade of house and sign painting, but also took up landscape painting and portraiture, in both of which he did excellent work. The scenery around Steuben-

ville furnished plenty of subjects and inspiration, as it did afterwards to Cole. He also decorated window shades, and made his art useful in various ways. The family moved to Wheeling in 1829, after which he gave most of his time to portraiture, having a camera which would throw upon the canvas a likeness of the "sitter," which the artist could make permanent with his pencil. Here he became acquainted with an artist named Landen, from whom he received valuable instructions.

Shortly after, about 1840, by correspondence with Prof. Morse, the artist-electrician, and inventor of the electric telegraph, with whom he was intimately acquainted, he learned of the famous Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerre process of picture making. Mr. Hawkins became deeply interested in the new process, and either procured a camera from Mr. Morse or made a daguerreotype camera of the one he already possessed. He was the first person to take these pictures west of the Allegheny Mountains. They were taken in the open air, the "subject" sitting for fifteen minutes with his face to the sun, and of course with his eyes closed. Although the pictures were taken under such disagreeable conditions they were considered wonderful by the pioneers.

Shortly after Mr. Hawkins engaged in daguerreotyping he procured from France an improved camera with which he could represent the open eyes of the subject. To have a likeness taken indoors impressed the people with the wonderful invention more deeply than did the crude process when it was introduced. In 1843 Mr. Hawkins removed to Cincinnati, where with improved apparatus he continued to take daguerreotypes, and made a great deal of money, but like all men of genius he did not save his means, using them to improve his facilities and to satisfy his ambition. His gallery was the resort of all the prominent artists of Cincinnati. He took pictures of Henry Clay and other leading men. He was the first person to make daguerreotypes in the Queen City. In 1847 he made the picture

of Henry Clay which aided Hart to model his famous statue of the father of the tariff system known as "protection." Clay's likeness was taken in four different positions, the pictures being the largest size that then could be made—eight and one-half inches in length. The Clay statue was made for the ladies of Virginia, who presented it to the city of Richmond. Mr. Clay traveled about so constantly that without the pictures taken of him by Mr. Hawkins it would have been almost impossible for the artist to make the model.

During this time Mr. Hawkins with others experimented with photography, he being the first to make pictures of this character in the west. The first negatives were paper, but proved very unsuccessful, it being impossible to get the proper impression on them. The subject was required to sit two or three minutes, and photographs of children could not be taken at all. Experiments resulted in producing glass negatives, but the albumen used was too slow and lacking in density, and it was impossible to procure good prints even after a negative was made. While others had abandoned experiments along this line, Mr. Hawkins, with Mr. Whipple, of Boston, and Mr. Cowden, of Wheeling, continued to work at the problem, feeling that time would solve it. Mr. Hawkins corresponded with these gentlemen, and the three gave to each other the points gained as the experiments progressed. Mr. Hawkins was determined to invent or discover some substance of sufficient density to make good photographs. He knew that such an end was possible and he spent all the money made out of daguerreotyping in experiments made to perfect the photographic process.

Previous to 1847 he and Mr. Whipple simultaneously discovered that collodion was the chemical to use. In experimenting with collodion on the glass plates they discovered that by placing the negative against a dark surface it made a good picture. This was the discovery of the ambrotype, which picture was considered by

many as the very acme of camera-portraits, and it eventually displaced the daguerreotype. Mr. Hawkins, however, wanted photographs and continued his experiments with collodion until he finally produced good negatives. Mr. Hawkins used this process previous to F. S. Archer, of England, who is credited with its discovery in 1847. Before this photographs, as we understand them, were an impossibility. Ezekiel Hawkins died in 1862. He was a great sufferer from rheumatism, but pursued his work amid all discouragements, and had he lived a few years longer might have reaped the pecuniary rewards to which he was fairly entitled. His brother, William, father of Robert C. Hawkins, was also an artist of more than ordinary ability, especially as a portrait painter and a musician. Among others he painted a portrait of Mrs. D. L. Collier in 1835, also one of Mrs. Thomas Hoge, aunt of T. P. Spencer, Esq., which is owned by eastern relatives. He also made a feature of decorative work, especially on panels of stage coaches and organs. He built two pipe organs, the first in the county, without ever having seen an instrument of this kind, making every part of the instrument himself. They were excellent in tone, and the mechanism was all that was needed. In fact he was a mechanical genius in every respect. His son, Robert C. Hawkins, inherited the taste of his father and uncle, both as to painting and music. He invented the first "dip bath" ever used, which was blown in Beatty's old glass works. Previous to this time what is known as the silver bath, into which negatives were dipped, was poured into a dish, in which the negatives were placed with the fingers. This was a very crude process, many negatives being ruined by lines across them if the whole plate did not come in contact with the silver instantaneously. Mr. Hawkins' dip bath was the forerunner of the present porcelain bath. In the musical line he made a specialty of the pipe organ, the only instrument in Steubenville at that time being the two small ones constructed by his father, and the ten-register

single manual instrument in old St. Paul's church. He played there frequently for services and when in the early sixties the third public pipe organ was introduced into the Second Presbyterian church he was given charge of the music and acted as organist and choir director for many years. He was also director of the Steubenville Philharmonic Society, an organization which contributed greatly to the advancement of musical culture in this city. He was also a painter of no mean ability, and as a critic he ranked among the first. The two organs constructed by his father he kept in the old homestead on South Third street until his death, when they were broken up and the material sold.

Among those coming to Steubenville about 1819 were the Coles, having with them their son Thomas, born at Bolton-le-Moore, Lancashire, England, February 1, 1801. The family occupied the Floto block, since remodeled on the west side of Fourth street just above Market adjoining the house on the corner of Market (now Commercial National Bank), where Alexander and Joseph Beatty were born. They had a piano, the only one in all the region. The daughters, Annie and Sarah, who taught a school in Steubenville, would play on the instrument, and it was such a wonderful thing to hear a piano that each evening the listening crowd outside would fill the street from curb to curb and as far up and down the street as the sweet strains could be heard.

The elder Cole was a wall-paper maker, having followed this business in England. On the site of the Hartje paper mill stood the Cole wall-paper factory, wherein was displayed wonderful genius in the manufacture of beautiful wall hangings. The father designed the blocks from which the paper was printed, and it was from him that his son inherited his genius. Thomas, who was about nineteen years of age at that time, was a valuable assistant to his father, for even then he was a colorist as well as a fine draughtsman. His first work was on the old-fashioned but beautiful

decorated window shades, the painting being on specially prepared muslin. He made many sketches of the scenery of this region, and it is said that portions of the landscape of his "Voyage of Life" were taken from sketches made by him on the Ohio River, the scenery being that from Brown's Island to Mingo.

Cole was a sedate young man, caring nothing for the sports of his day, and was never known to be in any of the "scrapes" laid to the door of his contemporaries. He was a member of the Thespian Society, which gave dramatic entertainments in Bigelow's brick stable at the rear of the present site of the United States hotel. Connected with this stable was Samuel Tarr's pottery. Captain Devenny was associated with the society as a supernumerary. The last members of this society living were E. G. McFeely and J. D. Slack. Cole painted the scenery for the stage and became an adept at this art.

While in Steubenville Cole created quite a sensation by appearing on the street on a velocipede—an old fashioned bicycle—propelled by the feet striking the ground. Whenever he rode on this vehicle he would have a large troop of boys at his heels. When he moved away he presented his wheel to Joseph Beatty. Mr. Cole left Steubenville in 1825 for Zanesville and from there went to Philadelphia, and New York where he made a reputation as a scenic painter. Some of his patrons sent him to Italy, and on his return to New York he soon acquired a national reputation as a landscape painter, being in fact the originator of the American school of landscape painting, and drawing his first inspiration from the Ohio hills. He died at Catskill, N. Y., on February 11, 1848, and his funeral oration was delivered by William Cullen Bryant, who tells how he happened to leave Steubenville. "A portrait painter named Stien coming along fascinated Cole, and he at once with such rude colors as he could command, began to paint and was soon able to establish himself as a portrait painter," the only thing

lacking being patrons and for them he started on a tramp. This was the same Stien who painted the Wells portraits noticed above. Bryant says the pictures he painted in New York attracted the attention and praise of Durand, Dmmlap and Trumbull and from that time, "he had a fixed reputation, and was numbered among the men of whom our country has reason to be proud." He went to Europe in 1831, and on his return to America his friends said of him that he had lost his American spirit which gave his pictures their character before leaving for Italy; but he soon recovered his old-time enthusiasm and regained the good opinion of the critics. His greatest picture was the one, or rather the series of five pictures painted for Lunan Reed, of New York, called the "Course of Empire," in which are presented, to use Cole's own words, "an illustration of the history of the human race, as well as the epitome of man, showing the natural changes of landscape and those caused by man in his progress from barbarism to civilization, to luxury, to the vicious state, or the state of destruction, and to the state of ruin or desolation." Many of his works were of this character, and included "The Departure" and "The Return," "The Dream of Arcadia," "The Voyage of Life," "The Cross in the Wilderness;" other works are "Home in the Woods," "The Hunter's Return," "The Mountain Ford," and "The Cross and the World."

His biographer says of him: "In all his relations of life his amiability and generosity were engagingly displayed, and to those who could sympathize with his enthusiastic and impressive nature, he especially endeared himself. His life was one of singular purity, and in the latter part of it he manifested a sincere and most untainted piety." Cole was also a poet and in his papers were found many beautiful descriptions of his paintings in verse of considerable merit, but none of his literary work was ever published. He left a son, Rev. Thomas Cole, now rector of Trinity church, Sangeries, N. Y.



BEZALEEL WELLS
(Founder of Steubenville)



MRS. BEZALEEL WELLS



HON. JAMES ROSS
(Half Owner of Site of Steubenville)



HON. E. M. STANTON
(From Original Photograph by Filson)

At the time the Coles moved to Steubenville, William Watkins came with his family from either England or Wales. He was employed as a sorter in Wells & Dickenson's woolen factory. One of his sons, Joseph, moved to Coshocton, where he died; another son removed to the wilds of Illinois, where he married an Indian squaw. He returned to Steubenville, sometime after, bringing with him an Indian boy. Mr. Watkins built the house afterwards occupied by James Thomas and Samuel Wilson on Fourth street below North. He afterwards built the mansion on North Seventh street now occupied by George W. McCook, but became embarrassed and was unable to finish it. While there he planted mulberry trees and reared a large number of silkworms, from which he reeled the silk for John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, whose factory is described elsewhere. He afterwards removed to Coshocton and died there. He had a son William who displayed great skill in sketching, and while in Steubenville was a pupil of Thomas Cole. He carried on furniture decoration and while quite young painted a portrait of Ambrose Shaw when the latter was about four years of age. This portrait belongs to the family of Henry K. List, of Wheeling, and is an excellent full length figure. Young Watkins left Steubenville for New York, where he painted beautiful portraits on ivory. Afterwards he went to Europe to complete his studies, where he was received with great favor, especially in England, Queen Victoria sitting to him for a portrait.

Alfred Newson, was born in Steubenville, but spent the greater part of his life in Philadelphia. Of his parents nothing is known, except that his mother was unmarried. He was a deaf mute. He left Steubenville at the time Cole and Watkins came. In his early days he made many interesting sketches on the board fences which showed the possibilities in the boy that were afterwards developed. His faculties of observation were very keen, and he would see the minutest detail of an object,

retaining the impression in his remarkable memory.

At Philadelphia he entered a large book publishing house, where he devoted his talents to illustrating as well as making the engravings. He was known as one of the finest engravers in the country, and many of the books of his day gave evidence of his skill.

William R. Dickenson went to Philadelphia some years after Newson had located there, and calling on the young man, had a long conversation with him in writing. Mr. Dickenson expressed a doubt as to whether Newson knew him, whereupon Newson drew a picture of Steubenville, a perfect plat of the ground as well as of the improvements, not forgetting to draw the defects in the buildings. The drawing was so well done and the proportions of the houses so nearly perfect they seemed to have been made to scale. Another gentleman from Steubenville called to see Newson in Philadelphia years after. During the conversation Newson drew a picture of the gentleman's house so perfectly that it was immediately recognized.

Benjamin Shaw was another deaf mute in later years who achieved quite a reputation by his paintings of birds and other natural objects, although his infirmities were such that he did not leave his couch for years.

It was not alone in developing artists transplanted from other soils that this community became eminent. The native product has done quite as well. Probably the earliest in this class was James Wilson McDonald, son of Isaac McDonald, who was sheriff from 1836 to 1839. Wilson, the name by which he was best known, developed a taste for modeling, and made a bust of Henry Clay, which reposed for several years in the old court house. He engaged in the sewing machine business in St. Louis for a short time, but returned to his art and made a fine bust of Thomas Benton for one of the St. Louis parks, a life-like bust of O'Connor and other subjects. He removed to New York, and among the works

completed while there was a notable statue to General Custer at West Point. He died a few years since.

Eliphalet F. Andrews, son of Alexander Andrews, gave evidence of artistic talent at an early age, and in 1859 went to Germany, where he studied under some of the best masters. On his return he secured the property on the northwest corner of Fourth and Slack streets, to which he added a large studio. In 1873 he again visited Europe, this time remaining several years, dividing his time between Düsseldorf, Paris and other places. He had already achieved reputation as a portrait painter, and had several pictures accepted for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. He subsequently painted portraits of a number of citizens, including that of Robert Mears, now hanging in the council chamber, Cpt. Charles Doty, and others. In order to have a broader field he moved his studio to Washington City, where his work attracted general attention. For several years he was director of the Corcoran art gallery, and his portraits of Jefferson, Martha Washington and Madison which adorn the White House and Capitol are his chefs d'œuvre. His large portrait of President Garfield is one of his leading productions, of which he made a replica and presented it to the city of Steubenville, where it now hangs in the council chamber. Among his recent works are the full length portraits of the late Edwin M. Stuntin, now in the Jefferson County court house, and a similar one of Hon. Benjamin Tappan in the same place, both presentation copies, testifying to the interest which Mr. Andrews still retains in the place of his nativity. He now resides on a beautiful country place near Alexandria, Va., where he still pursues his calling for the love of it, his means fortunately being such that he is not compelled to make it a matter of business.

The third and youngest of this trio of native Steubenville artists is Alexander Doyle, who was born in 1858, on High street below Market, opposite the residence of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex-

ander Doyle. His parents were George and Alice Butler Doyle. While he was quite young the family moved to Louisville, Ky., and thence to St. Louis. Mr. Doyle, Sr. was engaged in the marble monument business and this possibly had something to do with directing the taste of the boy in the direction of sculpture. At any rate he began to interest himself in modeling, and the subsequent sojourn of the family in Italy for a number of years gave opportunity unusually favorable for pursuing his studies. When they returned to America and settled in New York, Mr. Doyle had already developed marked talent as a young sculptor, although he returned to Italy in the seventies, where he remained several years at the Ferrara marble quarries superintending his father's interests and pursuing his studies at the same time. When he returned home it was not long before he had numerous commissions.

Busts and smaller works for private individuals were rapidly followed by such productions as the statue of "Liberty" in bronze for a monument at Peabody, Mass., colossal statue of "Education," in granite fourteen feet high for the Pilgrims' monument at Plymouth Rock, Mass., the John Howard Payne statue and monument at Washington, D. C., and the "Margaret" statue in marble at New Orleans. All this work was done before he was twenty-six years of age, and at that time he received a commission for a bronze statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee to surmount a monument to that general in the Crescent City. It was 16½ feet in height and weighed nearly 7,000 pounds, being the largest bronze statue ever cast in New York up to that time. The statue was unveiled on Washington's birthday, 1884, with imposing ceremonies. At that time Mr. Doyle had begun work on a colossal statue of "Peace," 114 feet high, with the base surrounded by thirteen figures representing the original states. This was soon afterwards completed, together with a statue of Albert Sidney Johnson for New Orleans, Senator Ben Hill at Atlanta,

Bishop Pinekney for Washington, Missouri's two statues in the old Hall of Representatives, at Washington, Garfield statue in the Cleveland monument, and other works whose mere enumeration would fill a volume. The death of his father a few years ago compelled Mr. Doyle to temporarily give up his profession in order to attend to business matters, but he has since returned to his first love, and among the commissions first received was one for a statue of General Beauregard and one of Jefferson Davis, both to be located in New Orleans, thus making four of his productions in that city. Mr. Doyle at this writing is now engaged on what he considers his greatest work, namely a heroic statue of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to be placed in front of the entrance to the Steubenville Court House. It is a gift from the sculptor to his native city and county and is expected to be completed about the time these pages are given to the public.

The Howells family, who were of English and Welsh descent, came to Jefferson County in 1813. William C. Howells, father of William Dean Howells, the novelist, was then a boy, and has fortunately preserved for posterity such full and intelligent account of their sojourn here as to give it a value and interest far beyond what would attach to a mere family history, and places before the reader a graphic and accurate picture of the condition of things and the state of society between 1813 and 1840. Their previous home was in Loudon County, Virginia, and they came the usual route by wagons over the mountains to Brownsville, Pa., where they took a flatboat and floated down to Pittsburgh. From there they "embarked upon a keelboat to proceed down the Ohio on our voyage which was to terminate at Warrenton, a point fourteen miles below Stenbenville, to the mouth of Short Creek in Jefferson County. I suppose the boat must have made a coasting trip, for we stopped at Beaver, Steubenville, and other points, taking three days to make the eighty-five miles from Pittsburgh. This brought us to

within three miles of the end of our journey, which was finished in some conveyance sent down from Steer's mill. I can well remember my mother's delight at getting through with the tiresome trip, which had been to me a panorama of delightful novelty; but to her—who still pined for the home she had left in Wales—it was an added four hundred miles in the distance of her exile."

Mr. Howells adds:

"The part of Ohio into which we came, in 1813, was one of the best improved in the state. The country was well cleared up and settled by thrifty, and, in some instances, wealthy farmers. The excellent mill-stream of Short Creek—then much better than now—on its whole twenty-five miles of length, had a good flouring mill at every available site, and one respectable paper mill. Mount Pleasant, the town where we went to meeting and for what little trade we did, was a larger and more prosperous place than it is now, after fifty-five years (1868) and had six or seven hundred inhabitants, while Stenbenville boasted of 2,000 and extensive manufactures. Still it was a new country, and life in it was attended by numberless inconveniences. As soon as the family was settled in a good hewed-log house, with shingle roof, my father set about his preparations for manufacturing wool, according to his (previous) engagement. But while we were on the way from Virginia, Steer's flouring mill, which was an extensive one, was burned down, and on our arrival they were busy rebuilding it, and building a house for the woolen mill also. This retarded father's work, as the fire had crippled the means of the proprietor. But father had the direction of mechanics, who built machinery from his drafts and explanations, in a very primitive way. A blacksmith nearby, who made axes, did the work in steel and iron, including the forging of the spindles, which was rather a particular job, as they had to be made round with the file, as well as other work by hand that would have been properly done on a lathe. The summer was taken up with the building of the house and machinery, and it was pretty well into the winter before the factory started. So far as I know it did well enough as a small concern; but for some reason that I did not understand, father gave it up at the end of his first year's engagement and moved to Mount Pleasant."

During the war with Great Britain the family, being Quaker and English, were not very enthusiastic supporters, which was the cause of some animadversion by their neighbors, but nothing serious. The narrative continues:

"Father having made arrangements to go to Mount Pleasant, he joined two brothers of the name of Hunt, Samuel and Jonathan, who owned a large horse-power mill, which they converted into a factory for woolen work; but it took a good while to get it ready, and we were delayed in moving till late in the spring. After

getting to our new place father went to work in great spirits, and soon after he and the Hunts were joined by a Scotchman, Thomas Donaldson, whom we had known in Virginia. He introduced the spinning of flax as an addition to the business. This required new machinery, which they set about building. My recollection is that it was well into the winter before they got ready to spin any flax, and when they tried it they failed, because the flax required to be kept moist and the house was so open that they could not keep it from freezing. On some mild days they made very nice threads of flax, and with a coarser machine they made a great deal of tow twine, which they wove into some coarse fabrics. But they were, as I supposed, compelled by poverty to give it up, and the partnership was dissolved. After this, which exhausted another year of fruitless labor, father began alone, being assisted by credit from John Hogg, an enterprising Englishman who kept a store in Mount Pleasant. Under this arrangement father built a house for a factory, in a part of which he finished off rooms for us to live. He got together machinery for carding and spinning wool for country customers, they being mostly satisfied with the carding, from which they spun it at home. The machines were propelled by horse-power, which was supplied by a blind horse that we called Charley, whose duties extended to carrying us when not at the wheel. This was early in 1815 when father began to build, within which year he got started; but this kind of life continued till June, 1816, when one day John Arthur, one of the hands who worked under father at Steer's factory, where he then worked, came from Steubenville with an offer to father to come and take charge of the carding room (which contained eight or ten machines attended by boys) at a salary of \$300 a year. Father's business was neither very prosperous nor promising, and he was in debt, chiefly to John Hogg. A family council was called, in which I took part, and it was accepted, and the next day or so he started, leaving a large lot of wool to be carded. A well-grown boy, who knew something about the business, was employed, and he and I, with mother to look after the business and accounts, finished up the carding to the satisfaction of customers. This took up a few weeks' time, but the family was removed to Steubenville in August. Mr. Hogg befriended father, took the concern off his hands at a tolerably good price—perhaps all it was worth—and assumed all the debts that the balance over his own dues would pay, though many troublesome ones remained to haunt us for some years afterwards.*

As noted, the elder Howells came to Steubenville a few weeks before his family, going home once a fortnight. It was the custom of the boy to go with a horse and meet his father, when both would ride back on the same patient animal, the distance to Steubenville being about twenty miles. The second time he came clear to the city, the first sight of which from above Mingo he thought the most splendid view of his experience. Coming on up he met the following difficulty as he entered the town.

"The road divided at the bank of the little mill stream below, one fork of it turning to the river bank, and the

other, which I followed, starting forward through a lane into Third street and up a hill that hid the town from me. Here I was attacked with doubts, and I supposed I was on the wrong road. But reasoning that if I kept near the river I must come to where I had seen the town, I turned into an open gate and followed the carriage road then leading into the very handsome grounds of Bezaleel Wells. I soon came to the end of the avenue and in sight of the town; but I saw no way to it, except to cross that ravine upon a slight foot bridge that was thrown across on very light timbers, and floored with plank boards. Upon this frail structure I turned the old horse (which was blind and could not see his danger) and went over in safety. Whether anybody saw me or not I do not know, as I never heard it spoken of, and when I came to understand it I said very little about it myself. I suppose the feat of crossing that bridge on horseback was never performed by anyone else."

Concerning his first experience in the infant metropolis he says:

"From a community nearly all Quakers I had come where there was not one. And then I was a stranger to all the boys, and as I was very Quakerish and wore a little shad-bellied coat I was esteemed fair game for those disposed to play the bully, while I was a curiosity to others. I had to run the gauntlet of constant challenges to fight, which I had to accept, or run, followed by jeers and cries of coward! I did not want pluck, but I had a principle against fighting, and was under constant injunction from father not to strike, whatever the provocation. I compromised this matter towards the last by kicking the shins of a few of the more troublesome ones, and this brought me peace. For the winter comfort of the children, father got a cartman to go with me one Saturday afternoon along the bank of the river, near Mingo Bottom, where in a short time we filled the cart with butternuts. By going into the country in almost any direction we could get would fruits, especially grapes, and nuts in great abundance. As soon as winter set in I started to school. The teacher, then called master, was John Finley, a brother of Father James B. Finley, well known among the Methodists as a preacher of great zeal and piety. John Finley was also a Methodist preacher, and as such superior to his brother, but he left the itinerant service of his church to devote himself to teaching, which he seemed to prefer. He was regarded as an excellent teacher, and his school was large, including the sons of the leading men of the place. Among them were the sons of Bezaleel Wells, Martin Andrews, Judge Benjamin Tappan and John C. Wright, who led society there. Our studies at this school were spelling, reading, arithmetic and writing. Grammar and geography were not taught in the common schools then, nor for many years after. The paper used in writing was a pretty good article of foolscap, made in the country, but unruled. So we had to rule it for ourselves; and each boy was armed with a wooden ruler, furnished by some friendly carpenter, to which was tied a pencil made of erude lead. With these we ruled our paper to all desirable widths, by which we were guided in learning to write, for it was expected that any one who had learned to write would not need such a guide. Our pens were all made of quills; and making a good pen was part of the art of writing, and an indispensable one at that. Our ink was usually made from ink powders, or from oak and maple bark, with copperas added to the boiled decoction of these. One of the most efficient agencies in education in that

day was thrashing, and every master scrupulously availed himself of it. The house where this school was kept was a one-story frame about eighteen or twenty feet square—a mere box with doors and windows. I afterwards attended an evening school to learn grammar. At this grammar school my seat mate was Edwin M. Stanton. I do not remember meeting with him since; but I remember him a boy, delicate physically, grave and studious. As there were no Quakers in Steubenville father joined the Methodist church. Mother joined with him, but never partook of his enthusiasm. Typhoid fever, of a very malignant form was epidemic in that region during the winter of 1816-17, and great numbers died; people in the country were alarmed to such an extent that they would not come to market or on business, and the place was almost desolate.* One of our great sports in the streets at that time was bonfires made of shavings from the new houses building. To add to the excitement some boys were engaged to gather a great quantity, that is to say, sundry handfuls of buckeyes—wild horse chestnuts that grew in great abundance along the river. These were saved until Saturday, when the carpenters would throw out the rubbish for the bonfire. When the fire was nearly burned down and the flame began to lose its splendor the buckeyes were thrown into it by the boys who surrounded the fire, when, as they became hot, there was a gas generated in them that exploded with a report like a pistol."

In 1818 the elder Howells purchased a farm of about thirty or forty acres on the north fork of Wills Creek, five miles from town, where the family moved in 1819, the log cabin on the place having been made inhabitable. He still worked in the factory, coming home on Saturday afternoons, which imposed most of the farm duties on the mother and children, and many were the adventures they had. There were plenty of snakes, as there are now up there, copperheads predominating. Jay birds were numerous, robins few, woodpeckers plenty, and redbirds, brown thrush, whippoorwill, and pheasants. An uncle Powell occupied the Howells's townhouse and then moved to Mingo, which is thus described:

"Mingo Bottom in that day was really much larger than now, for the river has washed away many valuable acres from it since I first knew it. The last time I saw it the loss of land within my own observation was probably fifty acres, besides a great part of the island, which is now very little more than a sandbar and towhead of willows. Then it was covered with large trees, and a voyage to that island, which was not cultivated and was out of the reach of cattle, afforded a regular Robinson Crusoe adventure. Among the natural growths of the island I remember hops, which seemed identical with the cultivated kinds, running over the bushes and brush of

the driftwood. This was the period when steamboats were beginning to take their place in the navigation of the Ohio. Their appearance would create a great excitement along the banks, and at the towns and villages their arrival and landing were great occasions. The citizens turned out, and civic ceremonies were observed between those in command of the boat and those in command of the town. At Steubenville they had a little cannon, with which they always fired salutes on these occasions, and the steamboats also carried a gun, with which they announced their arrival and purpose of landing. On the departure a like ceremony was observed. I remember, on one occasion, I was in town in 1820 (in March, I suppose, from it being cold weather) when a steamboat was said to be seen far down the river, and the people were gathered in groups to discuss the subject. At one tavern where there was a kind of lookout upon the roof a man was stationed with a spyglass to report progress. He announced the approach, which was very slow, as there was a strong current, with the opinion that there was something wrong with the machinery, as she was about to land. This cast dismay over the crowd, and there was a general rush for the river bank to see what could be learned there. But she crept along the short tilt about a mile and a half below town, where she stopped, when there was a grand rush of men and big boys through the mud down the river bank to see the steamer, as if there never had been and never would be another. From the landing several salutes were fired, but received no answer. The engine was out of order, and when the curious crowd arrived the steamboat men threw out a cable, by which the people towed the boat into port. These steamboats were a queer style of water craft, as they had not assumed the forms that were afterwards found to be suited to river navigation. Their builders copied the models of ships adapted to deep water, and the boats all drew too much water to be available in the dry season, so that they could not really be used on the upper Ohio more than about three months in the year. They looked just like small ships without masts. Some of them had peculiar models, and all had very little power in comparison with later boats. Very few of them could make over two or three miles against the stream when it was strong. When Fulton commenced steamboat building he patented the side paddle wheels, and held a monopoly of that form of boat. This led to an evasion in many of the western boats, which consisted of placing a wheel on each side of the keel at the stern of the vessel, so that the wheels were out of sight except from behind. The present stern wheels on river boats are a later and very different invention, and served a different purpose, being designed to place the wheel out of the current and clear the boat of the drag of its eddy. The first boats had no more decking than a common sailing vessel."

"The fall of 1819 was marked by the prevalence of a dense fog mixed with the smoke of the clearings of the forests that made it impossible to see any considerable distance for many days. From the boats on the river the banks could not be seen, or the boats from the banks. It was customary for the boatmen to carry tin horns with them, from which they sent forth a wild music through the fog that still sounds to me most enchantingly. The notes were all on a minor key, soft and weird, and when its source was unseen it seemed the wail of a spirit. I do not wonder that Gen. William O. Butler made that horn the burden of his only poetic effort and sang:

* This could not be charged to the Ohio River.—Ed.]

"O, boatman! wind that horn again,
For never did the listening air
Upon its ambient bosom bear
So soft, so wild, so sweet a strain.
What tho' thy notes be sad and few,
Yet, boatman, wind thy horn again!
Tho' much of sorrow marks thy strain,
Yet are its notes to sorrow dear,
Yet is each pulse to nature true,
And melody in every tune."

Spoken of the lumber rafts, which would frequently cover an acre or more of space, Mr. Howells says:

"I have seen shanties of two or three families, with wagons, horses, cows and even poultry, all snugly situated, with room for the children to play outside. Often have I seen the women washing, and a clothes line hung with the linen, as if in the doorway they had left."

Our author attended a camp meeting at East Springfield in 1820, during a rainy spell, and consequently his principal recollections of it are not very inspiring. After living on Wills Creek for about three years, the farm was given back to the owner, the payment going as so much rent, and a tract of twenty-three acres secured on the hill above Mingo, about a mile from the river, and between Cross Creek and Steubenville, where the night grammar school already referred to was attended, at which Stanton was the youngest scholar. The teacher was a hatter, but the name is not given, possibly it was Henry Orr. He mentions the Scotch-Irish as most of the settlers at that time. In this connection is related the following:

"There is a little valley near Steubenville to the southwest of town, and in it I found a near cut from one place to the other, through which I could drive the cows, sheep and pigs without going through the town, as we should otherwise have to have done, and thus shorten the distance and escape the trouble of keeping them together in a strange place. Whenever I entered this valley, at either end of it, I was invariably affected by great dejection of spirits, which lasted until I passed out of it, and whether alone or in company this was always the case. The distance through it was a little less than two miles. There was nothing about this valley, of tradition or peculiarity of situation, that could call up associations, to me at least, of an unhappy kind. But to me it was always a place of melancholy shadows, and it was the only locality that ever so affected me."

Could this have been the present cemetery ravine connecting Fourth street extension with Market street road? That was the only such cut-off back of town.

Perhaps there were some anticipatory ghosts or shadows long before the place was put to its present use. There certainly was a somewhat weird appearance of the hills about the present entrance before the property was improved, and the present writer recollects very well that while wandering there in boyhood days the place reminded him of the description of the entrance to Aladdin's cave until sometimes he almost imagined he saw the youth and magician at their incantations.

Some religious experiences of that period are thus related:

"Among the Methodists at that time there was a very steady succession of meetings of one kind or another, and those who belonged to the church found abundant entertainment, if nothing else, in the continual round of preaching, class and prayer meetings. The Methodist church at Steubenville, which was the largest church there numerically, was rent and distracted with controversies between those who wanted to preach and those who did not want them to do anything of the kind. This state of things was soon scented out by some preachers in the adjoining country, who were known as Newlights, but who called themselves Christians. In the way of doctrines they had little to say, though so far as I can gather they taught a kind of Unitarianism. But those fellows that came down on Steubenville about 1824 were a most unpolished and uncultivated set. They ranted and roared and shouted to the entire satisfaction of the most enthusiastic of the meeting goers, and, as a prime article of their faith, they taught that every man or woman who wanted to do so had a right to preach, and was at liberty to preach, though I remember that two or three of them managed to do it all themselves; and they got rid of the clamorous aspirants by conceding them the privilege without insuring them a congregation. It was not long before the Newlights made their appearance before they had large meetings, filling such rooms as they could get to overflowing, and generally raising a noise that could be heard half over town. * * * The result was the detachment of a large body of the Methodists who went directly over to the new comers, making up at once quite a respectable society, as to numbers at least. The Methodists, who were losers in the conflict, were exasperated to such a degree that they expelled the members who had left, and talked violently against their rivals, the Newlights preachers, and treated them in a most unchristian manner. This soon reacted in favor of the Newlights, and though they were admitted to be a rough set, there was soon a strong sympathy with them among outsiders. They rapidly increased in numbers in many from the class of 'swicked sinners,' whom the Methodists had failed to reach. Among those were a lot of pretty hard boys from the woolen factory. From working in the newly-dyed wool these boys became colored in hands and faces, and especially at times they wore extremely blue. But the boys, when they became interested in the meetings, cleaned their hands and faces, and became very presentable. They were regular and zealous members of the new church, one of the ceremonies of which was the washing of feet. The ceremony was



HOLY NAME PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, STEUBENVILLE



HEATTY'S SEMINARY, STEUBENVILLE



GILL HOSPITAL, STEUBENVILLE



WELLS HIGH SCHOOL, STEUBENVILLE

announced one evening unexpectedly, and took the boys, who had been working all day in the blue wool, quite unawares. The array of blue feet was astonishing to the elders with towels girted around their waists, and no small source of amusement to the irreverent lookers on. But the boys were in earnest, and endured the trial of their mortification most manfully, and a trial it was, for their fellow apprentices did not fail to allude to it many a day afterwards."

A convert to the new faith, who had the reputation of being a great cheat acknowledged his fault and reimbursed all those whom he had cheated, certainly a commendable performance, but from a too literal application of scripture narrative he adopted the notion that he ought not to marry, for he said they neither married nor were given in marriage in the kingdom of heaven. He loved a sister in the church, who reciprocated his sentiment, but did not adopt his notions about marriages. His proposition was that they should live together, but not be married, for that would be like the angels. They had a long time in settling this affair, and the man, as solemn as an owl, or a dozen of them if you please, would argue the matter with Mr. Howells, who contended and reasoned against it but without effect. So did others, including his sweetheart, who engaged every one she could to persuade him to act like "any other man," and be married. All had confidence enough in him to trust his word to live with her and be faithful to her; and at last, knowing that a public promise that he was going to live with her would bind him legally, they gave into him, and he took her home to live with him, of which he made announcement at meeting. They lived that way till they had several children, and then they were married.

Receiving a legacy of \$500 by the death of Mr. Howells's grandfather in Wales the family purchased a farm in Harrison County, thirty-seven miles from Steubenville, where they again went through the experience of pioneer life, tobacco being among the crops raised. The nominal price of wheat was thirty cents a bushel, sometimes in trade with iron at twelve and one-half cents a pound, and other manufactured goods in proportion. Whisky was cheap.

A leading cause of lawsuits was slander, from which we infer that gossip is not exclusively a modern art. The family moved to Wheeling and from there in 1834 to a farm near Chillicothe. Our writer had learned to set type in Wheeling and came back to Mt. Pleasant where Elisha Bates, at that time the leader of the Orthodox Quakers, had a printing office. He gives a graphic account of a disagreement among the Friends which is referred to in the sketch of Mt. Pleasant Township. Failing to get work at Mt. Pleasant he went to the home of Alexander Campbell, fourteen miles from Steubenville on Buffalo Creek, Va., who was issuing a paper called the *Christian Baptist*, where he had fitted up a printing office in a little house sixteen feet square, where the pressman wet the paper for presswork by dipping it directly into the stream, selecting a big stone to lay the paper board upon and another for the dry paper, while he stood half leg deep in the water, which gently played over his bare feet. This was in 1828, and Mr. Howells soon after returned to Wheeling and published one or two periodicals. Here in 1831 he became acquainted with Mary Dean and was married on July 10th, of that year. They moved to St. Clairsville in August. In 1832 he returned to Mt. Pleasant with his wife where he worked for Elisha Bates, publisher of *The Repository*. While there the cholera broke out (1832), and Dr. Flanner, of Zanesville was deputed to go to Wheeling where it was raging, and prepare himself to treat it when the plague should appear in their town. The doctor on his return from Wheeling stopped at Mt. Pleasant to visit his three unmarried sisters. He arrived in the evening, received and made some calls, expecting to resume his journey the next morning. Instead of that he was attacked by the cholera, and died in twenty-four hours, while the terror-stricken people closed their doors and walked in silence about the streets. The Bates publication was suspended in the fall of 1833, and Howells and his wife moved to Wheeling.

and about the first of April following moved to Chillicothe by river and canal. About this time Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, published a historical sketch of Ohio, describing the wild horse-chestnut known as the buckeye and presenting it as the emblematic tree of the state, thus perpetuating its name in this connection. Mr. Howells worked in the printing office of the *Scioto Gazette*, and suggested to the publisher the idea of William Henry Harrison for president, which idea was taken up and pursued so successfully that it placed Harrison in the White House. The *Gazette* being sold, Mr. Howells went to the farm for a year and returned to Wheeling, where he relates the following:

"The next summer, while we were living again in Wheeling, two young men were hanged for the murder of an old man for his money. Their names were Boone Long and Tom Wintringer, a boy I had known in Steubenville. The executions were public and attended by thousands. Wheeling was then controlled by Virginia hays and influence, though the people were in sentiment more like those of Ohio. There were very few slaves, not, perhaps, over fifty in the city; but the few old slave holding families exerted a great control over the place, and they affected the manner and prejudices of the slave-holding part of the state; and pretended to think the people of Ohio were inimical to them; they seemed to think that the Ohioans were ready at any time to stimulate a revolt among their haughty of negroes, whom they dared not treat as slaves usually were treated. But this was an occasion for the masters to scare themselves, and within the town they got up a rumor as baseless as could be that the people of Steubenville, who were heartily glad to be rid of Wintringer, were going to rise en masse and rescue him. On the strength of this they called out the citizens at large to patrol the county two or three nights and days before the execution, and two military companies were called out besides. I think I was never more exasperated than when called on to do duty on this patrol, which I promptly refused to do. Though threatened with excommunication I never was visited with any. The executions came off, the city was filled with people, and the taverns and grog shops gathered their harvest."

The elder Howells, whose propensity for moving still remained, had in the meantime bought a lot and was building a house in Martin's Ferry, and, during the summer of 1836, the son followed his example and lived there until 1840. Here, on March 1, 1837, William Dean Howells, who was afterwards to become famous as a novelist and writer was born. It was not quite within the limits of the present Jefferson

County, but just over the line, so near it that under all the circumstances his birth and career are logically a part of Jefferson County's history. William C. Howells conducted a newspaper at Hamilton, O., during the 1840 campaign, and removed in 1852 to Ashtabula County, where he published the *Sentinel* newspaper and filled a number of public offices. He died August 28, 1894. His eldest son, J. A. Howells, succeeded him as editor, and the paper continues in the same family. The literary career of W. D. Howells is too generally familiar to need further reference here.

Several years ago the writer visited the old farm on Wills Creek and took some photographic views. The house had disappeared, a pile of stones marking the site of the cabin chimney, and fragments of pottery, etc., indicating the whereabouts of the kitchen. Supposing the views would be of some interest to Mr. Howells, a copy was sent him, and the following acknowledgment received:

40 West 57th St., Oct. 22, 1898.
My Dear Sir:—I feel very deeply your kindness in sending me the photographs of Wills Creek valley and the place where my grandfather's cabin stood. In 1872 I visited the place with my father, and it seemed to me that I recognize details in the pictures which I noted then. I thank you for your very interesting letter as well as the photographs, and I wish I could sometime have the pleasure of meeting you.

Very truly yours,
W. D. Howells.

Mr. Doyle.

The following letters explain themselves:

Ashtabula Sentinel,
Jefferson, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1898.

Sir:—I have just read your letter to my brother, and have examined with much interest and some sadness the pictures of the ground my dear father traveled over as a bare-foot boy eighty years ago and more. I have always had a desire to visit the place, but an afraid I will never do so. The last time I was in Steubenville except in cars was in December, 1851. I then went to see Mr. ——— (I cannot recall his name this moment), who was then publisher of the *Herald*. My father had some intention of going into the office, but finally did not. The other office was the *Messenger*, which was the dirtiest office in America. I do not think they owned a broom in the building.

Yours truly,
J. A. Howells.

Joseph B. Doyle, Esq.,
Steubenville, Ohio.

Jefferson, Ohio, 27th Oct., '98.
 Sir:—Yours of the 26th came to hand, covering two views on Wills Creek, which I value very much, and for which accept my thanks. I have talked with my father time and again about his home in Jefferson County, and want to see it, and it may be in "leafy June" of next year I may avail myself of your offer and make a pilgrimage to Steubenville. Will you kindly send me a copy of the *Herald*. Of course it is not the old *Herald* that Wilson printed fifty years ago—but for that matter none of the papers of today are as the old ones were.

Yours truly,
 J. A. Howells.

Joseph B. Doyle, Esq.,
 Steubenville, Ohio.

Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 4th, 1898.

Joseph B. Doyle, Esq.
 Dear Sir:—I have had the pleasure of seeing the photographs which you so kindly sent to my brother, W. D. Howells, of the site of my dear father's old home on Wills Creek. I have so often heard him speak of the place, and so it was "a pleasure fair" for me to look at the spot over which his willing little feet had so often wandered. I write now to ask you if you will put me in the way of getting copies of the two views—or any others of the locality; but especially these—which might be sent unmounted, as I would like to place them in his book where he describes them. Of course I want you to let me know what the views will cost, as I am troubling you quite enough without putting you to any expense.

Very sincerely,
 (Mrs.) Annie Howells Fricchette,
 188 Maria St., Ottawa, Jan. 15, 1899.

My Dear Mr. Doyle:—I fear you will think me very ungrateful for the beautiful views which you sent me in November. But by mistake I mislaid your letter, and only found it this morning, and now that I have your address once more I hasten to thank you for the photographs which I prize more than I can tell you. I only wish my dear father might have seen them; they would have told him a story which would have been full of sweet memories to him. In this mail I am sending you a couple of photographs which I hope will interest you. The small one shows a toboggan party just coming down the slide at Government House. I suppose you know that tobogganing is one of the favorite winter sports in Canada. The center toboggan in the front row is steered by Lord Dufferin, who was once Governor General of Canada, and immediately in front of him is Lady Dufferin. The other photograph shows you Parliament Hill with the group of government buildings which overlook Ottawa river, and across on Wellington street.

* * * As you see, Ottawa can claim a very picturesque site, and it is proving to be a beautiful city. With sincere though belated thanks, I am

Yours sincerely,
 Annie Howells Fricchette.

Reference has been made to the death of Dr. Flanner in 1832 at the home of his sisters in Mt. Pleasant. This naturally leads to the relation of one of the most interesting literary episodes, coupled with a romance, in Jefferson County's history, one that was a subject of general discus-

sion all over the country. Miss Abbie Flanner was born in North Carolina, October 17, 1798, coming with her parents, William and Penina Flanner to Mt. Pleasant at an early date. Her father was a Quaker preacher and she had three brothers and three sisters, all of whom had to earn their living. Two of the brothers were physicians, and sent money out of their first earnings to build a home, which was built near the Friends' meeting house, and embowered in vines and flowers. It was called Albi cottage, meaning cottage of purity, by which it will be seen that the family was quite sentimental. According to tradition Miss Flanner was quite tall but not considered handsome, although she was attractive, with an animated intellectual face. She was a fine conversationalist, and a great favorite in the village. On the last night of the year 1835 there was a gathering at one of the refined homes of the little village to watch the old year out. The incoming year was leap year, and after the clock struck twelve it was suggested that those present avail themselves of the privilege supposed to be accorded to the gentler sex during that period, and open a correspondence with some well known literary person, among others suggested being Fitz Greene Halleck, the bachelor poet, then at the zenith of his fame. Not much attention was paid to the matter, but in a few minutes Miss Flanner quietly bade the party good night and started for home over the snow whose brilliant crystals sparkled like millions of diamonds in the moon light. As she walked there evolved from her mind a poem and on arriving home she sat down and wrote the following:

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.

THE MERRY MOCK-BIRD'S SONG.

O'er fields of snow the moonlight falls,
 And softly on the snow-white walls
 Of Albi Cottage shines;
 And there beneath the breath of June
 The honeyuckles gay festoon,
 And multiflora twines,

And forms a sweet embowering shade,
 Pride of the humble cottage maid,
 Who now transformed and bold,

Beneath the magic of a name,
Those equal rights presume to claim,
Rights urged by young and old.

And who is she, to fame unknown,
Who dares her challenge thus throw down
Low at the feet of one
Who holds a proud, conspicuous stand
Among the magnates of the land,
The Muse's favorite son?

As when she roamed, a careless child,
To pluck the forest blossom wild,
Oft climbed some pendant brow
Of rock or cliff, to gather there
Some tempting flower that looked more fair
Than all that bloomed below,

So now, like Eve in paradise,
Though numerous offerings round her rise
Of love and friendship bland,
With many a sober blessing fraught;
Would give them all for one kind thought,
One line from Halleck's hand.

Like that fair plant of India's fields
That most when bruised yields
Its fragrance to the air,
Such is the heart I offer thee,
Pride of my country's minstrelsy!
Oh, is it worth thy care?

She signed this Ellen A. F. Campbell including her own initials in the name of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. Mails were slow in those days, but finally a packet came including the following poem:

TO ELLEN.
THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Scottish border minstrel's lay
Entranced me oft in boyhood's day;
His forests, glens, and streams,
Mountains and heather blooming fair;
A Highland lake and lady were
The playmates of my dreams.

Years passed away, my dreams were gone;
My pilgrim footsteps pressed alone
Loch Katrine's storied shores:
And winds that winged me o'er the lake
Breathed low, as if they feared to break
The music of my ears.

No tramp of warrior men was heard;
For welcome song or challenge word
I listened, but in vain;
And noored beneath his favorite tree,
As vainly would the minstrelsy
Of gray haired "Allen Rupe."

I saw the Highland heath flower smile
In beauty upon Ellen's isle;
And couched in Ellen's bow.
I watched beneath the lattice leaves,
Her coming, through a summer eve's
Youngest and loveliest hour.

She came not; lonely was her home;
Herself of airy shapes that come,
Like shadows to depart,
Are there two Ellens of the mind?
Or have I lived at last to find
An Ellen of the heart?

For music like the borderer's now
Rings round me, and again I bow
Before the shrine of song,
Devoutly as I bowed in youth;
For hearts that worship there in truth
And joy are ever young.

And well my harp responds today,
And willingly its chords obey,
The minstrel love's command;
A minstrel maid whose infant eyes
Looked on Ohio's sunset and skies,
My school took's wisest land.

And beautiful the wreath she weaves
Around "Albi Cottage," bowered in vines,
Or blessed in sleigh bell mirth;
And lovelier still her smile that seems
But me welcome in my dreams
Beside its peaceful hearth.

Long shall I deem that winning smile
A mere mockery, to beguile
Some lonely hour to ease;
And will this Ellen prove to be,
But like her namesake o'er the sea,
A being of the air?

Or shall I take the morning's wing,
Armed with a parson and a ring,
Speed hill and vale along;
And at her cottage hearth, ere night,
Change into flutterings of delight,
Or (what's more likely) of affright,
The merry mock bird's song?

With this poem was the following letter:

New York, February 29, 1826.
Dear Miss Campbell!—Were it not that the delightful fluttering lines with which you have favored me date "Biss-stile," I should have taken post-horses for Albi Cottage immediately on receiving them. As it is, I thank you from my heart for your merry mocking bird song. Though they did not seriously intend to make me a happy man, they certainly have made me a very proud one. I have attempted some verses in the style of your own beautiful lines, and hope you will laugh gently at their imperfections, for they are the first, with a trifling exception, that I have written for years. Would they were better worthy of their subject! A new edition of the humble writings which have been so fortunate to meet with your approbation has recently been published here. It is to use the printer's phrase, "pretty gotten up." Will you pardon the liberty I take in asking you to accept a copy from me, in consideration of the beauty of the type and the vastness of its margins, and may I hope for a return to this letter, informing me by what conveyance I can have the honor of forwarding it to you?

I am, dear Miss Campbell, very gratefully, or if you

are in good earnest, as I very much fear you are not, I am, dearest Ellen,

Very affectionately yours,
Fitz Greene Halleck.

Miss Flanner replied to this letter at great length, in which she kindly thanked him for the tender of his book, saying that "eager expectation stands tiptoe on misty heights of the blue Ohio, to hail its approach." In closing the letter she said that when he is in "fashion's crowded hall," or listening to the "tramp of deathless fame," she would claim one thought.

"But when the busy crowd is gone,
And bright on the western sky
The changeful sunset hues are thrown—
Oh! wilt thou thither turn thy eye
And send one gentle thought to her
Whose spirit ever turns to thine,
Like Persia's idol worshipper,
Or Moslem to his prophet's shrine?"

"The correspondence continued throughout the year," it is learned from Percy G. Wilson's account of the flirtation, "growing more and more interesting. The gay badinage ceased, and was succeeded by earnestness on both sides. Thought still preserving her incognita, and shielded by her assumed name, we find the lady growing timid as the poet grows ardent in his protestations of admiration and esteem. At one time she says, 'Every step I have made in your acquaintance has increased my timidity. With a reckless laugh I flung my first offering on the current of accident, little thinking it would bring me back tears and smiles, anxious thoughts and fevered dreams.' Toward the end of the year she intimates that the terms of her privilege will soon expire and that the correspondence must close. The poet replies, urging its continuation, and speaks of the happiness it has afforded him, and the desire to know her personally. To this she replies: 'I certainly did suppose I had written to Mr. Halleck for the last time; but you know before I confess that I am too happy to be convinced by your profound logic, that it is not only my privilege but my duty to respond. Your witty assumption of your extension of privilege has delivered my woman's pride from the bastille of a world,

for whose adamant bars, perhaps, I have not shown a proper respect.'

"After the interchange of a few more letters the poet announces his intention of seeking the home of his fair correspondent, and meeting face to face the lady whom, as 'Ellen Campbell,' he had learned so highly to esteem. This proposal filled Miss Flanner with dismay. Remembering she had commenced the acquaintance, she reflected that a tacit agreement to the poet's wish would place her in the character of a wooer. An ardent admirer of Halleck's poems, nothing could have afforded her more pleasure than to have met him, but under the circumstances she felt that she must not encourage his coming. Her reply was posted at Washington, whither she had sent it in care of a relative and to that address the poet's subsequent letters were sent.

"She absolutely refused him a personal interview, and succeeded in eluding his attempts to find her. She felt that with an interview all the illusion would vanish; that he, who had been accustomed to the flatteries and attentions of the high-born and high-bred and jeweled daughters of fashion, in their gorgeous robes and magnificent palaces, could not tolerate her plain Quaker simplicity and lowly surroundings, and she—all unwisely—preferred that he should be her idol at a distance, that she loved to worship, and she to him an 'Ellen of the mind'—'A being of the air.' They never met."

Miss Flanner afterwards married a Mr. Talbot and resided in Mt. Pleasant for years, and at her death, September 9, 1852, she lived in Parkersburg, W. Va., but her remains lie buried in Short Creek meeting house graveyard. No stone marks her last resting place.

The remains of Dr. Flanner were interred in the old Quaker graveyard in Mt. Pleasant. His brother William, also a physician, erected a marble monument eight feet in height over the grave, but the committee having the graveyard in charge tore it down in the night season by force.

it being a rule that no monument should be erected higher than eighteen inches, and of no more costly material than sandstone. The doctor replaced the monument, and it was again thrown down by force. He erected it the third time and placed armed watchmen in the graveyard, and the monument is still standing.

Oliver C. Gray, who was born on Market Street, Steubenville, on January 21, 1821, was a collateral descendant of Thomas Gray, the English poet, whose *Elegy in a Country Churchyard* will be a standard as long as the English language exists. He finished his education at the Grove Academy in 1838 and taught school at Knoxville, studied law at Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar at Cleveland and returned to Steubenville, where he began the practice of law. On the outbreak of the Mexican War he became first lieutenant of the Steubenville Greys. He remained here until 1849 when he moved West, and died at Ottawa, Ill., on July 31, 1871. He attained a high reputation as an orator and writer on general subjects but it was as a poet that he merits special consideration. His works were collected by his nephew, the late David G. Fiekens, into a neat little volume containing some artistic gems, but we have space for but a few stanzas. From his poem "The Worship of the Woods" we give the following:

Far away in his forest cathedral,
In the deep and dim solitude, where
The solemn trees ever are leading,
Like grove-hooded hermits at prayer.

Where the incense falls, sprinkled from censers—
Scung aloft by the hand of some spirit,
Baptizing us all in aromas
Distilled in the chalice of night;

Lol the azure stained glass in the window,
In the rift of the ceiling above,
Where a soul star drops down, in the twilight,
Its marvelous message of love.

For the spot is 'too holy for voices,
And no sandaled foot here ever tread;
But the silence seems petrified music,
Eufolding the presence of God.

The Tree Spirit touches an organ,
And the waves of a diapason roll
Down the aisles of the forest a pæan
That melts in the aisles of the soul.

Shortly before young Gray finished his school education somebody, while wandering on the Virginia side of the river, discovered an Indian tomb, no doubt partly a natural hollow in the rock and considerably enlarged by the red men. It was closed by a heavy rock against the entrance, which, when removed, disclosed the remains of warriors with their trinkets and trappings. It was a harvest for curiosity hunters who bore away trophies of all sorts, the bones themselves being scattered finally. The empty receptacle remained visible until about three years ago when it was covered up by debris from the building of a new road. Young Gray followed the crowd of curiosity hunters to the place, but his after opinion of the proceedings is given in the following poem, dated April 23, 1844:

I.
Near Fort Steuben, where heaved Ohio's tide,
And oaks-shades danced upon its crystal shewn,
A rude old rock, in solitary pride,
Rose gray hard by a wide wrought slope of green.
None would have thought such place had ever been
A cemetery for a worn-out race.
Now, as it ne'er lived, save in legends true,
Or hallowed things hyena-spirits trace—
So thought the Mingo chiefs when taking their last
view.

II.
There, for an age, a hundred dark men slept,
Nor dreamed one dream of love, or chase, or war;
But wild flowers bloomed, and untaught ivy crept
Round that sad tomb hallowed by nature's care,
Where death and stillness made their holy lair,
No echoing whoops had urged them on to fight,
An age had listened, vainly for one song;
No dance they joined, no council fire might light,
They gathered not to muse e'en once their race's
wrong.

III.
But there they slept, till, in a merry hour,
When civilization, in its maddened mirth,
Had stamped its seal of wide-spread change and power
On Indian scene, and home, and all 'twas worth—
A place in savage thoughts e'en from their birth—
A quarrier blithely hied him to this rock
(Led not, forsooth, by antiquary spell),
Moved from its narrow mouth a closing block,
Entered and stood agnast, where fleshless warriors
dwell.

IV.
And passed on undistinguished bones and soil
All thick and black, of other races' dust;
Such pause as goes before nnholy toil
When spot and feeling tell us that we must.
And then, as stirred by some revengeful lust,
They gathered wildly round that noiseless urn,
And raked out what was left of Logan's men,

As if no shame could in their bosom burn,
Which, less 'twere thoughtless done, should burn e'en
now I ken.

v.

We schoolboys went with Virgil under arm,
To see this wild and most unchristian scene,
And threw at skulls for marks, not thinking harm,
Nor knowing they had made or chieftains been,
Nor sort of thoughts had housed there erst, I ween.
Our books had taught us it were wrong, I own.
For heathen paid their dead old Charon's fee,
To rite the tombless, over earth they'd roam;
These should have studied pagan faith, and so ought
we.

vi.

Some bore off hatchet, pipe or skeleton,
As trophies of this triumph o'er the dead;
Some wrote their sacrilege upon the stone,
As if all reverence for the grave had fled,
And no one would condemn the names these spread.
Whene'er I feel in a romantic mood,
And wander to that rock all stripped inside,
I then reflect how reckless spirits could
So violate the graveyard of that ruined tribe.

In 1873 a trio of native Steubenville musicians crossed the Atlantic to pursue their studies under old world masters. They were R. Mason Jackson, pianist and organist; William H. MacDonald and Miss Lizzie Brosi, vocalists. They were accompanied, among others, by E. F. Andrews, the artist, who was making another trip abroad to further perfect himself in his profession. It was such a company as is not often collected from a small city. The first, Mr. Jackson, had already distinguished himself as a performer on piano and organ, having played at Hamline and St. Paul's churches. He went to Stuttgart where an accident occurred which disabled his wrist and cut off all hope of him succeeding in his profession. As he had to make a living he accepted a clerkship in the office of the American consul, and one winter day happened to protect the king of Wurtemberg, who was going about the city incognito, from some over-zealous boys who were intent on giving his majesty such a vigorous snowballing as was likely to inflict injury. Mr. Jackson was invited to the palace, where he met with such favor that the office of "Reader" was created for him, with a good salary and a magnificent suite of rooms in the building. For several years his life was like a fairy tale. While Wur-

temberg was one of the small European kingdoms the rank of the royal family was second to none, and there was a constant round of fetes and association with the crowned heads of all Europe. The favor shown Mr. Jackson did not fail to create the usual jealousies among the courtiers against the American, but Mr. Jackson, who had become a citizen of Wurtemberg and was created a baron, held his position until the death of the king, who left him a pension. After that he returned to America, and after a short sojourn in Steubenville, made his home with his sister in northwestern Ohio.

Mr. MacDonald was in his twenty-fourth year when he went abroad. He studied four years in Italy, Germany and England, mastering the different schools and perfecting his rich baritone voice which had sufficient range to take in a deep bass. On his return traveled with the famous Strakoseh Company, and then with Hess, Adelaide Phillips and the Emma Abbott opera troupe. About this time he married Miss Marie Stone, an accomplished vocalist, and also a member of the Abbott Company. About the year 1880 there was organized The Boston Ideal Opera Company, of which Mr. MacDonald and wife were leading members. Their repertoire included a number of the principal operas in English, but their piece de resistance was De-Koven's "Robin Hood," which never failed to draw crowded houses night after night. It was practically the first organization to make opera in English a success in this country. After keeping together for a number of years as one family the death of the projector who held the copyright to the title of the organization caused its dissolution. A new company was formed with Mr. MacDonald at the head under the title of "The Bostonians." It did excellent work, but its career was not as successful as that of the old company, and it finally dissolved. Mr. MacDonald's health had by this time begun to fail, and he died at Springfield, Mass., on March 27, 1906. His remains were brought to Steubenville for

interment. Mrs. MacDonald is still living. While confining themselves to the larger cities, Mr. MacDonald's companies appeared at three performances in Steubenville, giving a matinee and evening rendition of grand opera, and subsequently in concert for the benefit of the Stanton Monument Association.

Miss Brosi, even while attending the local schools, developed a fine soprano voice, which encouraged her uncle, J. C. Butte, to give her a musical education. After completing her studies she remained abroad several years singing in grand opera in Germany, Russia and other countries. She traveled with Strakosch and other companies in America until ill health compelled her retirement from the stage. She also kindly took a leading part in numerous local entertainments.

Henry Moody was a local musician whose favorite instrument was the keybugle, which had extraordinary sweetness of tone when played by a skilful performer. He began playing in public about 1845, and died before 1860. Among the other musicians of half a century ago may be included the names of Dr. A. W. Sempie, Mr. Broadhurst, Mrs. Reppard, Mrs. I. N. T. Morse, Miss Mary Chase (still living), John D. Slack, Miss Sarah Marion, Joseph Zimmerman, Captain S. F. Scull, who was also a composer, and others who would have done credit to any community.

Of the younger musicians in the instrumental line, Henry W. Matlack has probably taken the lead. He developed a remarkable talent as an organist and took a thorough course at Oberlin Conservatory. He had excellent positions in several of the larger cities and for several years was musical director at Grimell College, Iowa. He is now connected with the firm of Lyon & Healy, one of the largest musical establishments and pipe organ manufactories in the country. Space prevents even an enumeration of the present local musicians who are worthily keeping up the traditions of their predecessors.

The artistic work of the Filsons, father and son, is related elsewhere.

Among others who have achieved a musical reputation, both in Europe and America, is Miss Ella Russell, a native of Island Creek Township.

As teachers and educators the men of Jefferson County took no second place. The work of Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, founder of the Steubenville Seminary, is more fully noticed elsewhere. Alexander Clark, whose *Little Log Schoolhouse* and other works have a national reputation, came from Brush Creek Township. Mary Edmonson, the mother of Anna Dickenson, taught school in the Short Creek meeting house in 1826. Dr. Henry C. McCook, the noted Philadelphia divine and scientist, was at one time a teacher in the Steubenville schools, and his brothers, Rev. Dr. John McCook, professor of languages in Trinity College, and whose books on Sociology are standard works, and Gen. Anson G. McCook, late secretary of the United States senate, were pupils in the Steubenville schools. *The Latimers*, by Dr. H. H. McCook, is probably the best romance of the early history of this section ever produced, while his little work, *Old Farm Fairies*, is a delightful epitome of insect habits in this locality, perhaps a little more popular with the young folks than his more elaborate works. Professor Sloane, of Columbia College, author of the standard *Life of Napoleon*, is a son of J. R. W. Sloane, president of Richmond College in 1848. Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, and the author of a history of the United States, is the grandson of James Wilson, the editor of *The Steubenville Herald* for many years.

Prof. Eli Tappan, who was reckoned as one of the most thorough teachers in the country, a profound scholar, with the faculty of imparting his knowledge to others, was a native of Steubenville, the son of Senator Tappan, whose grandchildren now teach in the Steubenville schools, while one was a professor in an eastern college. Rev.

Mr. Huston, a Presbyterian minister of Jefferson County, is a grandson of Senator Tappan, and he also has Stanton blood in his veins, being a grandson of Stanton's sister. Prof. Eli Tappan was president of Kenyon College for a number of years, during which time he also edited the Ray series of arithmetical and algebraical text books. He was State Commissioner of Common Schools from 1887 to 1889, dying in the latter year, and his remains were brought here for interment. His daughter, Mary Tappan Wright, of Cambridge, Mass., has achieved marked success in the literary world by her books, besides being a regular contributor to *St. Nicholas* and other magazines. Miss Della Patterson, the first graduate of the Steubenville high school, and Miss Margaret Sutherland, another graduate of the same, have taken high positions as educators.

Bishop Stephen Mason Merrill was born in Mt. Pleasant, September 16, 1825, and became a traveling preacher in the M. E. church in 1864 and Bishop in 1872. Bishop Merrill is probably known in a larger circle of Methodists than any other bishop. His earliest recollections are of his days as a barefooted youngster, hunting squirrels over the hills about Mt. Pleasant. He could run faster than any boy he knew and could jump higher than any one in the whole country. There was very little money in the family purse and it was necessary for him early in his teens to turn in and add his small earnings to those of the other members of the family. He had learned the trade of a shoemaker and worked on the bench with his book propped in front of him in a homemade rack, combining business with education and struggling to earn enough in spare moments to pay his way through school. His book on ecclesiastical law is the code in the Methodist church. Rev. Baseum, whose eloquence afterwards became national, was a pioneer Steubenville preacher in the M. E. church, who went East, and when that church divided into northern and southern sections he

went with the latter, and was made a bishop.

A marked product of the early country school was William Johnston, who was educated in the Ross Township schools, and studied law in John C. Wright's office in Steubenville. He is said to have started the first temperance society in the county on Bacon Ridge in 1833, the members signing a very strict pledge. He became prosecuting attorney of Carroll County, and represented that county in the legislature in 1837. He had come to the front as an advocate of the proposition for Ohio to adopt the Pennsylvania and New York common school system, and was at last given opportunity to draft the law providing for the common school system, practically the same as that now existing with later amendments found by experience to be necessary. It was in support of the common school law that he made one of the most notable oratorical efforts ever made in Ohio, not only in its immediate influence that resulted in the passage of the bill, but in its lasting influence. After describing the difficulties encountered by himself in obtaining the rudiments of an education in the days of Henry Crabbs and Thomas Riley, he insisted that the boys and girls should have a better chance than he had had on the banks of "Yaller Crick," as he pronounced the name of the stream in imitation of the boys reared in the wilds of Ohio. "The old Irish school master," he said, "holds forth three months in the year in a poor cabin, with greased-paper window panes. The children trudge three miles through winter's snow and mud to school. They begin at a-h, ah, and get over as far as b-oo-b-y, booby, when school gives out and they take up their spring work on the farm. The next winter, when school takes up, if it takes up so soon again, having forgotten all they had been taught previously in the speller, they begin again at a-h, ah, but year after year never get any farther than b-oo-b-y, booby."

Judge Burnet, of Cincinnati, at the time,

said it was the most powerful speech on education ever made in Ohio. Samuel Medary, in *The Statesman*, gave him the name of "Booby" Johnston in a disrespectful spirit, but the name stuck and became a title of which his friends were ever proud. From this time forward Johnston's great ability was recognized and appreciated. He removed to Cincinnati, and his oratorical efforts in behalf of General Harrison in his presidential campaign procured for him appointment as surveyor general of the district composed of Ohio and Michigan and Indiana. He afterwards became judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the commission to revise the statutes of the United States. He ranked with Corwin as an orator, and probably was his superior as a lawyer. After four years' service on the bench he was a candidate for United States senator in the triangular contest that resulted in the election of Benjamin Wade. In 1850 he was the Whig candidate for governor, but the fates were against him although he made a hard struggle as he declared, "to save his party from the wreck then pending." Judge Johnston was the author of another law quite as important and far reaching as that in regard to education. Being in Steubenville at the time of the Wells & Dickenson failure he discovered the honest founder of Steubenville imprisoned for debt. The injustice of the proceeding so affected him that he then resolved that should he ever become a member of the legislature he would secure the repeal of the law. He kept his word and imprisonment for debt in Ohio, when unaccompanied by fraud was abolished. While a boy on Yellow Creek he developed mechanical genius in the manufacture of spinning wheels, and at his home in Cincinnati his recreation was taken in a workshop fitted with all sorts of mechanical tools, which he could handle with the skill of a master. His brother, Michael, was also a mechanical genius, and when he lived in Steubenville he kept a drug store and

manufactured clocks, the clock long in use in the Steubenville National Bank having been made by him. Judge Johnston's mechanical skill was of great advantage to him in his practice as a patent attorney. He was long associated with Tom Corwin, the two successfully defending Governor Bebb, indicted on the charge of murder, he having shot a man, who with others, was engaged in charivari at the governor's house on the occasion of the home-coming of his son, Michael, and bride, from New England in May, 1857. Johnston's efforts in this noted case gave him wide prominence. He was also associated with Reverdy Johnson in a Revolutionary War claim against the United States government; they winning in the legal contest, received a fee of \$100,000. In 1887 Judge Johnston published *Arguments to Courts and Juries*, an 8vo. of 543 pages, consisting principally of his own arguments made in many important cases, adding greatly to his reputation as a legist. In early life William Johnston wedded Elizabeth, daughter of William Blackstone, a prominent Friend of Smithfield Township, two sons and two daughters resulting from the union; the sons are dead, the daughters living. His last visit to Steubenville was in 1876 when he made an address in the then Garrett hall in advocacy of the election of Mr. Hayes to the presidency.

Mr. Hunter in his *Pathfinders* notes that Jefferson County has done more, perhaps, than any other county in Ohio for the advancement of the public school system. Aside from the efforts of William Johnston, Mordecai Bartley performed a great service, in that he was the first person to propose in congress conversion of the Section Sixteen lands into a permanent fund for support of the common schools, and by his influence secured passage of law to this end. Mordecai Bartley, thirteenth governor of Ohio, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1783, and in 1809 settled near Mingo. He was adjutant of the Jefferson County regiment in the War of 1812, and afterwards settled in Rich-

land County. He served four terms in congress during which he procured this important piece of school legislation.

While we are on the topic of education and poetry it may not be amiss to mention the venerable William A. Urquhart, now in his eighty-seventh year, who has perhaps superintended the education of more youth and written more poetry than any other man in the county. His productions would fill a large volume, but we only have space for a single specimen as showing that his work does not suffer by comparison with his contemporaries:

How soon the scenes about us change
We knew so well!
Just why the fields and woods look strange
"Twere hard to tell.
For memory holds the pictures dear
She made in youth;
Yet, when we see how things appear,
We doubt their truth.

Those Virginia hills we oftimes saw,
In days gone by,
And which inspired our hearts with awe,
Seem not so high!
The noisy stream, the babbling brook
We scarce recall;
For when compared with memory's book
They seem too small.

The river, too, whose waters deep,
In silence glide,
Is far less grand, the banks less steep
On either side!
But fancy doubtless helped to create
Each sketch we prize;
The change, perhaps, is not so great,
As with our eyes.

For Time's deft fingers touch so light,
We feel no harm;
He thus impairs our sense of sight
Without alarm;
But not a single touch is lost,
Though gently made,
And we, like flowers exposed to frost,
Begin to fade.

Another local poet popular for his wit and aptness is David Hanley, of the Pan Handle Railway force. Among others who might be named have been Mary Bynon Reese, Alice May Long, Mary Tappan Wright, all of whom have attained to more than a local reputation. David Homer Bates, writer of *Lincoln in the Telegraph Office*, was a native of Steubenville, and

Andrew Carnegie spent some of his youthful days here.

Among the more recent literary productions of the county is an epic poem by Dr. E. R. Giesey, of Toronto, reciting the deeds and career of Michael Myers, to whom reference is made elsewhere. It is after the style of *Hiawatha* and compares not unfavorably with that poem in composition and historical interest. It is entitled *Stewart Auver*, Myers having received this sobriquet from a stoppage in his speech. We have only space for the first and last cantos:

"Should you ask me whence these stories?
Whence these legends and traditions?"
With their rhythm and running metre,
With their tone of phonic Nature,
With their air of noble gentry
As from book on lore of olden?
"I should answer, I should tell you,"
From the homes of the contented,
From the wigwams of the happy,
From the land of Terra-Cotta,
From the banks of the Ohio,
Where the warble of the songsters
Cheers the glad some hours of waking,
And the bull-frog, the chug-chug-bim,
Mild the milky fog of evening,
Keeps the hours with song profuse,
In the land of the Torontos.

Gone forever is our hero,
Gone that faithful wife and mother;
Side by side the two lie sleeping,
'Nenth the maples of their choosing;
But their names and fame still living
In the hearts of all our people
Is a source of pride and pleasure
To our willing admiration.
Gone forever is the cabin,
And the lovely old stone homestead,
Leaving naught but fame and honor
And the famous "Limber Jimmy,"
Which the only son now living
Keeps with pride and values highly
As an heirloom from his father.

Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, is another native of Jefferson County who has achieved distinction in the halls of congress and elsewhere.

While we have been discussing literati and educators it may be as well to glance at one or two "Captains of Industry," who have made their mark. First among these stands William Sharon, who was born at Smithfield in 1821 in the house later occu-

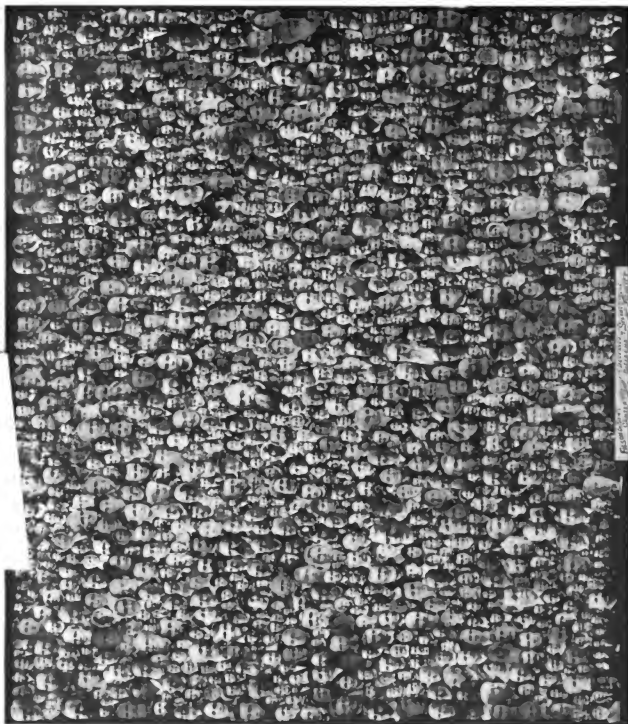
pied by William A. Judkin. When a boy of seventeen he started down the river in a flatboat which was wrecked at the falls of the Ohio, when he returned and studied law under Edwin M. Stanton. He practiced for awhile in St. Louis, and in 1849 crossed the plains to California, where he opened a store in Sacramento. His goods were carried away by a flood, and he went to San Francisco and opened a real estate office. By 1864 he had accumulated a fortune of \$150,000, and began speculating in mining stocks, which left him in the same condition financially as when his boat struck the falls at Louisville. He was now sent by the Bank of California to Virginia City, Nev., to look after its affairs there and realizing that this was a place to make money, urged the bank to open a branch there, which was done and he was placed at its head. Having acquired a profitable business in a few years he resigned, leaving his friend A. J. Ralston to look after the business while he attended to his own affairs. Ralston, who was also from this part of the country, afterwards became involved and was understood to have drowned himself, but Sharon paid all his liabilities. Mr. Sharon undertook the construction of the Truckee railroad into the mining country, said to have been the crookedest road in the country up to that time. He secured a subsidy of \$500,000 from the people of Washoe with which he built the road as far as this would go and then mortgaged the whole line for enough to insure its completion. Of course he expected the earnings of the road to take care of the mortgage, and thus he became the owner of a railroad without it costing him anything. He afterwards sold one-half of it. It was worth \$2,500,000, and during Bonanza times brought him in \$12,000 per day. His business capacity and facilities as the head of the Bank of California enabled him to develop the mining industries of Nevada that was advantageous to the country and profitable to himself, so that at one time his wealth was estimated at seventy to eighty millions. He

made large property investments in San Francisco, building the Palace Hotel, at that time one of the finest in the country. He was elected United States senator from Nevada in 1874, and afterwards visited his sister Mary, the wife of Dr. Jacob Hammond, who then resided on upper Market Street, Steubenville, in the house now occupied by Mrs. E. L. Hammond. Senator Sharon's home was in San Francisco and his country home at Belmont, a few miles out. The estate is now managed by John Kirkpatrick, also of this section, who studied law and was admitted to the bar in Steubenville, subsequently marrying Senator Sharon's daughter.

George D. Cook, a native of Richmond, has attained eminence as a New York financier. J. Nessley McCullough, for many years president of the C. & P. Railroad and one of the leaders of the Pennsylvania system, was born at the mouth of Yellow Creek in Saline Township, and there received his early training.

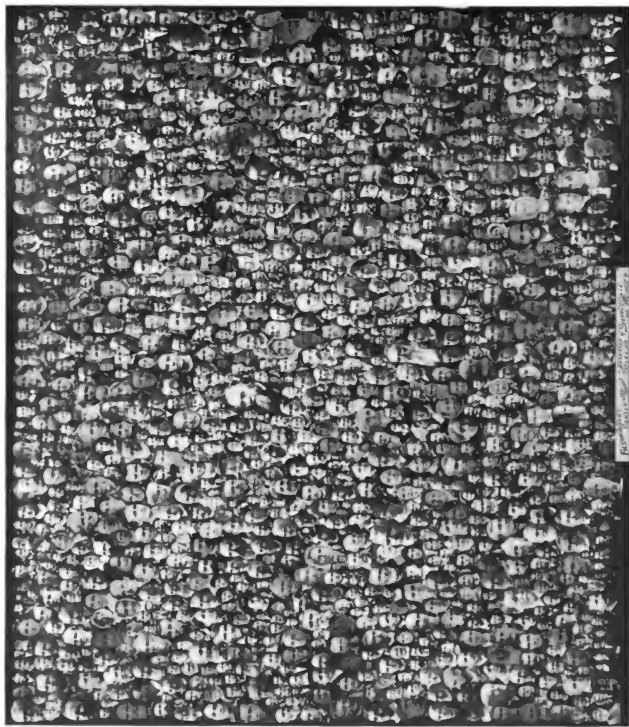
Maurice S. Hague, a native of Richmond, but for a number of years a resident of Columbus, has won enviable fame as a landscape artist. A recent exhibition of his paintings at Columbus created quite a sensation, one entitled "The Awakening," representing the dawn of a new day, with the mysterious awakening of the flowers of the field, the foliage of the trees, the dew tipped grass, the mists of the morning disappearing in a cloud-like figure in shadowy outline at the first rosetate glow on earth and sea, suggests the awakening from the silence of the night in poetic colorings.

Henry Crew, a native of Richmond and graduate of Princeton in 1881, accepted a position at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, from whence he was called to the chair of physics in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. He has written a book on *The Principles of Mechanics* for students of physics and engineering, which has become a standard. He has also contributed articles to the leading scientific publications of the country, betraying extensive research.



FELSON & SON'S CENTENNIAL GATHERING, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, 1900

- 601 Lowe, Mrs J B
602 Lowe, Wm H
603 Lowe, John
604 Lucas, Capt Enoch
605 Lucas, Mrs John
606 Lyons, John
607 Lyons, Frank
608 Lyons, James
609 Lyons, Ella
610 Lyons, Wm
- 611 Magee, Dr R R
612 Magee, Robert F
613 Mairs, Mr Sarah
614 Mairs, Dr Eben
615 Mairs, James
616 Mairs, James
617 Mairs, Mr James
618 Mandel, Wm J
619 Mandel, Catherine E
620 Mandel, Wm J
621 Mansell, Mrs J W
622 Mansell, J J
623 Mansley, Joshua
624 Mansley, Mrs Juliana
625 Mansfield, Edward
626 Mansfield, Mose
627 Mansfield, Thos
628 Mansfield, Harsh B
629 Mansfield, Charie
630 Mansfield, Ogle
631 Mansfield, Kity
632 Mansfield, Mrs Thomas
633 Mansfield, Mrs Edward
634 Mansfield, John
635 Mansfield, Mrs John
636 Marsh, Dr A G
637 Marsh, Mrs Rowell
638 Marsh, Geo E
639 Marsh, Mrs Geo E
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662 Mason, Edward
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680 Mason, Mrs Chas
- 681 Mathers, Chas
682 Mathews, Mrs Ruth
683 Maxwell, Mrs Martha
684 Maxwell, John
685 Maxwell, Ida M
686 Maxon, John
687 Maxon, Geo H
688 Maxon, Hon Thomas
689 Maxon, Mrs John
690 Maxon, Mrs John
691 Maxon, Mrs John
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FILSON & SON'S CENTENNIAL GROUP OF DECEASED CITIZENS OF STEUBENVILLE AND VICINITY

Among the residents of Saline Township in the later sixties was E. K. Collins, of New York, who came there with the view of prospecting for oil. Mr. Collins was the head of the Collins line of steamers, it being the first line of regular packets to ply between New York and Liverpool. He was also the first to discard the use of the bowsprit on steam vessels, being the first step towards discarding sails. His line flew the American flag and had the contract for carrying the mails, for which it received \$858,000 a year. The company met with a series of disasters, and Mr. Collins's wife and son and daughter were lost off of the *Arctic*, one of his steamers, on the 27th day of September, 1854, in a collision with

the *Festa* off the banks of Newfoundland, in a dense fog. There were sixty women on board the vessel and they were all lost. He came to Yellow Creek and bought the Iddings property, operated some in the coal and oil business, made his home there for four or five years and then returned to New York and died about 1878. He had six steamers. About the time of these disasters the Cunard line, assisted by subsidies from the British government, came to the front and this competition, with the other troubles, was more than could be withstood. The company became bankrupt and it was many years before the American flag again floated from a trans-Atlantic liner.

CHAPTER XXI

THE COUNTY SEAT

Steubenville, Its Origin and Growth—Early Merchants and Old Taverns—Additions to the City—Rise and Progress of the Temperance Movement—Water and Lighting Facilities—Our Fire Fighters—Banking and Finance, Remarkable Industrial Progress—Most Beautiful Cemetery in the World—Schools, Churches and Fraternal Societies—Social Culture—Libraries, Hospitals and Y. M. C. A.—Public Buildings and City Government—Medical Society and a Great Philanthropic Measure—A Remarkable City and Its People.

Much of the history of Steubenville, as well as that of the other civic communities, has been given in the preceding chapters as part of the general history of the county. It will now only be necessary to refer to such matters and persons as pertain especially to its locality, and this applies generally to the towns and townships throughout the county. The old portion of the city lies in a natural amphitheatre surrounded by high hills on the right bank of the river sixty-eight miles by water and forty-three across the country from Pittsburgh. It is in 40° 25' north latitude and 3° 40' west longitude from Washington. The width of the river at a six-foot stage is about 1,000 feet from shore to shore, and at low water mark is 640½ feet above the sea. The city is located on two benches of glacial terraces, the second being far above the highest flood line. Much of the soil is gravel of the original river bed and other parts varying from sand to loam. The river frontage is about three miles with an average width of a little less than a mile, including within its boundaries 1,676 acres.

As previously related, there were settlers here at least as early as 1786, when the building of Fort Steuben began, but the land still belonging to the government, they had no legal status as landowners. In 1796 Bezaleel Wells, then residing at Charlestown, now Wellsburg, seven miles down the river, attended the public land sale in New York and purchased Sections 30 and 36 of Township No. 2 of Range 1, the first of the seven ranges before described, lying north of a line drawn from a point just south of the present intersection of Market and Liberty streets to the Ohio River below North Street, containing 1,204 acres at \$2 per acre. James Ross, a wealthy resident of Pittsburgh and senator from Pennsylvania, purchased Sections 29 and 35 south of there, and the two gentlemen went together and laid out the town of Steubenville. The plat contained 236 inlots, 60x180 feet, beginning with No. 1 at the southeast corner of South and Water streets and numbered consecutively northward ten to a block to North Street, making forty in the row. No. 41 is at the northwest corner of High and South

streets, present site of electric plant, and 80 at corner of North; 81 at northeast corner of Third and South to 120 inclusive at North; 121 at northwest corner of Third and South to 156 at North; 157 at northeast corner of Fourth and South to 196 at North; 197 at northwest corner of Fourth and South to 236 at North. It will be observed that there is a hiatus of four lots on the west side of Third Street. This is caused by the reservation of the space of two lots on the south side of Market Street and the same on the north side marked public square. There has been an impression that the south tract was given to the city for a market house and could be used for no other purpose. There is no record evidence of any such action, and no direct title was ever given to the city beyond what was marked on the plat. Being a public square farmers naturally congregated there to sell their produce, and years after a market house was built on the place, which made way for the present city building in 1882. Whether ground that is practically covered by a building of any kind can be called a public square may be a subject of discussion, but the alleged market house restriction is not worthy of serious attention. The two lots north of Market Street were in the same situation, but the county commissioners before the erection of the first court house secured a deed from Mr. Wells and wife for the nominal sum of \$5 vesting their title in the county. It will be noticed that Mr. Wells's land was north of Market Street, while Ross's was south. They afterwards reversed that by proper deeds, placing Mr. Wells's property on the south side. As indicated by the above figures the blocks were 600 feet long and 380 wide, having a twenty-foot alley through the centre. Market Street, the main east and west thoroughfare, was given a width of 66 feet and the others 60 feet, they being Adams (named after the President) and South on the south side, and Washington and North on the other, defining the platted portion of the town. Water Street on the

river bank was laid out 60 feet wide, and High Street on the bench above 80 feet, as this was expected to be the residence boulevard of the place. Then came Third and Fourth streets, each 60 feet. The roads from up and down the river for many years came in on Water Street and ascended to the second bench or High Street by a road excavated in the side of the bank between Market and Washington streets. The first road out to the back country was via Wells's run, and subsequently up the ravine between Market and Washington streets. The town was encircled on the land side by twenty outlots of five acres each. The entire town plat included about 200 acres. The first public sale of lots took place on August 25, 1797, the original record of that sale being in possession of Misses Sarah and Agnes Wells, granddaughters of Bezaleel Wells. Following is the list of lots sold, with their purchaser and price:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1	Benjamin Reed	\$ 31
2	William Smith	32
3	Peter Snyder	29
4	William Ingle	29
5	William Boyd	45
6	Robert Curry	33
7	John Murphy	31
8	Elisha Bonham	36
9	Joseph Seaman	42
10	John Kerr	64
11	Charles Fox	65
12	Thomas Thompson	37
13	John Edgington	40
14	Hans Wilson	40
15	Samuel Salter	47
16	Alexander Hanes	47
17	Aaron Hunt	40
18	Solom'n Cook	52
19	William Clark	37
20	William Sharon	110
22	Jacob Repshew	40
23	Joseph Lewis	96
24	Samuel Salter	45
25	Henry McGauch	36
26	Joseph P. Everhart	38
27	John Finney	30
28	John Lowery	26
29	Joseph Seaman	24
30	James Kerr	46
100	S. Hunter	90
401	Thomas McGiffin	110
102	William McComent	66
103	John Glass	41
104	John Moody	39
106	John McKnight	31

107 James Boyd	23	166 Wm. Pickering	45
108 Robert Meeks	24	172 A. Richmond	45
109 Jacob Mullan	40	186 Daniel Collins	45
110 Joseph Lewis	41	173 Anthony Bevk	45
111 John Ward	40	210 Wm. Baker	45
112 Jonathan Hawitt	39	207 Wm. Boyd	45
113 Robert Meeks	19	211 Richard Loun	45
114 James McNab	17	212 Aaron Quinn	45
115 Alexander Johnson	19	187 S. D. Wilson	70
116 Robert Meeks	17	182 5 Hull & Andrews	185
117 John Edgington	14	134 Thos. Hazlett	61
118 Robert Meeks	13	178 Thos. Dasley	50
120 Hans Wilson	15	179 John Roland	23
124-5 Charies King	50	151 Jacob Moore	30
130 James Forsythe	40	181 Alex. Swoilgrass	45
136 Rich & Wells	41	199 Nicholas Bowman	45
137 William Engle	51	105	150
139 Hans Wilson	100	204 Benjamin Farmer	30
140 John McCombs	58	216 Benjamin Farmer	30
141 James Methowan	39	213 Jonathan Simpson	30
142 James Bailey	33	214 Eli Way	50
143 Samuel Hunter	30	215 John Black	60
153-6 B. Stewart	24	217 John Inar	69
31 John Lowery	40	218 James Woods	55
42 Thos. Thompson	40	219 Simpson King	40
45 Levi Lowes	26	220 Charles Maxwell	45
46 Richard Nicholson	24	221 John Keating	45
47 Edward Crawford	48	222-3 John Key	90
48 Alex. Crawford	31	220 P. Shorne	60
49 Adam Simpson	41		
50 John Fink	90		
51-2 Matthew Taylor	69		
54 Thomas Thomson	41		
57 Alex. Horner	40		
58 John De Hauff	46		
59 Samuel Salter	79		
60 Elias Bayless	120		
61 Francis Douglass			
63 John Ward	74		
64-5 A. McLean	86		
66 James Gordon	40		
68-70 Thos. Anderson	113		
71 Thos. Cracraft	48		
72-3 Arch. Allison	56		
74 Thos. Elder	24		
75 Henry Kepky	24		
76 Cornelius Boyle	21		
77 Michael Hartley	20		
78 Geo. Atkinson	17		
79 Wm. Atkinson	17		
80 Samuel Meeks	13		
83 Wm. Shannon	12		
84 John Rodgers	12		
85 Joseph M. Emue	13		
87 Henry Maxwell	17		
88 Geo. Atkinson	21		
89 Thos. Maxwell	22		
90 Wm. Hays	21		
91 Adam Simpson	41		
95 Zenas Kimberly	21		
97 Abel Johnson	26		
98 Adam Simpson	35		
175 John Edgington	50		
177 Geo. Blazare	70		
180 John Hawkins	45		
127 Robt. Adams	40		
126 Valentine Smith	40		
133 Philip Griffith	50		
129 Chas. Kenn	50		

OUTLOTS.

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1	Thomas Gray	4105
2	Geo. Atkinson	106
3	Salter & Ward	130
4	Solomon Cook	163
5	Z. A. Beatty	130
7	Thomas Dasley	189
8	Adam Simpson	100
9	R. Beall	105
11	John Edgington	155
12	Thos. J. Douglass	148
13	Jacob Miller	100
14	Samuel Hunter	81
16	Samuel Meeks	153
19	Joseph Lewis	102

There were 143 inlots sold, bringing \$4,373, and 14 outlots for \$1,889, making a total of \$6,262. This netted a very respectable amount to the original purchasers of the land, but the advance in a little over a hundred years gives very different figures. As there was still a payment due the government on the original purchase, the patent for the land did not issue until January 13, 1798, and hence the first deeds were not made until February 13, 1798, the final payments for the lots being presumably made at that time. The original patent to Mr. Wells hangs in the courthouse in Steubenville, having the following contents:

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye that in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States passed on the 13th day of May, 1796, entitled "An Act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky River," there is granted to Basil Wells, of Washington County, in the State of Pennsylvania, the lots or sections numbered thirty and thirty-six in the township numbered two in the first range of townships surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress passed on the twentieth day of May, 1785, which lots or sections contain by estimation twelve hundred and four acres, for which lots or sections there was hidden the rate of two dollars per acre, amounting for the lots or sections aforesaid to two thousand four hundred and eight dollars, of which there was paid on account the sum of twelve hundred and four dollars unto the person authorized by the President of the United States for that purpose, as appears from a certificate of the governor of said northwestern territory, dated at Pittsburgh on the fifth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and the balance being twelve hundred and four dollars, having been paid within one year thereafter to the treasurer of the United States, as appears by his receipt dated the twenty-third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven: To have and to hold the said lots on (said) sections with all the appurtenances to the said Basil Wells and his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said John Adams, President of the United States of America, hath caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed and signed the same with his hand at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in the twenty-second of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ADAMS,

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL]

No doubt the new community, including the hundred or so purchasers of lots, went to work erecting places to live; in fact, quite a number of their cabins were in existence previous to the sale, and doubtless some of them stood on the lots to which they now acquired a legal title, for, as we have seen, Steubenville was actually an older settlement than Marietta. We know of court being held in a private house in November, 1797, but the first building of which we have any record was the old log courthouse built on the lot procured from Bezael Wells, which stood until removed for the erection of its brick successor, in 1809, and when torn down was said to contain sufficient lumber to build three such

edifices. The first brick chimney in the village was built by John Ward, in March, 1798, he soon after building the older portion of the United States Hotel, at present Hotel Lucy. The building of the Wells homestead began that same year, but was not completed until 1800, when Mr. Wells brought his family here from Wellsburg. As stated elsewhere, the first marriages were Joseph Baker to Mary Findley, by Recorder Zenas Kimberly, October 19, 1797; and William Bush to Nancy Williamson, January 25, 1798, by D. Z. Wood, justice of the peace. The first white child born was James, son of Samuel Hunter, on September 18, 1798. John Ward, Jr., was the next born, in October. The first white female children were Sarah Ward, born in 1800, and Elizabeth Ward, in 1801, followed by Hannah Hunter, Ann Margaret Ward, Sally Brown, etc.

Hans Wilson was the first storekeeper of whom we have any record. He was said to have been a short, dark complexioned, round shouldered man, clean shaved, plainly dressed and economical to parsimony. He came from Ireland when quite young, and threshed for a living until he secured money enough to follow the road with a pack, so he was one of the pioneer peddlers. As will be seen from the above sale, he purchased lot No. 139, adjoining the public square on the north, for \$100, and on this erected a small log storeroom. His business growing, it was replaced by a substantial brick building, and at his death, about fifty years after, he had accumulated quite a large fortune. He was an ardent Presbyterian, and after making provision for the support of his wife, the residue of his property was willed to the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. It is said that after his death diligent search was made through the attic and other out-of-the-way places for money which he was supposed to have secreted, but we are not advised that the search was successful. John Allen succeeded Mr. Wilson, and kept a dry goods store on the same lot, and remained there until the fall

of 1869, when the property was purchased by the county, and a portion of the jail and sheriff's residence now stands thereon.

As stated, John Ward built the older portion of the United States Hotel, what is now Hotel Lacey, fronting on Market Street, in 1800. At first it was merely a lodging for the court officials, but the business naturally grew into a permanency. The street at that time was on a level with the present second floor or a little below, and the present ground floor was the basement or cellar. Mr. Ward succeeded Bezaleel Wells as prothonotary, or clerk, of court, which office he held until 1810. His writing was like copper plate, and is still greatly admired in the old records. After 1810 he conducted merchandizing and had a drug store for many years on the northwest corner of Market and Court Streets. His family residence, now considerably changed, still stands on the southwest corner of Fifth and Washington Streets, his mead extending to Market Street on the south and to Alley D on the west, the whole tract an expanse of flowers and vegetables. He was a Churchman, and died April 30, 1840. His immediate descendants are all dead, but grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still living.

Benjamin Doyle, the first manufacturer in the community, was a sedate matter of fact individual, a strict Churchman and quick at business. He provided the first city well on the courthouse lot, which remained there for many years. He was interested in public affairs, as will be seen by reports elsewhere, and died in 1832.

Samuel Hunter, one of the early arrivals, father of the first white child born in the town, having purchased lot 100 on the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, kept a general store there until about 1825, when he left for Knoxville, built a flour mill and carried on a store for many years. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and active in public affairs, being town and county treasurer. The Jones Munker establishment now occupies that corner.

John Galbraith, the first postmaster, came here about 1799, and at one time owned lot 166 at the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, where McConville Block now stands. He was a short, stout man, affable and very popular. He died about 1830.

John England was a bachelor from Pennsylvania, and kept a general store on Lot 138, on the southwest corner of the public square. He was a Quaker of considerable executive ability and was one of the associate judges of the Common Pleas Court. He spent his last days on his farm in Cross Creek Township.

William R. Dickenson came here about 1805 from Chillicothe, a Churchman, characterized by gentility and deportment, and more than ordinary ability. His banking enterprise and relations with Bezaleel Wells in woolen manufacturing are related elsewhere. His first wife was a daughter of Dr. McDowell, the pioneer physician of this section; and the second, Miss Johnson, a niece of Dr. McDowell. After the failure in 1830 he moved to Texas, where he died. One daughter became the wife of Mr. Peebles, of Pittsburgh, and another of Mr. Riddle, of the same place. One of the latter's daughters became the wife of Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Colonel Todd, born in 1764, came here about the same time, and kept the tavern known as the Cross Keys, the present site of the National Theater. He was said to have taken a prominent part in the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania, and as a host gained much popularity by his genial manners. He had one son, William, who died about 1823, and several daughters, who respectively married William Johnson, Robert Hanlin, William Findley, Mr. O'Neil and James Turnbull. He died about 1840.

Isaac Jenkinson was among the first justices of the peace and township trustees. He was best known, however, as host of the "Red Lion," the popular tavern on N. Third Street, present site of Cavitt plan-

ing mill, which was the popular hostelry for visiting politicians and others. His daughter became the wife of Captain William Spencer, for many years cashier of Jefferson Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

Among the first dry goods merchants was Moses Hale, who kept a store north of and adjoining Hans Wilson's lot, on Third Street. He was a strong Methodist and a popular tradesman. Immediately north, Martin Andrews traded in hats and furs, his business extending as far as New Orleans. He died about 1850, and his son Martin a few years ago in Chicago.

By 1805 there was quite a vigorous if not a large community gathered here, and on February 14 of that year the legislature passed an act to incorporate the town of Steubenville according to the plat already described. Section 2 of the act provided "that for the better ordering and governing of the said town of Steubenville, and for better regulating the police thereof, there shall henceforth be, in the said town, a president, recorder, seven trustees, an assessor, a collector, treasurer and town marshal, who shall be elected and qualified as hereinafter directed; which president, recorder and trustees shall be one body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, to be known and distinguished by the name of 'the president, recorder and trustees of the town of Steubenville.'" This charter was amended February 9, 1813, January 9, 1817, December 29, 1821, and a new act passed February 23, 1830, which will be noted beyond. In conformity with this charter, David Hull was appointed president; John Ward, recorder; David Hoge, Zaccheus A. Beatty, Benjamin Hough, Thomas Vincents, John Eng-land, Martin Andrews and Abraham Cazier, trustees; Charles Maxwell, collector; and Anthony Beck, marshal.

From 1805 to 1814 accounts of the town are rather meager outside of special developments in manufacturing, etc., related under their proper heads. We have, however, a sketch of the town by Fortesque

Cumming an Englishman, who made a journey down the Ohio in 1808 and kept full notes of his tour, which were published the following year by Zadok Cramer, a Pittsburgh printer. Mr. Cumming reached Brown's Island on the evening of July 19, where he spent the night with Mr. Brown, and gives an interesting account of that locality. He left there the next morning, and in his journal writes:

"At a little before 8 o'clock we stopped at Steubenville, the capital of Jefferson County, in Ohio, seven miles from Brown's. The town has been settled about eight years, chiefly emigrants from the state of Jersey (1). It contains 160 houses, including a new goal of heavy stone, a court house of square logs (which is soon to be replaced by a new one of better materials), and a brick Presbyterian church. There are four or five different sects of Christians in this town, but no established ministers except a Mr. Snodgrass, to the Presbyterians, and a Mr. Doddridge, who comes up from Charlestown in Virginia every other Sunday to officiate to the Episcopalian in the court house, which is occasionally used for the same purpose by the other sects. There is a land office here for the sale of the public lands, from which large sums in Spanish dollars are sent annually to the treasury of the United States in Washington. Perhaps this is one cause of the town having increased so rapidly. Another may be its very handsome situation. The first street, which is parallel to the river, is on a narrow flat sufficiently raised above the river floods, while the rest of the town is about twenty feet perpendicular above it, on an extensive plain rising gradually with a gentle slope to the foot of the hills, which surround it in a semi-circle like an amphitheater about a mile distant. On one of those a Mr. Smith has a house and farm, which seems to extend over the south end of the town, from an elevation of four hundred feet perpendicular from the bed of the river. Mr. Bazil Wells, who is joint proprietor of the soil with Mr. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, has a handsome home and finely improved yards and farm on the bank of the Ohio a quarter of a mile below town. We remained an hour in Steubenville (which is named in honor of the late Maj.-Gen. Baron Steuben), the founder of the present American military tactics. We then pursued our course down the river, passing at half a mile a point on the left where is a tavern with a fine extensive bottom behind it, and four and one-half miles further we left Mingo Bottom Island (very small) on the left, half a mile below which on the right is Mr. Potter's handsome square-roofed house and one-quarter of a mile lower down is Mr. Pratt's neat frame cottage, ornamented like Potter's, with weeping willows and Lombardy poplars. A mile and a quarter from here we passed two small creeks called Cross Creeks, one on each hand, and a mile and a half below there on turning a point on the left we saw Charlestown half a league before us on the Virginia side, making a handsome appearance with the white spire of the court house and several good looking private houses, which are distinctly seen from the river on account of the situation being on a lower bank than at Steubenville."

Cramer notes the tearing down of the

old courthouse in 1809 and the "magnificent" structure nearly completed in its place. It may be noted that Charlestown was laid out in 1791 and named after Charles Prather, its proprietor. In 1816, by an act of the legislature, the name was changed to Wellsburg, after Alexander Wells, doubtless to avoid confusing it with Charlestown in the Shenandoah Valley.

Fortunately for those interested in local history, a keelboat touched at the Market Street landing on October 22, 1814, and a family disembarked, in which was a lad twelve years old, who soon became known as the possessor of a singularly retentive memory, and who also formed the habit of jotting down items of interest with their dates as they occurred, which in time made a local record that was almost invaluable. Unfortunately that record has been lost, but interviews with numerous persons have been reduced to writing from time to time, so that much has been preserved. The boy referred to was Eli H. McFeely, to whom we are indebted both directly and indirectly for much that follows. His descent from Edward McFeely and subsequent history are given in another place. It is sufficient to say here that he married Elizabeth, second daughter of John Ward, and thus identified himself with the pioneer work of the town. He thus tells his introduction to the little city:

"Arriving in Steubenville from Pittsburgh by keelboat with my father and family on Saturday, October 22, 1814, after a pleasant voyage of seven days, we were met by 'Uncle' Abe Moore (colored) with his cart, who removed our household goods to the west end of Market street. The town in that day contained some eight or nine hundred inhabitants. On Water street, John Moody, father of David Moody, Esq., had located from Burgetts town, Pa., in 1797, and settled in a log house below Washington street. He built the 'Yarnel' house on Third street and moved into it in the fall of 1798. John Ward located on the corner of Market and High streets in March, 1798, and he it was who had your built the first brick chimney in this place. He also built the old part of the United States House in 1800. On Water street the old Armstrong house was north of Market street, while south was the Dundas House. On the corner of High and Market Tom Hamilton kept the sign of the 'White Horse,' and on the corner of Market and North Third streets stood a two-story log house, 'Tarlton' store, James Wilson's store, and a two-story frame,

where McGowan Bros. have now a wholesale grocery. Next was Isaac Jenkinson's tavern, the 'Red Lion.' On the west side of Third, corner of Court House square, Hans Wilson had a store, then came Hale's store, another one run by James Means, James Dick's tavern, sign of the 'Ship,' and then Thomas Kells's tavern, the sign of the 'Green Tree.' South of Market, corner of Third, was Samuel Hunter's store, and John England ran a new store on the south corner of Market Square. On Market street was Harford's tavern under old Washington Hall, and further up Market street John Galbraith ran a store. On the east side of North Fourth street Charles Porter's tavern stood, and opposite was John Moreland's tavern. Joseph Beatty's store stood on the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets. On the opposite corner was Henderson's store, then Thomas Norton's tavern, sign of the 'Black Bear.' Up Market street was John Ward's store, corner of Bank alley above Fourth. James Ayres kept a store on the south side and Colonel Todd had a tavern, sign of the 'Cross Keys,' on the north side. Above Sixth was Davis's tavern, sign of the 'Indian Queen.' On a line north and south of Elliott's tannery property and west thereof there were no houses in the corporate limits except the factory building and Viers's house. The taverns were licensed, and the stores contained dry goods, groceries, apple and peach brandies, whisky and rum. There were but four wells in the town—at McKinney's saw-mill, Jake Ricart's near Kenyon's shop, the Tommy Gray (now under Bower's cafe), and the 'Titus' corner of Market and Eighth streets. At that day there were no street crossings on Market street west of Fourth, but an addition were made to the town, first Fifth street was opened, followed by Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—the latter being the last street west in the corporation limits."

Mr. McFeely notes at the time of this interview (1879) that the only houses still found on Market Street built previous to 1814 were the United States Hotel (old part), Bazeleel Davis's (opposite corner), Munker's corner, McAlpin's corner (Gill block, Fourth and Market), the Watson house, corner of Bank Alley, east part of Dr. Johnson's corner of Fifth, Jimmy Cooper's cigar store above Fifth, John B. Mandel's meat store—a two-story frame east of Garrett's Hall, Sutherland row built in 1814, and Long's drug store. Since then all have been replaced by other buildings except the United States, the Watson House and a fragment of Sutherland row.

The building of manufactories and opening of stage lines, etc., brought more people wanting homes, resulting in the outlots being divided, and a new addition of forty-eight lots being laid out by James Ross, north of North Street, and others; but from 1816 to 1831 there is a hiatus. Among the incidents of that time was the



KEANE'S STORE, STEUBENVILLE

formation of a local militia company, which was accomplished in 1819, under the name of Steubenville Guards, with the following officers: Nicholas Hutchins, captain; W. Spencer, first lieutenant; Samuel J. De Huff, second lieutenant. Two years after Hutchins was made a colonel and Lieutenant Spencer promoted to the captaincy. They lasted a number of years, one of their last acts being an escort to Gen. William H. Harrison during his visit to Steubenville, in 1840. During his senatorial term Henry Clay visited Steubenville, and a public dinner was given him at "The Grove." He made a speech on the tariff, followed by James Ross and John C. Wright. Clay toasted Jefferson County: "Its green hills, its flocks and its fleeces, and with the new mills lately started furnishing a home market for the fleecy flocks." During 1820 the old Washington Hall was erected on Market Street, which stood until after the beginning of the Civil War, when Robert Cochran purchased the property and erected a large hotel and business block. Financial embarrassment prevented him from completing the building, which was used as a courthouse during the building of the new structure, 1870-74, after which it remained vacant for a while. Most of the structure finally passed into the hands of the McConville heirs, who finished the building and leased it to Getzman & Strichmacher, who conducted a hotel for a couple of years. It then passed into the hands of J. Ross Mossgrove, who ran it as the United States Hotel until March 9, 1885, when, during the latter part of the afternoon, it caught fire, and was entirely destroyed, with the Scott dry goods building adjoining. The ground lay idle for some time, but was finally occupied by what are now the May & Leopold, McConville and Hawkins Blocks, the Scott site being taken by McConnell & Lyons. During that fire, which, probably with one exception, was the most exciting ever in the city, a fireman named Bickerstaff, who had been imprisoned in the city prison for disorderly

conduct, begged to be released to fight the flames, promising to return when the fire was over. His request was granted, and he was killed by a falling wall. He was given a public funeral.

Steubenville's first recorded cyclone was on the afternoon of February 15, 1820. The weather was very sultry, with heavy clouds, when a volume of wind came down on the brickyard between Sixth and Seventh Streets, south of Market, demolishing the buildings. It then turned to the north, destroying a blacksmith shop on Market Street; then down Market and up Fourth, knocking off the roof and blowing in the gable of Porter's tavern, then performing the same feat at the Kilgore residence, corner of Fourth and Washington. After wrecking some other residences it made for the paper mill, whose lower story was brick and the upper frame. The latter was torn off and blown into the river. The steamer B. Wells just below lost her chimney. Three fishermen on the river bank—Jack Mitchell, John Trump and Beany—ran for a rock, but a tree fell on Trump and killed him. On July 4 of the same year, while a keelboat of Wellburg soldiers was passing the wharf en route to Holliday's Cove, a salute was fired from a swivel gun, in front of which a young son of Major Coughton happened to pass, and he was blown to atoms.

Two subsequent cyclones visited the city—one in 1880, which passed over the northern end of the city, uprooting trees and injuring dwellings; and one in the southern end, in 1908, which damaged several homes, but no person was hurt in either of these storms. As a matter of fact, the city has been in a great measure free from destruction by these elements.

That attention was devoted to dramatic matters was manifest by the organization of a "Thespian Club," composed of Ephraim Root, August Culp, J. D. Slack, Arundel Hill, Dr. Ackerly, Thomas Cole, James Henry, John Bray, Robert Jollie, E. H. McFeely, James Wilson, William Campbell, P. S. Campbell, Thomas Armi-

tage, Samuel McFerren, Francis A. Priest, Fletcher Wampler, Eliphalet Steele, Daniel Viers and William Hazlet. Mr. Culp was stage manager, Slack, prompter; A. Hill, treasurer; and Thomas Cole, scene painter. Quite a number of plays was given to crowded houses, especially at one performance for the benefit of the Greeks in their war against the Turks; but "expenses" absorbed the proceeds, so the money did not go away from town. All who composed that society have passed away.

The *Navigator*, published in Pittsburgh in 1818, gives the industries in Stenbenville in 1817 as follows:

"One woolen factory, worked by steam power, in which are manufactured on an extensive scale, cloths of the finest texture and of the most brilliant and lasting colors; one iron foundry, in which casting of all kinds is performed; one paper mill, of three vats, in which steam power is used; one brewery, in which is manufactured beer, ale, and porter of the first quality; one steam flour mill, which is kept in continued and profitable operation; one steam cotton factory, in which cloths of an excellent quality are made; one nail factory; two earthenware factories; one tobacco and cigar factory; one wool carding machine; four preachers; six lawyers; five physicians, twenty-seven stores; sixteen taverns; two banks; one printing office; one book bindery; two gunsmiths; one coppersmith; two tinner's shops; thirty-two carpenters; six bricklayers; five masons; five plasterers; four cabinet makers; six blacksmiths; five tailors; four saddlers; three bakers; eight shoe and bootmakers; three wheelwrights; four chair makers; three hatters; three clock and watchmakers; one silversmith; three tanneries; seven schools, three of which are for young ladies; one reed maker; three wagon makers; four coopers, and six butchers. Many other professions are followed which are too tedious to mention. Public Offices.—Regate U. S. Land Office. Receiver U. S. Land Office. Collector U. S. Revenue. Collector of non-resident tax for the fifth district. Clerk's Office Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas. County Commissioners' Office, and Office of Recorder of Deeds. There are several valuable grist mills near Steubenville which send a great deal of flour to New Orleans. The town has a postoffice receiving and discharging the public mail weekly. The fuel used is mineral coal and wood."

Nevertheless the first growth of the town could not have been rapid. The population in 1810 was only 800, but, according to a census ordered by the town council, on February 1, 1817, there were 2,032 inhabitants, at which time there were 453 houses, three churches, a courthouse and a market and town house. Manufacturing had begun in the meantime, making

this the liveliest place along the valley. A market house was built on the public square in 1816. It was a one-story structure, being principally a roof resting on brick pillars and arches. In the center was a one-story frame superstructure consisting of a single room, which was used as a mayor's office, council chamber and city headquarters generally. This building stood until 1879, when it was torn down. The place once more remained a public square for about three years, being occupied in 1880 by the Republican "wigwam"; but in 1882, through the exertions of Hon. J. Dunbar and others, the erection of the present city building was begun, and completed the next year, at a cost of \$65,000. As late as 1820 Washington Street was but a cowpath; but the lower end of the town was in better condition, containing the best houses and more of them. At that time all the churches were south of Market Street.

As an evidence of the patriotism of the citizens and their interest in public affairs, the semi-centennial of the nation's birth, July 4, 1826, was celebrated with imposing demonstrations. Every building was decorated, and the procession was a moving picture of every kind of trade and industry. Nicholas Hutchins was chief marshal, with Col. A. Doyle and P. C. Campbell as aides. Francis Priest and James Russell with drums, and John Buchanan fifer, furnished martial music, and the military was represented by the Steubenville Grays, under command of Captain Spencer. Bezaleel Wells headed the "oldest inhabitants," followed by four, six and eight-horse wagons, representing the various crafts, and Mr. Dickenson's famous imported ram Bolivar had a conspicuous place in the procession. Banners, music, shooting, fireworks and speeches concluded the greatest day so far in the city's history.

Stenbenville had plenty of cholera in 1832 and 1833, and fresh vegetables were tabooed within the corporation limits; but it was easy for those wanting them to get

them outside. There was another visitation in 1850, with a larger proportionate loss of life, being fifteen to twenty deaths. As a whole, however, Steubenville escaped better than most of her neighbors along the valley. In 1872, in common with the balance of the country, the city suffered from an epidemic of epizootic among horses, which almost caused a temporary suspension of work by the equine population. This was followed by a smallpox epidemic the following winter, in which the mayor, William T. Campbell, and Marshal William J. Doyle distinguished themselves by their care for the sick, the dying and the dead. With the exception of comparatively mild visitations of la grippe, the city has since been singularly free from epidemic diseases.

It has been mentioned that the old log courthouse first built on that portion of the public square procured from Bezateel Wells was removed in 1809 to make room for the square brick structure whose cost and dimensions are given below. The entire lower floor was utilized as a courtroom, the sheriff having one corner ruled off for an office. The upper story was used for probate court, county offices and jury rooms. The roof rose from each side to a common center, terminating in a cupola containing the bell, town clock and surmounted by a large glass ball, the latter remaining until the Morgan raid, in 1863, when a reckless soldier fired at it, shattering it to pieces. The old jail, built about the time of the original court, remained until 1834, when a new stone jail was erected, under the supervision of David Cable. It was fireproof, and with the wall around the yard contained enough stone to build a bastille, but was always a damp, unwholesome place. New county offices were erected at this time, fronting on Third Street, quarters in the courtroom becoming too small for the increasing business. Subsequently the old Citizens' Bank Building, on the southeast corner of the public square, was purchased for the use of the auditor and treasurer.

A sheriff's house had been previously erected joining the courthouse on the west. A fine iron fence enclosed the grounds, which were planted in grass and trees, making a pleasant oasis in the midst of the city. All this was removed in 1870 to make room for the present structures, additional ground being procured on the north side for their accommodation. The old clock which belonged to the city was purchased by a number of citizens and placed in the tower of St. Peter's Church, on North Fourth Street, where it remained until that structure was torn down, in 1904, and was not replaced in the new building. The bell was purchased by the Union Cemetery Association and now hangs in the office tower on the grounds of that organization. Owing to failure of contractors and other causes the new county buildings were not completed until the spring of 1874, court being held meanwhile in the Cochran Hotel Building, and the Cadiz jail utilized for prisoners. The entire cost, including the additional ground, was about \$300,000, which was considered reasonable. The progress of steel construction the last few years has put these buildings somewhat out of date, but when erected they were justly considered a triumph of the builder's art. The courthouse was made fireproof throughout, the floors resting on brick arches supported by iron girders. It is built of northern Ohio sandstone, in Romanesque style, with a Greek portico, and has a frontage of 126 feet on Market Street and 96 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet on Third Street. The basement contains janitor's apartments, furnace rooms and law offices. The first floor has two rooms for county recorder, two for county auditor and commissioners and two for probate judge, all reached by wide corridors. The height of this story is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. On the second floor is the courtroom, 50 x 70 feet, and originally dome shaped to a height of 40 feet to a stained glass skylight. Unfortunately it has been injured and the fireproof character of the building destroyed by a false ceiling, 16 feet below the

original height, in the vain hope of improving the acoustics. On this floor are located rooms for the court stenographer, judges, clerk, prosecuting attorney, library and sheriff. On the third floor are two rooms originally intended for the library but now occupied by the county surveyor's force, jury rooms and additional courtrooms. The building, which was considered ample when erected, is already overcrowded. The height of the main building from base to roof is 70 feet, with a tower 81 feet above, surmounted by a flagstaff. It contains a clock with eight-foot illuminated dials, the same also operating a dial in the courtroom. In addition to the county bell, the city fire alarm bell is also located here. There is a pretty hedge lawn in front, the original iron fence now surrounding the Washington school grounds. The chief ornament of the front will shortly be the heroic statue of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, by Alexander Doyle, which, with base and pedestal, about 18 feet high, will stand directly in front of the main entrance. The courtroom is already graced by two fine paintings, one of Hon. E. M. Stanton, by E. F. Andrews, and one of his partner, Col. George W. McCook, by C. P. Filson. These artists have also completed full size portraits of Hon. Benjamin Tappan and Hon. J. C. Wright for the same apartment. Directly north of the courthouse and connected with it are the sheriff's dwelling and jail, the former fronting on Third Street and built of red pressed brick, with stone trimmings. It is a convenient ten-room house. In the rear is the two-story brick jail, with three tiers of cells of boiler iron, twenty-seven on the north side for males and nine on the opposite side for females. There is also an execution room (now obsolete), sick room, etc. Plans have been made to reconstruct this building and make it in closer accord with recent advanced ideas in penology.

The year 1834 was memorable for the great frosts, on May 15, 16 and 17, which almost annihilated vegetation in most of the Northern states. June 5, 1850, was

another date to be remembered in this connection.

In addition to the early taverns mentioned above, Mrs. Butterworth had one on the corner of Third and North Streets; Hugh Brown, public house and ball alley on Third, west side, just above Washington; William Moore, in previous residence of Wm. R. Dickenson, on Third Street, north of McGowan's grocery; Thomas Hamilton moved from High and Market to a two-story frame on Fourth Street, site of present Cohen and Ruddick stores; Charles Porter in brick building opposite; Round Corner, at Third and Adams Streets, kept by Hill, and later by Kerlin and others; Philip Russell, Mansion House, Washington and Water Streets; Daniel O'Neal, Market and Water; Bernard Armstrong, Water Street, with brewery in rear; James Anderson, Market, above Sixth, moved to frame building on site of National Theater, afterwards kept by McGuire Doyle; George Dohrman was succeeded in the Washington Hall by N. M. Hutchins, Matthew Roberts and others, and the stage office was removed here from Jenkinson's tavern.

Among the merchants and business men from 1825 to 1840 John Kells kept dry goods and groceries at the southwest corner of Third and Washington Streets; John Orr, northeast corner; James Parks, dry goods in log house on Third Street, after 1840 at southeast corner Fourth and Market; Eli Dillon, dry goods, Third, near Washington; James Teaff, gunsmith, Third, near Washington; Samuel Wilson, tin and coppersmith, one-story frame, Third, above Market; Bell & Moore, David Betts, dry goods, Third Street; Valentine Owsney, grocery and notions, Third Street, afterwards Fourth Street; B. F. Osborne, saddles; Capt. William Spencer, dry goods, Third; Martin Andrews, wholesale grocer, Third, afterwards Market and Court Streets; Samuel Page, iron store, Market Square; John England, tin store, Third and Market Square; John Eberlein, baker and confectioner; Samuel M. Lane,

iron store, Third; James and William Dougherty, Third and Market; David McGowan, groceries, Third, above Market; Dr. Thomas Johnson, drugs, Third; Hamel & Dike, dry goods, Third; James Algeo, dry goods; Dike & Laughlin, later Laughlin & Bell, Third and Market; Alexander McMechen, dry goods, Third and Market; H. & R. Permar, dry goods, South Third, in a frame building; John Ward, drug store in frame building, corner of Jail Alley and Market Street, and later Hooker & Watt had dry goods store in same building, afterwards removed and three-story brick erected for Martin Andrews' wholesale grocery, subsequently Holloway's grocery and Maxwell & Henry's fruit house; William Kilgore, hardware store in one-story frame building on northeast corner Fourth and Market Streets, bought by Hugh Sterling in 1835 and moved by him to the corner of Fourth and Adams Streets and used as a dwelling and weave shop, then moved farther down Adams Street and still used as a dwelling, three-story brick erected on Kilgore lot, still standing; Mr. Lennox, leather store, southwest corner of Fourth and Market, 1830; Mr. Beatty, store and dwelling, northwest corner Fourth and Market, two-story brick; Henry Phillips, stone yard, southeast corner Sixth and Market, under shade of large elm tree, did stone work for water works in 1835. Edward Frohman established first clothing store in 1847 at southeast corner Third and Market, present Munker block. Hobson & Henning carried on commission business in frame building on lower Market Street, opposite Means's flour mill.

By 1850 the town had reached a population of 6,000, and it was considered high time to incorporate it as a city. Accordingly the next year the Legislature passed an act of incorporation, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Viers's first addition to the town of Steubenville, thence in an easterly direction to a point where the north line of Washington Street intersects the west

line of the alley, or the western boundary of the original plot of Steubenville; thence northwardly along said western line of said alley to the northwest corner of North Street; thence eastwardly along the north line of said North Street to the southwest corner of Joseph C. Spencer's lot (now St. Stanislaus Church property); thence with said lot northwardly to the northwest corner thereof; thence eastwardly to the northwest corner of William Collier's lot; thence north nineteen degrees east, across the lands of Jephtha L. Holton, James Frazier, Daniel Kilgore, M. M. Laughlin, Joseph M. Mason (now McCook) and R. S. Moody into the lands of S. D. Hunter, to a point 13 perches from said Hunter's house; thence north 71 degrees west 11 perches; thence north 19 degrees east, parallel to Seventh Street, to William McLaughlin's line; thence along said McLaughlin's line between him and Eberlein, to a point where said McLaughlin & Eberlein's lands corner on Stony Hollow tract; thence north 51½ degrees east, 40 perches, to an elm tree on the west side of the river road, corner to land of William Kilgore and the Stony Hollow tract; thence with said Kilgore's line to the river; thence down the river to a point in Samuel Stokely's line 20 8/10 perches from the southeast corner of J. Bond's lot; thence west by said Bond's line to the Fourth Street road; thence with the line of said road to the southeast corner of the graveyard lots; thence with said graveyard lots westwardly to the Fifth Street road; thence so as to include the land of Thomas Horsefield, to the line of the Wells tract; thence with said Wells line to the land of A. H. Dohrman; thence along said Wells' and Dohrman's 6 perches; thence north 19 degrees east to the line of B. Tappan, Jr.'s outlot; thence with the outer boundary of said town, according to the Original Plat and the several additions, to the place of beginning."

Roughly speaking, this includes all the land lying between Stony Hollow on the north and Wells's Run on the south, the

river on the east and an irregular line along the hillsides on the west, embracing an area of about 600 acres. This was divided into four wards by the intersection of Market and Fourth Streets, the southeast portion being the first ward, the southwest the second, the northwest the third, and the northeast the fourth. The government of the city was vested in a council, composed of two members from each ward, with mayor, clerk, treasurer, marshal and such other officers as should afterwards be required.

In November, 1871, considerable territory was added to the city by the county commissioners, under a general act of the Legislature, bringing the area up to 1,676 acres. The southern line began at the river bank just below what was then known as the Borland shaft. It proceeded up the hill somewhat irregularly via the Nicholson farm and along the hillside up Wells's Run to the foot of England or Coal Hill; thence crossing the run it came eastwardly, taking in a narrow strip of bottom land, to the Union Cemetery, and thence to and out Market Street road, taking in a strip on each side; thence up Brady's Lane to Franklin Avenue extension; thence over the hills, reaching the river directly through a little brick house still standing above what was known as the Bustard shaft. This necessitated a readjustment of the wards, the First, Second, Third and Fourth were intersected by Market Street and Bank Alley or Alley C, and retained their old relative positions, but all north of Ross Street became the Fifth Ward, and all south of Wells's Run the Sixth. This arrangement lasted until 1902, when the Supreme Court of the state, having declared the previous legislative classification of cities, towns and villages unconstitutional, an act was passed providing that the legislative power of cities of the population of Stenbenville should be vested in a council of seven members, four of whom should be elected by wards, and three from the city at large. This necessitated a rearrangement of the city wards and a

reduction of their number to four. This was done by council, all that part of the city lying below South Street being made the First Ward, between that and Market the Second, between Market and Dock the Third, and all above that the Fourth. The First, Third and Fourth were divided in three election precincts each, and the Second into two, making eleven in the city. The executive authority was vested in a mayor, president of council, auditor, treasurer, solicitor, department of public service, department of public safety, all of whom except the latter were made elective. A more cumbersome and expensive scheme of government for small cities could scarcely be imagined, and in 1908 the Legislature amended the law, abolishing the boards and providing that the mayor should appoint a single director of public service and one of public safety. At this writing, the courts are wrestling with the problem as to whether the amendment took effect on August 1, 1909, or ran to January 1, 1910.

FROM WET TO DRY.

The manufacture, vending and use of intoxicants in pioneer days was looked upon generally as a matter of course. The demands of vigorous outdoor life, the sparseness of the community, the ease with which practically unsalable grain could be converted into a product at once easily transported and always convertible into cash, fostered a trade which, along with its evils, was a means of providing comforts for many a home that would otherwise have been sadly lacking, went far to condone a traffic of admitted evil tendency. But that tendency was not so bad in pioneer days as it afterwards became. While a sot existed here and there, the community as a whole was temperate. The master of the house might keep distilled liquors on his sideboard, but it did not follow that he drank to excess or permitted his guests to do so. Then the liquors being home-made were universally pure, and life was not shortened or reason dethroned by deleteri-

ous drugs. The strenuous life of the pioneer was itself an incentive to temperance in all things, of which the use of alcoholic liquors was not the least. But as the community grew older and more populous, and there was a "leisure class" among the youth of the town, the multiplication of public drinking places and the excessive use of liquors indicated a growing evil. Hence, as early as 1828 we hear of movements to check the use of intoxicants, moral suasion alone being relied upon, nobody then thinking of regulation or prohibition. One of the first movers in this direction was the late Rev. C. C. Beatty, and it is related that he fathered a call for a public meeting at the Court House in 1830, but the county commissioners, not looking with favor on the new movement, refused to open the building for that purpose. The cause does not seem to have been very active until about 1845, when what was known as the Washingtonian movement swept over the country. The City Temperance Society, as it was called, took up the work with enthusiasm. Then came the "Sons of Temperance Society," "Temple of Honor Encampment," "Independent Order of Good Templars" and others. The longest lived of these organizations seems to have been the Republican Temple of Honor, which was instituted January 12, 1848, with the following charter members: B. D. Worthington, William Doyle, James Keith, Jr., Isaac McDonald, R. S. Moody, David Hull, James H. Blinn, Rezin Merriam, John McFeeley, Thomas Sterling, A. D. Fisher, McGuire Doyle, William St. Clair, John C. Huston, James Kelley, Robert S. Thompson, Robert C. Hull, E. G. McFeeley and O. A. Worthington. J. H. Lindsay and J. H. Hawkins were afterwards active members of this organization, and another active worker outside the society was Rev. Joseph Buchanan. There seems to have been what was known as Union Council, No. 2, of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Ohio, in 1839, but the charter was lost and on May 18, 1866, a new council was organized, with thirty-

two charter members. Steuben Social, No. 7, composed of the gentler sex, was instituted in 1850. These orders assembled for many years in the Gallagher building, South Fourth Street, but dissolved a few years since.

From this time on there was not a winter in which public meetings were not held, addresses made, and pledges signed, generally of total abstinence. There was no marked movement, however, until the fall of 1873, when a band of praying women exercised sufficient influence to close the saloons in Washington Court House, in this state. From there the movement spread rapidly over the state, and reached Jefferson County, especially Steubenville, in full force. Daily meetings were held, and each afternoon and evening there was visible a long procession of women marching along the streets until some saloon was reached, and if permission was given to enter it was accepted, otherwise the crowd would kneel on the streets and pour forth fervent petitions for the saloonkeeper and for the discontinuance of his business. It was very properly called the Women's Crusade; there was systematic picketing, and as a result there was a material falling off in the saloon business. Only two or three of the saloons, however, quit business, and to close the others more than moral suasion was necessary. At that time among the powers granted municipal councils by the Legislature was the right to regulate, restrain and prohibit ale, beer and porter houses, the selling of spirituous liquors to be drunk on the premises being already prohibited by a statute which was practically a dead letter. Pressure was accordingly brought to bear on the council, with such success that a prohibitory ordinance was passed, to take effect April 1, 1874, when the ringing of the bells announced the closing of all the saloons in the city. The leaders in this movement, in order to conserve the effects of public sentiment created by the crusade and to aid in making their victory lasting, determined to form a permanent organization, and on

March 2, 1874, met in the First Presbyterian Church and organized a local branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which had already been inaugurated in other parts of the state. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. James Sterling; recording secretary, Mrs. John W. Holliday; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma Spaulding; treasurer, Mrs. L. R. Layton. The following year a state organization was formed at Cleveland, with which the local union united, from which it has spread over this and other countries. Besides prohibition the union has taken up other subjects, such as Sunday observance and Sunday school work, school instruction as to the effect of alcohol, flower missions, social purity, etc. Mrs. Sterling was succeeded as president by Mrs. Dr. Grimes, Mrs. M. M. K. White, Miss Julia Galloway, who was also secretary for a number of years, and Mrs. B. N. Lindsey. Others prominent in the work were Mrs. Sarah Van Meter, Mrs. M. S. Stokely, Mrs. C. H. Spaulding, Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. E. D. Ledyard, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Kidd, Miss Elizabeth Johnson and Mrs. James Gregg. The local union was the first to nominate women for members of boards of education. It was found difficult, however, to keep up the tension necessary to enforce an ordinance of this character, and it was evaded by personal liberty clubs, so called, and other devices, until it amounted to little. The ensuing fall there was a reaction in politics, and the Republicans, who had endorsed the stringent enforcement of the liquor laws, were swept out of power and a Democratic Legislature elected on a platform opposed to "sumptuary legislation." The power of councils to prohibit saloons was promptly rescinded and once more things were wide open. The evil was too manifest, however, to be suffered to spread without resistance, and we again had recourse to moral influence, such as the Murphy movement, blue and red ribbon, etc. At the same time the senti-

ment in favor of more stringent regulation was becoming stronger, and as the state Constitution forbid the issuing of license, advantage was taken of the police power to levy a special tax on each saloon, by which it was hoped that the number would be reduced so that it would be easier to regulate the balance, and in addition yield an extra revenue as at least partial compensation for the evil caused. The original tax was \$100 per annum for ale and beer saloons and \$250 for distilled liquors, but this distinction was soon abolished. The first act, known as the Pond law, was declared unconstitutional by the courts, but a substitute was adopted, which stood the test, and high taxation became the policy of the state. The amount was gradually increased until the figure reached \$1,000 per annum. This operated pretty generally in keeping saloons out of the rural districts, but they still flourished in the cities. The next step was the passage of an act by which a township, municipality, or part thereof, could by vote prohibit the sale of liquors within its limits. Under this act practically all the townships in Jefferson County and nearly all the municipalities outside of Stenbenville and Mingo had gradually become "dry" territory. In order to bring the cities in it was necessary to have county local option, and accordingly, what was known as the Rose law was enacted for this purpose. Under that law a special election was held on November 22, 1908, in which the county as a whole gave 7,020 votes in favor of prohibition, and 5,200 against it, making a majority in its favor of 1,820. Stenbenville voted 617 against prohibition and Mingo 56 against, but that was of no avail to offset the heavy adverse majorities in the country districts. Since December 23, 1908, the city has been dry—that is, so far as open saloons are concerned, and while different causes contributed to this result, the main influence is to be ascribed to the persistent and continuous work of the W. C. T. U.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE CITY.

The growth of the city naturally created a demand for more building lots from time to time, and new additions were laid out, first by subdivisions of the outlots, and then in the adjacent territory. Following are the plats added to the original 236 lots to the present time:

Date.	Name.	No. lots.
1805	July 25—John Ward	6
1808	Sept. 21—Geo. Atkinson	6
1809	Nov. 21—James Johnston	6
1811	Sept. 10—Thomas Dadey	6
1814	Jan. 31—Robt. Carroll and Thos. Kell	20
1814	July 23—James Gray	18
1814	July 25—James Gray	26
1814	May 2—John Wilson and R. Wells	18
1814	May 11—Hrvice Viers	19
1815	Jan. 15—Bezaleel Wells	27
1815	Feb. 16—John C. Wright	13
1815	March 1—John Ward	11
1815	Feb. 13—James Ross	48
1815	Oct. 25—Bryce Murray	23
1815	Aug. 17—Nicholas Murray	48
1816	April 1—Wm. R. Dickenson	48
1831	March 23—James Ross	45
1833	May 14—Samuel Stokely	15
1835	Nov. 15—Samuel Stokely	15
1836	Jan. 23—David Cable and Jas. McKinney	21
1836	Feb. 23—Preston Roberts and Henry Orr	16
1836	May 7—Jas. Turnbull and Wm. Kilgore	12
1836	May 19—Alexander McMuray	14
1836	June 16—Henry Orr	14
1836	Oct. 5—Henry Holdship	48
1837	Feb. 27—Alexander Doyle	9
1844	Aug. 29—James Wilson	7
1844	Oct. 18—Nathaniel Dike and Jas. Wilson	27
1848	Feb. 3—Henry J. Hukill	2
1848	March 21—Peter Anderson and F. Donaldson	12
1848	April 28—Jas. Turnbull and Wm. Kilgore	12
1848	June 20—Dr. John Andrews	16
1848	Aug. 26—Wm. McLaughlin	9
1848	Dec. 6—Matthew Nicholson	6
1851	May 2—Wm. McLaughlin	9
1853	March 8—John Armstrong and J. W. Gray	15
1864	April 7—David Buchanan	5
1865	Dec. 6—Robert Sherrard, Jr.	24
1866	June 20—John Fisher	5
1867	Aug. 4—John Fisher	34
1867	April 16—W. R. E. Elliott	7
1868	April 16—W. R. E. Elliott	27
1868	July 13—J. Manly and H. G. Garrett	13
1869	Feb. 1—Roswell Marsh	11
1865	Oct 1—Peter Thomas	4
1869	June 17—John Flood	16
1869	Oct. 28—C. Hineman and G. M. Cummins	24
1865	Oct. 1—Peter Thomas	4
1869	Nov. 16—W. P. Hays	4
1870	March 28—Peter Thomas	4
1870	April 25—Thomas La Dewitt	7
1870	July 19—Basler Bros.	5
1870	March 28—E. Tubble and J. H. Bukoffsky	14
1870	April 25—B. W. Doyle	4
1870	May 15—St. Paul's Church	8

1870	April 19—W. R. Lloyd	7
1870	Oct. 15—H. G. and F. C. Wells	39
1870	Oct. 15—W. R. E. Elliott	2
1870	May 28—W. R. E. Elliott	20
1869	Nov. 11—J. M. Riekey and M. J. Urquhart	30
1871	Jan. 25—Justin G. Morris	136
1871	April 11—J. Manly and H. G. Garrett	20
1871	April 10—W. H. Wallace	7
1871	April 18—L. and W. C. Armstrong	28
1871	Sept. 26—W. H. Mooney and J. B. Salmon	54
1872	Jan. 4—J. P. Draper	10
1872	Jan. 4—John Orr and C. Hineman	109
1872	March 1—Wm. H. Moonley	4
1872	March 16—Wm. E. Fisher	4
1872	April 22—J. W. Gray	128
1872	July 18—John Fisher	7
1872	Nov. 1—Justin G. Morris	59
1873	June 23—Wm. H. Mooney	36
1873	Aug. 13—F. A. and J. C. Wells	49
1873	Sept. 5—Stenbenville Board of Education	4
1873	Sept. 4—J. B. Salmon and W. H. Mooney	20
1873	Sept. 13—J. Manly and H. G. Garrett	105
1874	March 16—Wm. H. Mooney	12
1875	May 31—James Nicholson	6
1874	June 1—E. S. Wood and W. R. Lloyd	50
1877	Jan. 31—C. Hineman's Assignee	10
1881	Dec. 20—John A. Collier	12
1887	March 28—A. Shaw's heirs	3
1884	April 25—A. McNeil	3
1885	Sept. 8—J. A. Collier	3
1888	Sept. 8—D. J. Sinclair	5
1889	May 18—H. L. Wilson	6
1889	July 3—Sinclair 2d	16
1890	May 9—Samuel Spraker	19
1891	June 18—J. J. Gill	24
1890	Jan. 4—Pleasant Heights and Poplar Springs	21
1892	Jan. 26—Margaret Turnbull	23
1893	June 26—J. Dunbar, Admr. Thos. Mearns	41
1901	June 8—M. J. and O. V. T. Co. (Altamont)	180
1901	Dec. 28—W. H. Freudenberg	8
1902	July 5—Lucy Angle	5
1902	Sept. 27—A. R. McNeil	18
1902	Aug. 12—LaBelle View Land Co.	746
1902	Aug. 12—Pleasant Heights Imp. Co.	205
1905	Feb. 28—Stenbenville Coal & M. Co.	46
1905	April 11—R. J. and George Beatty	27
1905	April 19—H. G. Simmons	6
1905	May 9—Beatty 2d	75
1905	May 30—G. Gaston	32
1905	Feb. 27—W. H. Freudenberg	8
1906	April 24—H. B. Mearns	29
1906	April 10—Mary M. Hill	37
1907	Oct. 8—Beall & Steete	62

The above, with the 236 lots of the Original Plat, make a grand aggregate of 3,935 lots. A few of the smaller additions are subdivisions of lots in the Original Plat and elsewhere, which would reduce the net figures by about half a dozen. The Altamont Addition, platted on the hill south of the city, was laid out with the expectation that the electric line over the summit to Mingo would induce a demand for lots in that section, but owing to the absence of

water, gas and other facilities these expectations were not realized, and when the course of the line was changed a few years later the addition was practically abandoned. The Pleasant Heights and Poplar Springs Addition in 1890 marked the beginning of a definite movement of population towards the hilltops. Part of the project was a driving park. In 1856, and for a few years thereafter, a county fair was held on South Third Street, at the present site of the La Belle mill office, at which the exhibits were creditable and good races for that day. Previous to the erection of the original mill a fair had also been held on that site. But these enterprises did not pay, and they were abandoned. No further attempt was made in this direction until 1873, when a number of enterprising gentlemen secured what was known as the Dr. Scott farm of thirty-five acres, adjoining the Means place, where a good half-mile driving track was constructed. The first races were held here on July 12, and although the premiums were large and the exhibitions good, there was not sufficient interest manifested to keep the concern going, and after a few years' losing experiments the ground was purchased by H. G. Garrett, who, in turn, sold it to Joshua Manly, and it reverted to agricultural purposes. The experience of the Pleasant Heights people was much the same. The track was one of the best in the country. There were fine races, driving and bicycle, one successful county fair and large crowds, but financially it was not encouraging, and the tract was acquired by Eli Castner. Buffalo Bill gave his first Steubenville performance on the Scott place, and other like exhibitions followed at Pleasant Heights. Adams Street leads directly into this addition, Grand View Avenue extending along the bluff, succeeded by Pine, Elm, Walnut, Cedar and Union. The cross streets are Park and Jefferson. On August 12, 1902, the Pleasant Heights Improvement Company placed 205 more lots on this hill, and now had street car communication downtown. The streets here parallel

with Adams are State, Plum and Orchard, with those at right angles being Wilson, McKee, Henry, Maxwell, Lawson, Union and Cedar. At this time Pittsburgh parties purchased about 170 acres from the Means heirs and others, the tract extending from Market Street close to Franklin Avenue, on which was laid out the largest addition yet made to Steubenville. It is a city in itself, the streets paralleling with Market being Bellevue, Euclid, Ridge, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Wellesley, Oak, Grove and Arlington. They are crossed by Wilkins, Pittsburgh, Carnegie and Ohio. The Beall & Steele Addition is laid out on both sides of Ridge Avenue, the cross streets being Brady, Weldon and McDowell. These four hilltop additions contain an aggregate of 1,254 lots, over one-third of all within the corporation limits. They are building up rapidly and having the advantages of water, gas, sewerage and all the conveniences to be found in the valley are becoming a favorite residential section.

POSTAL SERVICE.

It was not to be expected that a community as enterprising as were the early Steubenvillians would long be without regular postal facilities. There does not seem to have been a postmaster, however, until 1802, when John Galbraith was the first appointee. He kept store at what was afterwards known as Odd Fellows block, on Market Street, the site now being occupied by Bristor & Mueller's store. Galbraith was a Federalist and opposed to the second war with Great Britain; in fact, this community was so nearly evenly divided between the two parties at that time that William Lowry, Republican, and J. G. Henning, Federalist, tied on an election for justice of the peace, and on a second election Lowry only won out by one majority. When the Americans won a victory he withheld the news, and when the British won it was otherwise. When the report of Perry's victory was received public indignation had become so strong



LA BELLE VIEW HOSE COMPANY, STEUBENVILLE
(Volunteer Firemen)



ROLLER SKATING RINK, STANTON PARK, STEUBENVILLE



HIGH PRESSURE RESERVOIR, STEUBENVILLE



STEUBENVILLE COUNTRY CLUB, STEUBENVILLE

against Galbraith that he resigned the office in favor of Henning. But before Henning's papers reached the postmaster general, who was then in New Jersey, he received a letter from Judge Tappan, recommending David Larimore for the place, and he received the appointment. He held the position for twenty years, and the whirligig of politics having brought him into opposition to Judge Tappan, at the latter's instigation he was removed. He conducted the office on the site of the present Imperial Hotel, but when William Cable was appointed in 1837 he moved the office to North Third Street, between Market and Washington. He served four years, and his successor, William Collins, moved the office to the Turnbull block, on Market Street. Whitaker O'Neal was the next, in 1845, who moved to a one-story building east of Alley A, the site since occupied by the United States Hotel saloon. Francis A. Wells succeeded him in 1849 and was, in turn, succeeded by Thomas Brashear from 1853 to 1861, when George B. Filson became the eighth in succession and moved the office up street to present No. 331, where a moving picture show is conducted. James Reed was his successor, and on the completion of the new Odd Fellows block, in 1873, the office was removed thither, where it remained ten years, and was then removed to its present location at the west end of the city building. F. O'Neil was succeeded by George Moore in 1886, James F. Sarratt in 1890, James Trotter in 1894, M. L. Miller in 1898, and Alexander Sweeney, the present incumbent, in April, 1906, he being the fifteenth to hold the office. The business of the office has grown rapidly during the last ten years. The receipts from the sale of stamps and postal cards for the year ending March 31, 1898, were \$17,357.33, and for that ending March 31, 1909, were \$48,771.62, or nearly treble. The money order department for the year ending June 30, 1909, showed 9,162 domestic orders paid and 419 foreign; 23,191 domestic orders issued and 2,468 foreign, by which it is seen that a great deal more

money is sent away than is received. The business of the office amounts to about half a million dollars a year and is handled by the following office force, in addition to Postmaster Sweeney: Charles Irwin, assistant postmaster; William F. Schaefer, chief clerk; J. T. Brady, money order clerk; Joseph P. Stepiens, register clerk; C. S. Flanagan, general delivery; Gladys G. Wyatt, assistant; Chester W. Reed, general utility clerk; Charles W. Stream, stamper; F. A. Engel, Joseph M. Hunton, John S. H. Patton, night clerks; J. C. Williams, James B. Allison, dispatchers; Frank McNally, substitute clerk; Harry E. Fellows, Humphrey J. Goodman, Charles L. McLeish, John J. Helmes, William G. Herb, William Dargue, William H. Bair, John J. Hunton, Wesley L. Fleming, Joseph S. Feist, John A. Schnorrenberg, John Ellis Welday, Robert L. Adams, Albert M. Bird, Lawrence E. Patterson, carriers; Peter A. Ward, Paul Geisinger, Reuben Jones, substitutes; George R. Sanders, rural delivery carrier No. 1, for Knoxville Road and northwest; L. G. Bucey, No. 2, for Market Street road west and south; John B. Swinehart, special delivery messenger; D. F. Baldwin, mail messenger; Charles Fleming, assistant. This makes a force of thirty-six persons in quarters entirely too cramped for the business done. Efforts to get adequate accommodations have so far been fruitless, but it is hoped that a bill introduced into Congress by Hon. D. A. Hollingsworth, appropriating \$100,000 towards this object, will meet with better fate than its predecessors. (The bill has since passed.)

In this connection it may be noted that Jefferson County has twenty-one rural free delivery routes, those outside of Steubenville being: Adena, 2; Amsterdam, 2; Bergholz, 1; Bloomingdale, 2; Dillonvale, 2; Fernwood, 1; Hammondsville, 2; Irondale, 1; Mingo, 1; Rayland, 2; Toronto, 2; Unionport, 1.

PROGRESS IN WATER SUPPLY.

A reliable and constant supply of pure water is a prime necessity in every grow-

ing community, and it was not long before it was realized that the public wells already mentioned were insufficient, even when supplemented by numerous private wells and springs, the latter being plentiful along the base of the hills. Accordingly, in 1810, a company was formed under an act of the Legislature, dated January 10, and styled The Steubenville Water Company. The incorporators comprised the following named gentlemen: Bezaleel Wells, John C. Bayless, John England, Brice Viers, Joseph Beatty, William Hamilton, David Larimore, Benjamin Tappan, Thomas McKean Thompson, David Hoge, Jacob, Fetches, John Galbraith, Thomas Scott, Sampson King, Samuel Hunter, Hans Wilson, Thomas Henderson, James G. Henning, Zacheus Bigger, William R. Dickenson, James Larimore and Obediah Jennings.

This company was authorized to purchase lands, lay pipes, erect pent stacks and to do whatever else was necessary to afford a sufficient water supply. The company first laid a line of wooden pipes from a spring, between Market and Washington Streets, above Seventh, and these becoming insufficient, an additional line was laid from the Doyle, afterwards known as "Spencer's Tan Yard." The remains of these wooden pipes are yet struck occasionally in making excavations. The logs were laid southeasterly around the Elliott tan yard to Market Street, and at the court house and other several points were stone cisterns to husband a reserve supply, especially for fire purposes. The logs were ten to twelve inches in diameter, with a two-inch hole bored through the center by Jacob Brickard. It is very likely the logs leaked more or less at the joints, but the system seems to have worked fairly well until about 1820, when it gave out, and a system was adopted of hauling water in large barrels, at 6¼ cents per barrel, from the river. This lasted until 1835, when the necessities of the town and losses by fire induced the calling of a public meeting, which authorized the town council to procure esti-

mates for the construction of a more complete and adequate water system. In the meantime, James Collins, mayor, had been requested to visit Pittsburgh and obtain information concerning the water system of that city. The mayor made an exhaustive report of his trip—the annual expenses incurred and the income derived from the system. Accordingly a loan of \$35,000 was negotiated by Humphrey H. Leavitt from Edward Coleman, of Philadelphia, and the money placed to the credit of the city of Steubenville in The Farmers and Mechanics Bank. Mr. Leavitt's total expenses for the trip and time employed in securing the loan were \$59.65. The plant was erected at a total cost of \$34,453.24, and put into operation in 1836. An effort was first made to have the pumping station located on the west side of Water Street and draw the water from a well, which it was thought would draw an unending supply from the river, but this plan was soon abandoned, on account of quicksand and the plant moved out to the river bank at the foot of Adams Street. It has never been satisfactorily explained why the pumping station was located at the south end of town, below all the drainage from the city, instead of at the north end. The reservoir was located half way up the hill, at the head of Adams Street, 192 feet, perpendicular height, above the pumps, and three-fourths of a mile from the works. A forty-horsepower engine forced 200,000 gallons into the reservoir each ten hours, and the capacity of the reservoir was twice that amount, which was considered doing very well, as Pittsburgh then was using only 500,000 gallons per day. In 1854 an additional reservoir was joined to the other on the west holding 600,000 gallons, thus giving a total storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. By 1864 it was evident that the works must be rebuilt, the old machinery, besides being worn out, was entirely too light for the work now needed. Accordingly the works were enlarged to double their former size, a twenty-inch main laid to the reservoir, new boilers and two 150-

horsepower engines installed, one of them being made at the Means foundry, and new, up-to-date pumps, with a capacity of 2,480,000 gallons each twenty-four hours. This was far beyond the consumption at that time, which, in fact, did not reach half that amount until 1879, so that it was only necessary to keep one engine in operation, the other being kept in reserve. This work was completed in 1867, at a cost of \$50,000. A few years after another reservoir was added, bringing the storage capacity to 1,700,000 gallons. A twenty-inch main was laid along Seventh Street, from which an eight-inch pipe led down Market Street, and six-inch pipes down the parallel streets to the river (now eight-inch on Washington), from which the laterals are connected.

It was estimated that the city was now provided with a water plant which would, it was supposed, answer every purpose for half a century to come, but early in the nineties the daily consumption was equal to the full capacity of the reservoirs, thus guaranteeing only a twenty-four hours' supply in case of accident. The machinery was once more out of date and none the better for its thirty years' steady work. The adoption of sewers made the location of the pumping station undesirable, and the disastrous Lindsey-Falk fire on August 14, 1893, demonstrated that the water pressure was not sufficient to cope with a great conflagration in the large buildings which were occupying the downtown district. All this led to the conviction that not an improvement of the old water works was needed, but an entirely new plant in another location. The matter was taken up by Mr. Sinclair, then a member of the Board of Council, and it is chiefly to his energetic efforts that the city owes its present magnificent plant, conceded to be the best on the Ohio River. The old Alikama Iron Works property, just above the mouth of Wills Creek, was purchased and in 1894 work of construction was begun. The river here makes a large curve, and a ledge of rock, exposed at low water, extends almost to

the West Virginia shore, leaving a narrow and deep channel with swift current. Through this the supply pipe was laid, securely protected from ice floes and resting on a crib in the deep water, below any danger from passing boats and getting the purest water that is in the river. The large stone pumping station on the bank is an attractive feature of the landscape. Besides being surrounded by beautiful and well kept grounds, which give it the appearance of a summer hotel, its site is directly opposite the celebrated and famous "Half-Moon" farm, comprising about 1,400 acres of as well located and park-like farming land as may be found at any point along the upper Ohio. Just above it on a hill top is located Stanton Park, from which an entrancing view of the surrounding country can be obtained for many miles.

The daily capacity of the pumping station is 6,000,000 gallons, from two E. P. Allis pumps. As the storage capacity is 7,200,000 gallons, and the consumption about 2,500,000, the city is always assured of a supply in case of emergency, and in addition consumers have full knowledge that the water has a chance to settle before being used for any purpose. The high pressure reservoir is located in a natural depression at the head of Franklin Avenue, 250 feet perpendicular height above the works. From this a twenty-inch main leads down Franklin and Seventh Streets to the original low pressure reservoirs, and from which a high pressure system of pipes covers the city for fire and special purposes, in addition to the low pressure for domestic use.

There are about forty miles of mains in use, ranging in size from twenty-four inches to four. These pipes are divided into two systems, one carrying a pressure of forty to seventy-five pounds, and the other, high, from one hundred to one hundred and thirty pounds. The city has some 300 fire hydrants. When the works were constructed provision was made for the installation of a 6,000,000 gallon pump

when the same should be necessary, and an additional high pressure reservoir, with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, was also partly constructed. There is now talk of completing these improvements, together with another low pressure reservoir. When the works were constructed it was foreseen that the hilltops above the reservoirs would ultimately require a water supply, and it came sooner than was anticipated. To meet this demand a sixty-five-foot standpipe was erected on La Belle View, which is fed by an ingenious arrangement. Where the water pours into the low pressure reservoir has been placed a hydraulic ram, which receives the full force of the current. Its operation throws sufficient water to the standpipe, while the surplus flows into the basin below. This self-acting pumping station is operated practically without cost, and apparently contradicts the scientific dictum that one cannot lift himself over a fence by pulling on his own bootstraps. The capacity and purpose of the high pressure system are such as to throw six heavy streams at one time over the top of the court house, and steam fire engines have been relegated to the realms of the "have beens." These works were completed in 1895, at a cost of \$180,000. They would now cost double that amount. The contractors were Floto Brothers and A. W. McDonald, of Steubenville, and the work was done under the supervision of D. J. Sinclair, R. M. Brown, Charles L. Foreman, R. E. Blinn, Thomas Frith, Charles E. Moody, Frank Spearman, David McGowan and Winfield Scott.

The estimated value of the entire plant with mains, etc., on January 1, 1909, was \$281,221.85, with outstanding bonds of \$170,000. The receipts for 1908 were \$38,729.41, and total expenditures \$41,903.87. In the latter, however, are included \$5,000 bonds redeemed, and \$6,405.96 for pipe extension to outlying districts, which, of course, are a permanent addition to the plant. So the water works not only pay their own way but provide a sinking fund for the bonded debt, make their own exten-

sions and furnish free water to all city buildings, schoolhouses, churches, fires (including construction of hydrants) and street sprinkling, public and private. The subject of public or private ownership of public utilities is a much debated one, but in Steubenville there is but one opinion so far as the water service is concerned. Nobody would be willing to turn it over to a private company.

G. V. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, became superintendent of the works in 1836, James Baron in 1839, R. J. Irwin in 1865, William Hunt in 1883, F. B. Ford in 1889, S. B. Curfman in 1896, George O'Neal, present incumbent, in 1907.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Closely connected with a city's water service and depending largely on it for efficiency is the fire department. The original method of fighting fires in Steubenville was by the "bucket brigade." Each family was required to keep in a convenient place at least two leather buckets, which were unbreakable. When the alarm of fire was given every man, woman and child was expected to respond with the leather buckets, especially for the purpose, and fall in line to pass the buckets of water from the river or the nearest cistern to the point of danger. The full buckets were passed up by the men, emptied by those fighting the fire and thrown to the other line of women and children, who rapidly passed them back for supply. This service was far from being inefficient, especially as most of the buildings at that time were small and the stream of water was almost as constant, if not as strong, as from an engine. In the year 1822 a meeting of citizens authorized the council to purchase a fire engine, and a small hand machine was procured in Philadelphia, and housed in a one-story building on Third Street, just north of the court house. This did not do away with the bucket brigade, whose energies were now chiefly directed towards keeping the machine supplied with water.

In 1832 C. C. Wolcott purchased a small rotary engine on wheels, for use about his factory, but whose services were in demand whenever there was a fire. The city had in the meantime purchased another small hand engine, which it placed in a frame building on the lot now covered by the Herald building on North Fourth Street, immediately south of the Second Presbyterian Church lot. About the year 1846 the council purchased a larger hand engine, called the "Reliance," and erected for it a one-story brick building on the North Fourth Street lot, and shortly after the "Phoenix," which was housed in a frame structure on the site of the present Phoenix building south of the public square. This building was surmounted by a bell tower, ending in a spire, on which stood the tin figure of a man blowing a trumpet, which was irreverently dubbed Neddy Price, a well known character about town. The Phoenix engine had what was considered a marked advance, namely, a suction pipe, which enabled it to draw water from a cistern or other reservoir at the same time it was throwing a stream on the flames. The water mains being pretty well extended by this time, hose reels were added to the equipment of the company, and the bucket brigade went gradually out of service. These engines served the city for nearly twenty-five years, and as an athletic exercise could discount a modern gymnasium many times over. The water receptacle was a long box, similar to a wagon bed, from which a square superstructure rose in the center containing the force pump. Levers extended out in either direction, with a double set of cross bars at each, the upper ones being worked by several persons standing on a platform across the engine bed, and the lower ones by an equal number standing on the ground. The engines were drawn to fires by hand power, the companies being volunteers, and leading citizens taking a hand in pulling as well as operating the machines, responding energetically to the call

of the captain: "Now, boys, now!" as the flames came spurting from a burning building. It is said that when President Lincoln called for volunteer soldiers for the Union army the ranks of the fire companies were almost depleted. These fire laddies being familiar with scenes of danger and used to discipline soon became thorough soldiers. The annual parade was a great day, the engines being gaily decked with flowers, and the procession greeted with flowers and cheers as it passed through the streets.

In 1852 the city council passed an ordinance which provided a number of new rules and regulations governing the volunteer fire department and the citizens in general at fires. By it firemen were exempt from labor on the highways and the citizens required to aid in extinguishing fires. A fire warden was appointed, annually, from each ward, whose duty it was to inspect buildings in the ward and see that all regulations were complied with. Three directors were also appointed, whose authority at a fire was absolute. In the absence of the first, second or third took his place, as the case might be. Four linemen were also appointed to form the people into lines.

Officers of this volunteer department were required to wear uniforms at a fire or pay a fine of five dollars. No matter where they happened to be, when the alarm sounded, officers must don the uniform and get to the front. This reminds one of the volunteer firemen who proposed during one of the evening sessions "that a committee be appointed to grease the cart just before each fire."

A fire in the Owesney block on South Fourth Street in the winter of 1869-70 having demonstrated the inefficiency of the old hand engines, the council, in the following spring, purchased a steam fire engine, together with hose, reel and 1,000 feet of hose from L. Buntou & Son, of Waterford, N. Y., for \$5,270. This engine was placed in the Phoenix engine house, and Homer Permar elected first engineer, at a salary of \$200 per year. Very soon after its pur-

chase it had a chance to demonstrate its efficiency in subduing a stubborn fire in the Meurs bonded warehouse on lower Market Street. In the meantime a storm had partly demolished the old Phoenix engine house and a new brick structure was erected with mayor's office and council chamber above. The Reliance headquarters had also been moved from Fourth Street to a new building on North Street, west of Fourth, where they have since remained, a fine building, thoroughly equipped, having been erected in 1909, with quarters also for the hook and ladder wagon. About a year after the purchase of the Phoenix engine a steamer was purchased for the Reliance Company, with Samuel Martin, first engineer, and James Beans, second. The destructive United States Hotel fire on March 9, 1885, followed by two other large fires the same year, led to the organization of a paid department on January 5, 1886. The council appointed Edward Nicholson fire marshal, who was succeeded by W. B. Martin, the present incumbent. The other members are: Phoenix, James Gill, captain; Vincent Saunders and William Singer, drivers; Charles Quimby and James Huffman, horsemen. Reliance, W. A. Shouse, captain; Edward Green and Chester Anderson, drivers; Charles Floto, Frank Weaver, Howard McDonald and M. Kepler, horsemen. Hook and Ladder, Chester Anderson and Howard McDonald. There is also a volunteer company of twenty-two, housed in a fine two-story brick building on La Belle View. Ross Thompson, captain, and a similar company on Pleasant Heights, R. Teaff, captain.

As previously stated, the introduction of the high pressure water system put the steamers out of use, the equipment now comprising hose wagons, chemical engines, hook and ladder wagon, etc. There are twenty-five alarm boxes, the system being practically rebuilt during 1908. The net cost of operating the department that year was \$17,812.88, and the fire loss was \$65,091, on which there was insurance of \$61,

084, making a net loss of \$4,007; \$49,500 of the gross loss was caused by the burning of the Imperial glass plant.

Reference has been made to the death of Andrew Bickerstaff on March 9, 1885. On July 11, 1888, Patrick McKay, one of the bravest of the original members of the paid department, met his death at a small fire which occurred in Kleinman's notion store on the north side of Market Street, two doors west of Fourth Street. In order to get at the blaze the firemen were compelled to gain an entrance from the rear of the building. In jumping over a fence McKay alighted on an iron rod, which penetrated his abdomen, causing death five days later. Michael McGraw was fatally injured at the Sharp foundry fire, which occurred January 23, 1897, and died January 26, 1899.

By a state law in 1888, the firemen's pension fund was created, which provides that one-half of the tax collected from foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the county shall be placed to the credit of such funds. There is now \$5,000 in this fund and one pensioner. A fireman receives \$40 a month for permanent disability. Should he lose his life his widow receives \$20 a month, and each of his children under sixteen years old \$6 a month. For partial disability a member of the department receives not less than \$20 a month from this fund, or more than \$30 a month. After serving twenty-five years a fireman may retire on a pension of \$30 a month or if he serves thirty years he may be granted a pension of \$30 a month, which is exempt from taxation or from execution or attachment.

A feature of discipline worthy of a passing notice in connection with the rapidity of the fire department's movements is that of the horses. It is a noticeable fact that after being in service a short time they can distinguish a fire alarm from any other signal that may be sent in. For instance, a signal is sent in at 2 o'clock each day, but they manifest no excitement when these taps are sounded further than taking their places at the apparatus. But let the gong

round for a fire, and something go wrong temporarily, which does not permit the door to open, and they will make a terrible fuss till released. Should an alarm come in while they are being exercised, it is almost impossible to hold them. They are, in fact, in many ways nearly human and need no urging while en route to a fire.

Some day they will be superseded by autos, as is the case in London, and this interesting feature eliminated.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

It is easily comprehended that a community as active as was Steubenville could not remain long without banking facilities. Accordingly, in 1809, Bezneel Wells and William R. Dickenson opened the Bank of Steubenville, the former acting as president and the latter as cashier. Alexander McDowell was teller, and Benjamin Cunningham janitor. The bank continued until 1821, when it became involved to the extent of \$150,000, and closed up its business. A few years after the unexpired charter was taken up by Samuel Stokely, James Teaff, A. Doyle, A. H. Dohrman, James Dougherty and M. M. Laughlin, with Stokely as president and O. Ballard cashier, but three years' experience convinced them that the concern was not a paying institution, and it was wound up.

In the meantime, in 1816, "The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank" was organized, with John C. Wright, president, and Thomas Scott, cashier. It was started as a private bank, but in 1817, by a special act of the Legislature, was chartered for a term of twenty years. When the charter expired a new organization was effected, under the title of "The Jefferson Branch of the State Bank of Ohio." This continued until 1865, when it became "The Jefferson National Bank." Its charter expiring in 1885, it was again reorganized, under the title of "The Steubenville National Bank" until 1902, when its property and franchise were purchased by The National Exchange Bank. The old brick building, with its

Grecian front, was long a landmark on upper Market Street, and its demolition was not regarded without regret. It maintained specie payments on its circulation through the panics of 1837 and 1857 uninterruptedly down to the passage of the legal tender act of 1862. Mr. Scott, the first cashier, held office only a year, and was succeeded by David Moody for thirty-three years, William Spencer, twenty-three years, and Charles Gallagher from April 1, 1874, until his death in October, 1901. Thomas Johnson, Jr., and George P. Harden acted temporarily until the bank was sold. The presidents were John C. Wright, Nathaniel Dike, Dr. John Andrews, William Kilgore, 1852-76; James Gallagher, 1876-84; R. L. Brownlee, 1884-1902.

An incorporated bank was organized in 1832, under the title of "Mechanics' Fund Association," being managed principally by the treasurer, John Leetch, Thomas Johnson being president. It operated successfully for over twenty years, when it was bought out by Robert Sherrard and Thomas L. Jewett, who continued business on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets, under the name of R. Sherrard & Co. In 1865 it was converted into the First National Bank, but this was wound up in 1868, and the assets sold to R. Sherrard, W. H. Mooney and James Gregg, operating under the name of the Commercial Bank of Sherrard, Mooney & Co. The new building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Market Streets was completed a few years after and occupied by the firm. Mr. Mooney retiring and Mr. Sherrard dying in 1895 the Commercial National Bank was organized with George A. Muxwell, president, and James Gregg, cashier, with a capital of \$125,000. It has been very successful, the statement of June 23, 1909, showing resources of \$1,049,398.19. The present board of directors consists of John W. Forney, president; Andrew McDonald, vice president; A. S. Buckingham, cashier; Emmett E. Erskine, William Leech, W. S. Walker, William Stone, G. G. Gaston.

J. J. Gill, Thomas A. Hammond and others in 1873 opened a private banking house on North Fourth Street in the building adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall, under the title of the Exchange Bank, which, in the following year, was converted into a national bank and removed to the northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets, where it remained about fifteen years, when a twenty-year lease was secured in the McCouville block, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Market, and a fine banking room fitted up. It had come to the front as one of the leading financial institutions of the city, when in 1902 it took a long step forward in the absorption of the Steubenville National Bank, whose resources were added to its already imposing list of assets. Increasing business demanded more commodious quarters, and it was determined to erect a modern banking and business house on the site of the old Steubenville National Bank, which was completed in 1904, at a cost of \$175,000. It is one of the finest banking houses in the country, and easily takes the lead of any similar structure in eastern Ohio. Marble wainscoting, hardwood finish, bronze and plate glass screens, express elevator, all electric appliances and other features go to make an up to date building. The present capital stock is \$250,000, but it sells for more than one hundred per cent premium, and is difficult to get. The board of directors is composed of W. H. McClinton, president; David McCullough, vice president; D. M. Welday, Thomas Johnson, Winfield Scott, Charles J. McConnell, J. E. McGowan, Fletcher C. Chambers; Thos. A. Hammond, cashier. Its resources on February 5, 1909, were \$2,650,934.27.

The People's National Bank was organized in April, 1905, with a capital of \$100,000, and although one of the youngest financial institutions of the city has progressed in a manner as to indicate the confidence of the people. It occupies commodious quarters at 331 Market Street, and its statement showed resources of \$614,709.19. The directors are: W. F.

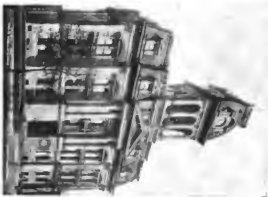
Davidson, president; E. E. Francey, vice president; A. M. Helms, John McClave, R. G. Richards, B. Frank Murphy, James T. Sarratt, S. J. Podlewski, H. S. Bristor, F. M. Work, S. R. Stark; L. L. Grimes, cashier.

Among the older financial institutions of the city is the Union Deposit Bank, at 106 South Third Street, which has occupied its present location since 1854. At that time H. G. Garrett organized the Union Savings Institute, of which he was treasurer, it occupying the rear end of his dry goods store. It was organized into the Union Deposit Bank in 1873, with Mr. Garrett as cashier, and occupying the whole apartment. Mr. Garrett retired in 1887, and was succeeded by his nephew, Dohrman J. Sinclair, who still remains at the head of the institution, with John M. Cook president. A new building replaced the old structure in 1892, giving it one of the largest and best equipped apartments in the city, and the energy and high financial standing of its proprietors have long made it one of the most popular institutions of the city, Mr. Sinclair especially being recognized as the leader in Steubenville industrial prosperity. Plans have been drawn for a large bank and office building on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, which is expected to materialize in the near future.

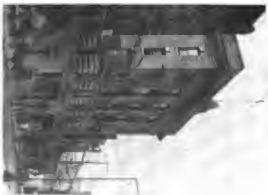
The Miners' & Mechanics' Bank of Savings was organized in 1872, with quarters on North Fourth Street, above present Odd Fellows' Block, and afterwards removed to Cookson Building, at present Fiest's Confectionery. From thence it was removed to its present quarters in Gallagher Block, 106 South Fourth Street. As its name indicates, it is a bank of savings, every depositor becoming a stockholder and sharing in the profits of the concern. Its investments are real estate mortgages and other approved securities. Since its organization it has paid out about three quarters of a million in dividends, the present deposits aggregating \$1,500,000. The directors are: David Mc-



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,
UNION CEMETERY, STEUBENVILLE



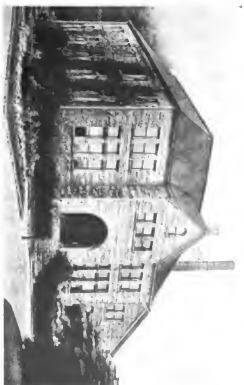
JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT
HOUSE, STEUBENVILLE



NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
STEUBENVILLE



CITY BUILDING, STEUBENVILLE



STEUBENVILLE WATER WORKS

Gowan, president; A. M. Helms, W. S. Walker, Edward Nicholson, Geo. S. Hawkins, J. A. Kithcart, John Bentz, Thomas Barclay, Alfred Day, Winfield Scott. John Potter is secretary and treasurer, succeeding John W. Cookson and S. B. Campbell.

Closely allied to savings institutes are building and loan associations as instruments affording opportunity for small investments, and at the same time providing facilities for loans to those wishing to repay on easy terms, especially the great army of renters, who, by paying but little above the average rental, are enabled, in the course of a few years, to secure a home. During the later sixties and early seventies there were two building and loan associations in the city, Steubenville and Jefferson, which did a fairly successful business, but the demand falling off, and the operations under the then existing statutes not being satisfactory, they were wound up without loss to the stockholders. The present Steubenville Building & Loan Association was originated by William McD. Miller, and incorporated on March 28, 1888. The capital stock of \$200,000 was subscribed in April of that year, and it became necessary to double the capital stock to meet the requests of subscribers. In two more years the capital was increased to \$800,000, and then shortly afterwards to the present authorized capital of \$2,000,000. The shares of stock are \$200 each, payable by weekly payments of 25 cents a share. Since its organization the company has handled over \$2,500,000 and made more than two thousand loans to home getters. The present board of directors is composed of S. A. Lambheim, president; William McD. Miller, secretary; Albert G. Lee, treasurer; W. H. Helms, vice-president; John Carlisle, James Brettell, W. M. Beall, James P. Parks, R. J. Morrison. The assets amount to \$415,000. The Jefferson Building & Savings Company was organized in 1897, and since that time has worked its assets up from \$53,455.31 to \$393,332.43, a truly remarkable record, comparing favorably with the best

organizations in the state. Its headquarters are in the southwest corner of the courthouse basement, and the directors are John W. Forney, president; A. C. Blackburn, vice president; Hugh S. Coble, secretary; Dr. J. A. McCullough, Charles J. McCounell, John McClave, W. S. Walker.

Morelli Bros. conduct a private banking room at 112 North Sixth Street, dealing chiefly with foreign brokerage and steamship traffic.

The capital and resources comprised in the city's existing financial institutions noted above aggregate fully \$8,000,000.

When James Collier and family came from California, about 1849, he and his sons shortly after organized a private banking company, under the name of Citizens' Bank, occupying a building erected for the purpose on the southeast corner of Market Square. The concern failed in 1859, with serious loss to stockholders and depositors. The building was afterwards purchased by the county and used as offices for the auditor and treasurer until the completion of the new courthouse, in 1874. It was then sold to the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, a local organization, which carried on successful operations for a number of years and then occupied a room at 319 Market Street, afterwards the Herald printing office. This company tore down the old building and erected the present structure (since enlarged). This company quit business in 1882 and the property was purchased by the Jefferson Iron Works and used for its main office for several years, when it was sold to Edward Sprague and Joseph Carnahan and converted into a job printing establishment, now operated by the H. C. Cook Company.

In 1873 Capt. John F. Oliver opened a private bank on North Fourth Street, which he conducted about a year, when it was discontinued and the room occupied by the Miners' & Mechanics' Bank. Many years ago there was a Steubenville Fire Insurance Company, which finally went out of business.

As an illustration of the rapid change in

the first five years of the present century the value of factory products increased from \$4,547,949, in 1900, to \$12,369,677, in 1905, or 172 per cent, the greatest increase during this period of any city having a population of 8,000 or over in the state. During the same period the capital invested in manufacturing industries increased from \$2,302,563 to \$12,627,048, or 448 per cent, an unprecedented record.

GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERIES.

While the forefathers as a rule possessed rugged constitutions, yet they were subject to the ordinary ailments of mankind, and the private burying grounds of the first settlers were soon displaced by graveyards and cemeteries. There was an old Indian burying ground on the present site of the La Belle iron works, from which bones were dug up while making excavations for the mills. When the city was laid out Bezaleel Wells donated two lots at the corner of South and Fourth Streets for a public burying ground, but this soon becoming crowded several of the religious organizations secured tracts adjoining each other on South Fourth and Fifth Streets, extending from the junction of these two streets nearly to the present site of the Carnegie Library. This became known as the "old graveyard." The tracts were controlled by the different religious societies of the town, although everybody could be buried there without regard to religious proclivities. The M. P. Church had a graveyard at the upper end of the town, where the traction car barn now stands, and the First and United Presbyterian and St. Peter's R. C. had graveyards around their respective churches. By 1853 the necessity of making further provision for interments was so apparent that in November of that year there was held a meeting of the official members of the different religious bodies, at which a committee was appointed to select a tract of ground outside the city limits for cemetery purposes. This committee was com-

posed of Dr. C. C. Beatty and Col. Geo. W. McCook, of the First Presbyterian Church; Rezin Pernar and Frederick Frye, First M. E.; Dr. John Andrews and Alexander Beatty, St. Paul's; William McDonald and David McGowan, United Presbyterian; Joshua Manly and Kinsey Swords, Methodist Protestant; Ambrose Shaw and John McCracken, Hamline. A tract of fifty acres was selected on the Huscroft farm, on Market Street extension, and on February 25th a Union Cemetery Association was formed with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each. While the movement naturally emanated from the different church bodies, yet the organization was and is entirely secular, not under the control of any religious organization or organizations singly or collectively. The churches, however, were encouraged to become stockholders, as several of them did, and the original subscribers or their assigns had the first choice of lots up to the value of their stock, which thereafter ceased to be of any intrinsic value, as the entire income of the cemetery is devoted to the care of the grounds, with such enlargements and improvements as have been necessary. A general picnic was held on the grounds on July 4, 1854, and religious services were conducted by Rev. George Buchanan, of the U. P. Church. The first board of trustees was elected on July 15, 1854, composed of James Collier, president; David McGowan, Kinsey Swords, C. C. Beatty, Joshua Manly, Geo. W. McCook, Sr., Dr. John Andrews; D. L. Collier, clerk. A portion of the ground was platted by John D. Slack, an expert landscape gardener, and the foundation laid for probably the most beautiful rural cemetery in the country. The St. Paul's, M. P., U. P., Kramer and Presbyterian organizations each purchased an acre of ground for special use of their own members. The Presbyterians afterwards turned their tract over to the cemetery association, retaining a percentage on lots sold; the others, however, still keep their tracts. The other graveyards

in the city were now abandoned, the one at South and Fourth Streets being converted into a school site and the "Old Graveyard" divided into building lots. Some six hundred transfers were made to the Union Cemetery, but years after, during excavations for sand and building purposes, fragments of bones were exposed to view. A few years later the original area of the cemetery was more than doubled by securing a long ravine leading to Fourth Street extension, now Lincoln Avenue. Through this have been constructed beautiful walks and driveways, in fact, making a park which has always been free to the public, without any expense to the city. Other additions to the cemetery have brought up the total area to about 250 acres, and thousands of dollars have been spent in the construction of roadways and bridges, as well as as providing for sepulchral needs for many years to come. All this has been done out of the proceeds of the sale of lots and income from other sources, including a donation of \$10,000 from the late C. C. Beatty and gifts from J. H. Hawkins and David McGowan. The two main entrances are a mile and a quarter apart, with a neat lodge house at each.

On a mound near the Market Street entrance is the Jefferson County soldiers' and sailors' monument, completed in 1870, at a cost of \$8,000. It is a beautiful Corinthian column of white marble, surmounted by a flying eagle, while at the base stand life-size statues of a soldier and sailor. Emblems of war and names of the fields upon which Jefferson County soldiers bled and died are found on the sides. It is a most artistic piece of work, and throughout the cemetery are other fine examples of the sculptor's art, as well as mausoleums, etc. Recent oil developments in the neighborhood have somewhat detracted from the scenic surroundings, but this will only be a temporary drawback, while the amount realized by the cemetery corporation will make a material addition to the endowment fund. The interments here to date aggregate 10,212, in addition to over

600 removals from the old cemeteries. The present directors are: Geo. W. McCook, president; Geo. P. McCracken, secretary; David McGowan, D. J. Sinclair, Sherman Walker, H. H. McFadden, John A. Kithcart, Thomas Johnson, J. B. Doyle; superintendent, E. T. Jenney.

As stated, a graveyard originally surrounded St. Peter's Church (then called St. Pius), but about the same time as the organization of the Union Cemetery a tract was purchased on Market Street extension, north side, which was used until 1880, when a tract was purchased west of Union Cemetery, which is now in use. This association has also benefited financially by the recent oil developments in that neighborhood.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

We have seen that Steubenville's pioneers were above the average in culture and refinement, and settlers of this character were not likely to go longer than was necessary without educational facilities for their children. It is probable, however, that for the first few years after the laying out of the town the number of children of school age was very small, and while there were no doubt some previous efforts towards education, it is not until 1805-06 that we find an account of a regular school within the town limits. Mrs. Polly Johnson, whose father, Augustine Bickerstaff, came to Steubenville from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1798, tells of attending school in a log hut in 1801, but it was a mile from their house, and they went only in the winter season, as they had to work hard the rest of the year. The school above referred to in the town was conducted by Mr. Black. It was located in a frame residence on Market Street, between Fifth Street and Bank alley, and he seems to have been a man of ability and respect. The first structure erected for exclusive school purposes was built by Beazell Wells, on the site of the present electric plant on High Street, and, painting it red,

it was ever after known as the Little Red Schoolhouse. The first teacher was James Thompson, who was succeeded by Thomas Fulton, and Fulton by Jacob Hull. Both Fulton and Hull had a fondness for intoxicants that today could not be reconciled with the high positions held by them. Their indulgence frequently led to napping, when they would awaken to find their slippers removed or hats decorated with quill-pen feathers thrust through the bands. It is handed down that on occasions they would go to sleep with their heads resting on the desk, and on awakening find a pile of books covering the seat of learning, but for the moment befuddled with liquor. The books used prior to 1812 were, as a rule, such as the schoolmaster could furnish himself, but after this period the English Reader, the United States Speller and the Introduction were introduced, and other schools followed the Little Red Schoolhouse. Miss Sheldon opened a school on High Street, the Misses Graham and Burgess on Fourth Street, and as early as 1816 an Irish schoolmaster named Baker opened a school at the head of Washington Street, which was well patronized, but his employment of the hickory gad as a factor of education was so decided that he was frequently a subject for discipline himself. He continued to teach for ten years, when his spirit took its flight and the body was followed to the tomb by a large concourse of people, in the fall of 1825. Mr. Fowler conducted a school on Fourth Street in 1817 and after. Boys and girls attended these schools together, the tuition being \$2.50 per term of six months and upwards. A step forward was taken in 1818, when Bezaleel Wells started a fund for the erection of an academy on South High Street, adjoining the present electric plant. It was put in charge of Prof. J. P. Miller, a seceder minister, the building having been erected by John De Huff. It was well patronized for a number of years and was the home of St. Paul's congregation previous to the erection of its first house of worship. Rev. Intrepid Morse

purchased the property and converted it into a dwelling. With considerable alteration it still stands. Rev. Dr. George Buchanan, a native of the Cumberland valley, established the first classic school in the West, on Market Street, in Steubenville, in 1814, where the Hammond residence now stands. Here all the higher branches were taught for many years and the pupils became eminent in many of the states, giving testimony of the high character of the school, among the pupils being Edwin M. Stanton. Samuel Ackerly conducted a private school not far from the Buchanan academy in 1820, and afterward Dr. John Scott erected an academy on North Seventh Street and conducted a successful school up to about the year 1856, where many of the youth of the city received their education. Private schools by Delle Hunt, in 1828, and John Dudley, on Third Street, Henry Orr, Miss Rush, Miss Osborne, Miss Butler, Powell's School, on South Fifth Street, and others continued to flourish for many years. While the male portion of the youth were thus being cared for, not only in the primary but in the higher branches, there was as yet no provision for the education of the girls beyond the primary departments.

On October 21, 1825, Rev. Charles C. Bently, of near Princeton, N. J., then in his twenty-sixth year, who had already attained a reputation for ability and scholarship, was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. His services in that connection are noticed elsewhere, but it was not long before he began to take an active part in public affairs generally. On November 6, 1827, he married Miss Hetty Elizabeth Davis, of Lexington, and afterwards of Maysville, Ky. She was born within the present limits of Pittsburgh, on October 31, 1802, her father's farm becoming what is now the Allegheny Cemetery. She was a studious girl, and was thoroughly educated not only in the ordinary English branches but in music, French and painting, as well as Latin—something quite exceptional for the daughters of the pio-

neers. The newly married couple lived in the frame building on the west side of High Street, for many years after the home of Col. Alexander Doyle, and still standing, although remodeled. Here, on April 13, 1829, was opened the first seminary for young ladies in what had been known as the Northwest Territory. Without detracting an iota from Dr. Beatty's part in this enterprise, we think that the main credit for its inception as well as for much of its subsequent success was due to Mrs. Beatty. From an interesting biography by Rev. A. M. Reid we learn that she had previously wished to teach, but her relatives and friends would not agree to it. After marriage the desire continued, and to gratify her taste and wishes Dr. Beatty agreed to let her begin a school. When they decided to have a seminary Dr. and Mrs. Beatty visited the leading schools in the East to learn the best methods and types of a school for young ladies. Being Presbyterians, the religious atmosphere of the school was under the auspices of that denomination, but it was always a private institution, not under the control of any outside organization. Exactly how long the school remained in its first home is uncertain. Dr. Beatty had purchased from Alexander McDowell, on December 19, 1828, Lot No. 8, in the Original Plat of the City, on High Street, below Adams, for \$200, where afterwards was erected the central building of his seminary, with main entrance hall and parlors.

No additional ground was acquired until November 23, 1833, when Lot No. 9, on the north, was purchased from Eliza Payne and others for \$155. On July 21, 1835, he bought from James Ross Lot No. 1, on South Street, for \$200, and on October 5, Lot No. 10, on Adams Street, with the house thereon, the present residence of Dr. A. M. Reid, for \$2,250. Lot No. 6 was purchased from Robert Hanlon on July 24, 1837, and adjoining Lot 7 probably about the same time; Lot 4 from James Means, October 1, 1838, for \$600, and 5 on December 10, 1840, from June and Francis Hyde,

for \$500. May 14, 1841, Lots 2 and 3, with the brick house thereon, were bought from William Brickell for \$4,000, the property now including the entire square bounded by Adams, High, South and Water Streets, the aggregate cost being \$8,555. As the school grew in size and additional ground was procured the buildings were extended, the library, school hall and connecting music corridor being the last constructed. The grounds were enclosed by a high brick wall and planted with trees and shrubbery, forming a beautiful grove, with later a central fountain, while from the windows and veranda were the loveliest views imaginable up and down the Ohio River. The first graduates went out in 1833, the advance guard of nearly 5,000 who spread the name and fame of the Steubenville Seminary to every quarter of the globe. In 1856 Rev. A. M. Reid and his wife, Mrs. S. L. Reid, were associated with Dr. and Mrs. Beatty as assistants, Dr. Reid becoming principal and Dr. Beatty superintendent. The latter afterwards purchased the Frazer property on the opposite side of High Street, the present residence of Col. J. W. Benzell's family, where he made his home for a number of years. On May 15, 1866, the entire seminary property was conveyed to Mr. Reid for \$25,000.

Dr. and Mrs. Reid brought to the now venerable institution to the highest degree of culture and refinement, which not only enhanced its character as an educational institution, but made it a center for social gatherings, which brought it in touch with the best life of the community. The monthly receptions were a feature to be anticipated with pleasure as well as profit. In 1873 Dr. and Mrs. Reid held a reunion of the seminary pupils in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Beatty, which was probably the largest and most complete affair of the kind on this or any other continent. Seven hundred alumnae were present in the Second Presbyterian Church, to whom addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. Beatty and Dr. Reid, when a procession

was formed and marched to Garrett's Hall, where a grand banquet was held, with speeches from home friends and visitors, and congratulatory letters from Bryant, Longfellow, Whitelaw Reid, Dr. Jacobs and others, for the seminary had been the natural home of every literary celebrity visiting the city. This was followed by a general reception at the seminary during the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Beatty died on July 5, 1876, and Dr. Beatty was married for the third time on December 31, 1878, to Mrs. Mary A. Crittenden, a former pupil, who survived him, he dying on Monday, October 30, 1882, full of years and honors. His first wife was Miss Lydia Moore, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to whom he was married on June 30, 1824, who died May 28, 1825, three days after the birth of a daughter, who also died, six weeks later. It is estimated that between 1851 and his death, in 1882, Dr. Beatty's public benefactions amounted to about half a million dollars. His principal beneficiaries were the Allegheny Theological Seminary, \$225,000, and Washington and Jefferson College, \$100,000. He also built the Third Presbyterian Church in Stenbenville and contributed liberally to the interests of his denomination here and elsewhere. His sagacity and ability as a financier were as generally acknowledged as his merits as an educator and preacher. Dr. and Mrs. Reid conducted the seminary until 1886, when, feeling the need of rest with their advancing years, they turned the active management of the institution over to Rev. J. W. Wightman, who carried it on for a couple of years, when they again temporarily took charge of it. Subsequently Rev. Dr. Davis took charge of the institution and was succeeded by Miss Northrup and Miss Sheldon, and they by Miss Mary J. Stewart, who conducted the institution until 1898. By this time conditions had changed, and heavily endowed schools in other localities were gradually taking the place of private institutions. So it was deemed wise to close the school after an honored career of three quarters of a cen-

tury, and the buildings were diverted to other uses. Mrs. Reid died on December 29, 1895, but her husband still occupies "The Poplars," the name given to the Adams Street residence.

Efficient as was the work done in the different private schools, it became apparent in the course of time that if the ideal of every child having at least an elementary education were to be carried out the work must be undertaken systematically by the community as a whole. Accordingly, in 1838, the first board of education, consisting of Dr. John Andrews, chairman; Rev. C. C. Beatty and James Means, was appointed by Adam J. Leslie, township superintendent of common schools, under an act of the legislature recently passed. The first meeting of the board was held on October 1, 1838, in Dr. Andrews' office, at which a resolution was adopted calling a meeting of the qualified voters of the district at the courthouse on November 3, to decide on raising "a tax to build a schoolhouse or schoolhouses in said district." Dr. Beatty was appointed a committee to prepare plans with estimates of cost. Judge Leavitt presided at the meeting and Dr. Andrews presented a preamble and resolution for the purchase of two suitable lots of ground, one north and the other south of Market Street, and for the erection of two good houses thereon, and that a tax of \$6,000 be levied, to be collected in three equal sums on or before April, 1839, 1840 and 1841. The proposition carried, and, in accordance with Dr. Beatty's plans, two brick schoolhouses were built, at a cost of \$2,000 each, exclusive of ground and furniture. One was located on the east side of South Fourth Street, just above Slack, and the other on North Fourth, just above Logan. Each was a square two-story brick, with no ornamentation to speak of, containing four rooms, and designed to accommodate 250 pupils. They were soon taxed to their full capacity, and a side addition was afterwards attached to the North School for the smaller scholars. William Thompson was the con-

tractor, and on November 11, 1839, the schools were opened with ceremonies in the South building and an address by Hon. H. H. Leavitt. Following were the first teachers: North—John Taylor, Edward Wood, Miss Elizabeth Judkins, Miss Jane Dick, South—T. A. Plants, William C. Wilson, Miss E. McDonald, Miss Martha Judkins. The salaries ranged from \$15 to \$35 per month. On motion of Dr. Beatty, the Bible was introduced as a reading book, and the Eclectic series of readers and spellers and Kirkham's English Grammar were adopted. Market Street was made the dividing line between the schools. In 1840 a system of rules was adopted, and at a school meeting in September of that year Dr. John Andrews, on behalf of the board, made a very important report, saying, among other things:

"We presume it is not too much to say that whatever may be the present public opinion on the subject, until recently free schools have proved, among us, to be almost useless so far as any permanent useful result is concerned. In investigating the cause of this important fact, the circumstance which, among many others of minor importance, presents itself to our minds as the most operative, is the fact that every free school had carried with it the belief or apprehension that it was regarded as a 'poor school,' a circumstance which, in a free country like ours, where all stand upon a just equality, and where wealth gives to its possessors no precedence in public estimation, strikes at the root of any institution designed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the community. Our first object, therefore, and, as we deemed it, our first duty, was to remove this unfounded and injurious prejudice from the minds of the people. We resolved, if the public would sustain us in the attempt to make the free schools of Steubenville equal to any other schools of similar design in the place; to place them on such a footing of character, respectability and usefulness that any one desirous of giving his children a common English education would be anxious to have them educated in these schools. At this time the district owned but one lot on which there was a very inconsiderable house. [This lot was afterwards sold for fifty dollars.] To us it seemed essential to the success of our plan to provide grounds and houses suited by their situation, size, comfort and general attractive appearance, for the accommodation of the schools; and we therefore resolved to submit the question to this qualified voters of the district, whether they should vote a sufficient tax to enable us to carry out our plans. The response was worthy of an enlightened and generous people. * * * Total average daily attendance in the schools, 459. The branches taught in the various schools embrace the letters, spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and geography. The Bible is used as a reading book, as well from a conviction of its value as perhaps the purest specimen of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, as

also with a view to impress the minds of our youth with the only moral and religious principles which can make them useful citizens of an enlightened republic. No one can enter the rooms without being sensible of the order and quiet that are preserved, and that our free schools are no longer regarded as scenes of confusion, idleness and insubordination. It is not to be supposed that the schools are the best that the district can have, but that they are as good as can be expected under the circumstances in which the district is placed, and that they may be regarded as the commencement of a new era in our free schools.

"JOHN ANDREWS,
"JAMES MEANS,"

This paper may be pronounced the Magna Charta of our local school system and the basis from which all subsequent development has proceeded.

For several years the schools were opened in April and continued six months. In the winter the rooms were rented for private schools at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per month. In 1843 Messrs. Taylor and Wilson were employed to teach evening schools. Annual elections for directors were held in September until 1850, and then changed to April, which remained until the abolishment of the spring elections, in 1904, since which time they have been held in November. Book agents were early prohibited from visiting the schools, and a resolution was passed that no series of textbooks should be discontinued until it had been used at least five years. The first county institute was held in October, 1851.

In 1853 Thomas F. McGrew was appointed "acting manager" of the schools, being in fact the first general superintendent, and three grades were established—primary, secondary and grammar. On August 4 of that year a public meeting was held in the North schoolhouse, with Rev. W. Dindap chairman and L. A. Walker secretary. Hon. Thomas Means made an address on the origin, progress and present condition of Ohio common schools, for which he received a vote of thanks, and resolutions were passed recommending the erection of a new schoolhouse, and the organization of a Central High School. It was ordered by the board that "persons employed as teachers are requested to attend the Teachers' Institute at least two

hours each week during the session of the schools." A separate school for colored children was organized this year, which found quarters in the basement of the African M. E. Church, at the corner of Third and South Streets. In July, 1854, Mr. McGrew was succeeded by Warren J. Sage as superintendent, with a salary of \$700 per annum. He provided a system of grades, which, with modifications demanded by time and growth, has been in use ever since. He organized the high school in a room in the new Kilgore Hall Building, on Market Street, from which it was shortly removed to the brick dwelling lately owned by Rev. Joseph Buchanan, on Logan Street, east of Fourth, and took personal charge in November of that year. The next year Mr. Sage, at his request, was relieved of all care of the lower grades, and devoted himself to the high school. Jacob S. Desellem was elected assistant superintendent and afterwards superintendent. It was ordered that "to facilitate the more thorough classification of pupils, boys and girls shall be assigned to the same rooms." This principle of co-education has since been carried out in every department. Mr. McLain was permitted to teach vocal music in the schools, the pupils paying for the same. At this time there were more applicants for admission to the schools than could be accommodated, and the number in grades below the high school was limited to 770, an average of 55 to each teacher. In 1857 a visiting committee of ladies and gentlemen was appointed each month, but we have no record of their proceedings. By 1858 it was apparent that better school accommodations were needed. The North and South buildings erected twenty years previous were filled to overflowing, and rooms were rented in different sections of the city. Two storerooms were occupied under Kilgore, afterwards Garrett's Hall, two in basement of the old Second Presbyterian Church on North Fourth Street, two in the Snowden Building on Third Street, north of Washington, and one in basement of old

Hamline Church, in addition to the high and colored schools. Besides quite a number of parents were sending their children to private institutions on account of the inadequate accommodations in the public schools. To meet this demand, at a meeting of citizens held on April 3, 1858, a proposition was submitted to build a new schoolhouse at a cost of \$20,000, but the proposition was defeated. Fortunately at this time the Grove Academy Building, with spacious grounds on North Seventh Street, was in the market, and in June of that year the board, composed of James Turnbull, Dr. Thomas Johnson and William Cable purchased the property for \$5,000, a remarkably low price even for those cheap times. A booklet published in 1906 descriptive of the new high school starts out with the glaring misstatement that "before 1870 the Steubenville High School had no home. A rented room was used until the erection of the house now called the Grant Building." The fact is that on the purchase of the Grove Academy the entire upper floor of the south wing was fitted up for a high school or "No. 16," and there it flourished for twelve years. While the spacious grounds with their flowers, shrubbery and trees gave facilities for outdoor exercise now sadly missed, yet the building had the drawback of being remote from the center of population. Originally the only method of access to the upper stories was a narrow winding stairway in the center of the building, which, in case of fire, would have made a veritable holocaust. To obviate this danger wooden platforms were extended from the third story rooms to the hill immediately behind, affording a safe and speedy, if not artistic, method of escape. In March, 1858, Mr. Desellem was superseded by Eli T. Tappan as superintendent, who remained in office until June, 1859, when he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Buchanan, now dead. The first graduate of the high school was Miss Oella Patterson, in 1860. There were five the next year and six in 1865, when the pres-

ent motto, "Essee Quam Videri," was adopted. Besides the high school this building contained one grammar and six primary rooms. By 1868 the accommodations were again outgrown, and the Wells heirs having given a quitclaim to the city for the graveyard lot on the corner of South Fourth Street, what is known as the Grant School, was built thereon, which was dedicated on April 1, 1870, the Board of Education then being composed of Robert Sherrard, Jr., Wm. B. Lindsay and D. McCurdy. Jacob Fickes did the brick work and C. Massey the carpenter, the cost being \$59,822. The high school, with exceptionally spacious class rooms, occupied the entire upper story, furnishing an apartment which, it was thought would be available for commencement exercises as well as ordinary school work. But it was too large for the latter and the acoustic properties were not favorable to the former, so later it was divided and one end occupied by the South Grammar School, thus increasing the accommodations of the building from 670 to 800, with the reserve basement to be used later. The old South school building was sold at this time and converted into dwellings. As may be supposed, the citizens on the north side of Market Street were not disposed to rest satisfied with their antiquated buildings. The academy building was asserted to be dangerous, and there was enough doubt about the matter to warrant the board in tearing down about half of the house and erecting a temporary structure of four rooms on the premises. In 1871 the people, by a vote, authorized the Board of Education, then composed of E. F. Andrews, W. H. Wallace and D. McCurdy, to erect a house on the old North school premises at a cost not exceeding \$50,000. Additional ground was acquired and the present Stanton building, accommodating about 700 pupils, was finished in the spring of 1873, after which the academy property was sold for building purposes, and no vestige of the old building now remains. The colored school remained at the corner

of Third and South Streets until shortly before the razing of the North school building, but the demolition of that structure soon compelled it to seek other quarters.

About the year 1865 Miss Eliza McCracken opened a private school for girls in the second story of the old Reliance engine house, which had such marked prosperity that shortly after a two-story building capable of accommodating 160 pupils was erected on North Third Street, west side, just below dock. Here it flourished for several years, when the principal being offered a lucrative position elsewhere, it was discontinued. The Board of Education purchased the structure and there installed the colored school, still under charge of Mr. Bruce. The colored youth being small in numbers, a few years' experience demonstrated the impracticability of giving them the same educational facilities as the whites without a duplicate corps of teachers, some of whom would only have half a dozen pupils. There was one way to cut the Gordian knot, and the board, on motion of Charles H. Spaulding, was sufficiently enlightened to do it. The colored school was abolished, the building sold and the children incorporated into the general schools, distributed solely with reference to their grade and residence. This was in 1883, and since then there has been no color line in the Stenbenville schools. The results have been entirely satisfactory and some of the brightest graduates of the high school have been colored boys and girls. On the whole, the action has tended to eliminate race prejudice without any of the dire results predicted by the opponents of this method. It has certainly elevated the colored population of the city, and although our courts have been compelled to take cognizance of brutal crimes committed by negroes (as they have sometimes of whites), yet the offenders have almost invariably been strangers "blown in" from other communities where the opposite system prevails. It is not claimed that this system would work equally well everywhere. Doubtless

it would not where the negro race constituted a large proportion of the population or was lower in scale of intelligence to start with. Only the facts are given as they exist in Steubenville.

satisfactory, and some of the brightest After Miss McCracken, Miss Jane Brown conducted a school in the Reliance engine house for several years.

Mr. Buchanan resigned the superintendency in 1870 and was succeeded by Martin R. Andrews, an educator of ability, who resigned in 1879, to accept a position in Marietta College, and was succeeded by Prof. Henry N. Mertz, of Wheeling.

The enlargement of the city in November, 1871, brought in several outside schoolhouses, including three one-room structures, one at the south end known as "rolling mill," afterwards Sixth Ward; one on Wells' run, near Wilson's corner, and one on the western boundary of the city known as "Jacksonville." The last named was discontinued in 1884, and the pupils assigned to other rooms. The other buildings were soon enlarged, the "rolling mill" or Jefferson being converted into four rooms, holding 180 scholars, and the Wells run receiving another story, then having a capacity for 120 scholars. The Fifth Ward or Garfield School was erected in 1883, at a cost of \$19,000. It is a modern two-story structure at Fifth and Madison Streets, and has eight rooms, with a capacity of four hundred pupils. The following year the Second Ward or Washington School was completed, with eight rooms, at a cost of \$22,000, corner of Seventh and Adams Streets. In 1902 an annex was added, giving an additional room. The Wells Run schoolhouse was replaced by the Lincoln building of four rooms, in 1891, to which four more were added in 1905, the structure costing about \$25,000. The location of the Jefferson building becoming unsatisfactory in 1901, a new brick structure of four rooms was built on Prospect Avenue. The opening of the new addition on La Belle View necessitated the building of a single-room

structure at the corner of Maryland and Pittsburgh Streets, in 1904, to which another room has since been added. A schoolhouse has also been built on Pleasant Heights.

Superintendent Mertz retired from office in 1901 to his farm near Bellaire and was succeeded by Arthur Powell, who remained two years, followed by Edward Van Cleve. The city was now growing rapidly, and there was a demand for a new building to accommodate the high and grammar schools and relieve the pressure on the primary departments. A proposition to issue bonds for this purpose was defeated by a vote of the people, but the board afterwards proceeded to the erection of a building. In 1903 a lot was purchased on the southwest corner of Fourth and North Streets for \$15,000, in July, 1905, ground was broken, and fourteen months later a new three-story building 101 x 181 feet, probably the best equipped of the kind in the state, was completed, at a cost of \$100,000. Webster & Peterson were the architects and Frank McFeeley contractor. It was occupied September 4, 1906, and formally opened with appropriate exercises on November 16. Bedford stone facing and concrete foundations enclose the basement story and the exterior is of light red pressed brick with cut stone and terra cotta trimmings. The basement is fully utilized by separate lunch rooms for girls and boys, proper toilet rooms, steam-heated pipe in halls for drying wet feet and clothing, two rooms for work in domestic economy, cooking and sewing room, manual training and tool rooms, store rooms for janitor, completely equipped gymnasium 40 x 50 feet, with dressing rooms for boys and girls, apparatus for heating and ventilating, gas engine room and electric lighting plant, and sleeping room for engineer. The first floor contains offices for superintendent and the Board of Education, large grammar study room, which can be divided into two compartments by rolling partitions, and full series of class rooms 28 x 28 feet each. On this

floor and extending to the roof is the auditorium, seating 700 people, equipped with stage scenery, which is used for commencements, public gatherings, etc. Above this is the high school proper, with its accompanying class rooms, complete laboratories for biological and other work, bookkeeping and typewriter rooms, lecture room, rest room, etc. In the attic are several apartments which can be used whenever needed. The building was most appropriately named after Bezaleel Wells, who practically inaugurated the first public school in the state at the "Little Red Schoolhouse" on South High Street.

The present high school curriculum is a four-year course, as follows: First year, composition, rhetoric, authors, Latin, algebra, physical geography, bookkeeping, ancient history; second, composition, rhetoric, literature, Latin, plane geometry, mediæval and modern history, geography, botany, arithmetic; third, composition, literature, Latin*, German*, advanced algebra*, botany*, physics, geology*, stenography and typewriting*, solid geometry*, English*, zoology*; fourth, composition*, literature*, Latin*, German*, advanced arithmetic*, American and foreign civics, chemistry*, pedagogy*, physiology, review of bookkeeping*, commercial law*. Those marked with * are elective studies, and to this class may be added music, drawing and French. It will be noticed that the course for the last two years is quite flexible, the design being to adapt it for all, whether the pupil expects to use it as a training for business or home life, a preparation for college or teachers' normal school. To this extent it is a sort of limited university.

Mr. Van Cleave resigned the superintendency in 1907 and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Robert L. Ervin, E. De Witt Erskine nominally serving during a troublesome interregnum of a few weeks.

The first enumeration of youth of school age was in 1840, the report showing 1,336 between four and twenty-one years of age. In 1860 there were 2,486 between five and

twenty-one, and 3,237 in 1870. In 1875 there were 4,732 between six and twenty-one, part of this increase being due to the annexation of territory. The pupils enrolled were 653 in 1840, 700 in 1850, 1,394 in 1860, 1,205 in 1870 and 2,181 in 1875. The average daily attendance was 459 in 1840, 400 in 1850, 736 in 1860, 760 in 1870 and 1,606 in 1875. Teachers—Eight in 1840, 19 in 1860, 24 in 1870 and 34 in 1875. From 1875 to 1900 the increase was very gradual, but from that year it has been very marked, and the new buildings have hardly kept pace with the increasing demands. The 1909 enumeration shows 6,072 youth in the city between the ages of six and twenty-one years, of which 3,134 are males and 2,938 females. In this connection it may be noted that there are in the county 16,802 persons of school age, of whom 8,677 are males and 8,125 females. They are divided as follows:

Townships—Brush Creek, 125; Cross Creek, 399; Island Creek, 199; Knox, 267; Mt. Pleasant, 410; Ross, 196; Stenbenville, 63; Saline, 483; Springfield, 278; Salem, 293; Smithfield, 701; Wayne, 439; Warren, 455; Wells, 570.

School Districts—Adena, 291; Amsterdam, 358; Bloomfield, 59; Brilliant, 191; Bergholz, 285; Dillonvale, 679; Empire, 370; Grover, 200; Independent No. 2, 211; Independent No. 9, 165; Monroeville, 23; Mingo Junction, 1,002; Mt. Pleasant, 231; New Alexandria, 55; Richmond, 104; Smithfield, 286; Stenbenville, 6,072; Toronto, 1,270; Warrenton, 72.

There are in the county, feeble-minded youth, 6; physically disabled, 40; blind, 4; deaf, 5; mute, 6.

The enrollment of pupils in the public schools of the city at the beginning of the September term, 1909, was as follows:

	Bora.	Girls.	Total.
Garfield Building	172	159	331
Grant Building	290	333	623
Jefferson Building	44	56	100
La Belle Building	77	64	141
Lincoln Building	182	155	337
Pleasant Heights Building.....	40	27	67
Stanton Building	234	236	470

Washington Building	179	201	380
Wells Grammar	72	83	155
Wells High	96	136	232
Grand total	1,386	1,450	2,836

Included in Garfield School is the overflow accommodated in Franklin Avenue Chapel.

The present Board of Education includes Floyd M. Yocum, president; William R. Burgoyne, J. R. Mossgrove, A. Forsythe, J. A. Kithcart.

After several unsuccessful attempts to establish a permanent commercial college in Steubenville, Prof. J. T. Thompson succeeded in doing so in 1896. It occupies the Gill Building, corner of Fourth and Market Streets, which had been especially arranged for the purpose with commercial, shorthand and typewriting departments, with modern appliances, equal to the best equipped business schools in the country.

In 1868 Rev. W. T. Bigelow, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, instituted a parochial school, occupying five rooms in the basement of that church. In a few years there was a flourishing school of three hundred scholars, with a high school course added by Rev. M. M. A. Hartnedy. The schools were conducted by the Dominican Sisters under the supervision of the pastor. Before tearing down St. Peter's, in 1904, to make room for a new building, a brick structure of six large rooms was built west of the adjoining alley, which is still occupied by 392 scholars, in charge of six teachers. When the Andrews property on the corner of Fifth and Slack Streets was acquired by Father Hartnedy in 1884, additional schools were opened in that building, which was used until removed to make room for the present Holy Name Church, in 1884. Subsequently a handsome brick structure was erected with six rooms and auditorium, which is attended by 358 scholars, in charge of six teachers. St. Stanislaus Polish Church, built in 1905, also has a school, of fifty-three pupils, making a present aggregate of 3,639 in all the city schools and about 100 in the business college.

What was known as the Grove Academy on North Seventh Street, conducted by Dr. John Scott, between the thirties and later sixties, was a prominent educational institution for boys and young men, and the children in most of the older families received their education there.

EARLY AND LATER LIBRARIES—THE CARNEGIE.

Closely allied to the educational interests of the city is a public library. Very soon after the public schools were organized steps were taken in this direction. We have already alluded to the little circulating library of Hon. E. M. Stanton, and he was not the only one who moved in that direction. There was in the early forties an "Institute" composed of young men for library and debating purposes, and in 1845 James Turnbull, James Collier and James McAllister reported a plan for establishing a library. The town was canvassed and some books and funds obtained, and on January 6, 1846, E. M. Stanton, William Hawkins and Mr. McLeish were appointed to draft rules for the admission of members, the loaning of books and their final disposition in case of dissolution of the society. The rules were adopted, and on June 26, 1847, the Institute numbered forty-two members. On December 13 of that year, however, it dissolved, the books, numbering 450 volumes, remaining the property of those whose names were attached to the rules. On January 31, 1848, the concern was reorganized and incorporated under the name of "The City Library Association of Steubenville," and in March a constitution was adopted with revised rules for the circulation of books. There is no record of their subsequent proceedings until the election of Eli T. Tappan as secretary and librarian in 1857, he serving until 1859. The books were kept in the Scott building on South Fourth Street, and could be procured on payment of a small fee. Mr. Tappan was then superintendent of schools and used this room as his office as well as the quarters for the



WILSON'S CORNER, STEUBENVILLE



THE GLEN, STANTON PARK, STEUBENVILLE



SINCLAIR BOULEVARD, OPPOSITE STEUBENVILLE



THREE BRIDGES, MOUTH OF YELLOW CREEK ABOVE
STEUBENVILLE

school library referred to below. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Buchanan, who looked after the books until 1870. In 1867 the books were placed in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. in order to save rent, and an effort to revive the association was made in 1869, but was only temporarily successful. The books were then turned over to the Odd Fellows' Association, who opened a library in their new building on North Fourth Street. It met with fair success for a number of years, especially meeting the wants of fiction readers, but its patronage naturally dropped off after the opening of the Carnegie library, and it closed after disposing of its books to that institution. There was also what was known as a school library in the fifties in the Scott building kept up by taxation and containing a good collection of books. It was supported from the school funds, and every family in the district was entitled to its use. During the war of the rebellion it was allowed to languish and was closed for a number of years. About 1880 the Board of Education concluded to revive the so-called school library and levied a small tax for that purpose. Its first quarters were in the August Floto building on North Fourth Street, but a few years after it found a more commodious home in the city building on Market Street. With a comparatively small income a very good collection of books and magazines was in progress and it was well patronized until its contents were transferred to the Carnegie Library in 1902.

In the summer of 1899 Dr. A. M. Reid, in a letter to Andrew Carnegie, suggested that as Mr. Carnegie had begun his career here as a telegraph operator it would be peculiarly appropriate to bestow upon Stenheville a library. Mr. Carnegie replied that he would be very glad to do so provided the city guarantee its support. On the 3d of October, 1899, an ordinance was passed by the city council providing for the establishment of a public library and reading room and board of directors for control of same. The first board of directors consisted of G. W. McCook, J. W.

Gill, W. H. McClinton, H. G. Dohrman, Michael Keane and Charles Gallagher. Mr. Gallagher dying in October, 1901, Thomas Spencer was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dohrman was succeeded in 1910 by Joseph B. Doyle. Bonds were issued for the purchase of a site, and the Sarratt property at the intersection of Slack with Fourth and Fifth Streets was bought. The building was planned by Alden & Harlow, architects, of Pittsburgh, and the contract awarded to J. M. Trimble, of Allegheny. The result was a handsome, substantial fireproof library building, thoroughly equipped in every detail. Mr. Carnegie first promised \$50,000, but as the building upon completion was found to cost over \$62,000, he generously paid the difference. The building was formally opened to the public Tuesday evening, March 11, 1902, with music and speeches. The organizer and first librarian was Miss Ellen Summers Wilson, a graduate of the Albany Library School, who had organized and been librarian of the West End and Wylie branches of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In July, 1904, Miss Wilson resigned on account of ill health, and in December of the same year was succeeded by Miss Agnes Elliott, librarian of the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. In July Miss Elliott accepted the superintendency of the circulation of the Pratt Library in Brooklyn and was succeeded by Miss Beatrice M. Kelly, children's librarian of the Mount Washington branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The present staff consists of Miss Kelly, librarian; Misses Parks and Niedengard, assistants, and Misses William and Beazell, substitutes. Since the library was opened over 7,000 readers have been registered, 375,000 books circulated and over 600,000 persons have been in attendance either to read in the library or procure books for home reading. The number of books in the library on December 31, 1908, was 10,604, and the number taken out during the year was 60,854. The total attendance at the library during that year

was 98,177, and the present year will show at least 100,000. All the leading periodicals are found in the reading rooms, and the story hour inaugurated by Miss Wilson has been carried on with great success by the present librarian. The expense of conducting the institution is about \$5,200 per annum.

CHURCHES AND RELIGION.

The first religious minister of whom we have any account in this section was Rev. David Jones, from Freehold, N. J., a Welsh Baptist, having made a preaching tour among the Indians and the few settlers in 1772. He speaks of Mingo town in his journal, to which reference has been made, but he does not state that he preached in the county. He was with George Rogers Captina opposite the mouth of Captina Creek the same year, and notes in his journal that "he instructed what Indians came over." He was informed here that the chief of the tribe located at the mouth of Captina was a professor of Christianity, and was struck by the impression his prayer made on the Indians who heard him. It was at this place that in the spring of 1780 several families descending the river to Kentucky were attacked by the Indians and murdered or carried into captivity, one of the latter, Catherine Malott, afterwards becoming the wife of Simon Girty. Rev. Jones during the Revolutionary War was known as the "Fighting Chaplain," and he stood beside Anthony Wayne as his chaplain for the Pennsylvania line. His eloquence was a wonderful power at Valley Forge in cheering the disheartened soldiers. It is said of him that he told his men "that a shad would as soon be seen barking up a tree as a Revolutionary soldier turning his back on the enemy or going to hell."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

In his journal, dated Cross Creek (Mingo), Sunday, October 2, 1785, General Butler, who was on an expedition having

for its purpose the removal of squatters from the Indian country, says: "The people of this country appear to be much imposed upon by a sect called Methodist, and are becoming great fanatics." He did not state in what way the fanaticism was manifested, unless it be what he says in the following sentence: "They say they have paid taxes which are too heavy."

In a history of the Methodist church of Steubenville, written by Rev. Dr. D. C. Osborne, it is stated that "as early as the summer of 1794 Samuel Hitt and John Reynolds, of that denomination, preached a few sermons here amidst much opposition." It is also mentioned that in 1795-6 Charles Conaway, presiding elder, Samuel Hitt and Thomas Haywood also came upon the site of Steubenville—"the latter being poor, received \$24 in Pennsylvania currency per annum for his services." The circuit embraced in the itinerancy of Hitt and Reynolds included Ohio County, Virginia; Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the settlements on both sides of the Ohio from the mouth of the Muskingum to near Pittsburgh. A society was soon formed in Steubenville and the congregation was kept supplied. Bishop Asbury visited Steubenville in 1803 and made this entry in his diary: "The court house could not contain all the people; we went to the Presbyterian tent, and as the Jews and Samaritans have no dealings, I must tender my thanks. I found a delightful home with the family of Bezaleel Wells, who is friendly to our church." In 1815, when the first conference was held in Steubenville, Bezaleel Wells was asked to entertain one of the representative men. The guest sent him was from the Northwest, dressed in homespun and spattered with mud as he alighted from his horse at the Wells mansion. Mr. Wells was rather chagrined at his appearance and called the local minister to task, but he was told to wait until he heard his young guest preach the following Sunday. He did so and was so impressed with his oratorical powers that he expressed wonder that such a man should be

buried in the pioneer work of the Northwest. The next day he took his visitor to a tailor and ordered for him the finest suit of clothing that could be procured. The preacher was Rev. Mr. Bigelow, who became noted in the annals of Methodism as a pioneer pulpit orator. This, however, is anticipating. Charles Conaway was presiding elder in 1795, with Samuel Hitt and Thomas Haywood itinerants. 1796—Andrew Nichols, John Seward, Shadrach Johnson and Jonathan Bateman, Valentine Cook, P. E. 1797—N. B. Mills, Jacob Colbert, with Daniel Hitt, elder. 1798—Mills and Solomon Harris, 427 members in district. 1799—Thomas Haywood, Jesse Stoneman. Haywood died in June, and through lack of services membership fell off 106. 1800—Joseph Rowen, John Cullison, revivals and membership increased to 528. 1801—Pittsburgh district formed and Thornton Fleming appointed presiding elder, with Benjamin Essex and Joseph Hall preachers. Jefferson County was placed in the West Wheeling circuit this year. 1802—Joseph Hall, John Cullison. 1804—Lasley Matthews. 1805—Monongahela district. James Hunter, presiding elder; John West and Eli Towne, preachers. 1806—Thornton Fleming, presiding elder; David Stevens and Eli Town, preachers. Services were held at the home of John Permar. 1807—William Knox, James Reiley and J. G. Watt. 1808—Robert R. Roberts, Benedict Burgess.

The records do not show who of the above preachers officiated in Steubenville or how frequently. Their circuits included western Pennsylvania and a large part of the state of Ohio, and their visits to any particular place were no doubt fragmentary, sometimes at considerable intervals. Cumming, in his journal, only refers to the Presbyterians and "Episcopals" as having any regular services. But a change was coming. James Quinn was appointed presiding elder in 1809, with Jacob Young and Thomas Church preachers. Rev. Young says in his diary: "I found my circuit included the whole of Belmont, Jeffer-

son and Harrison counties. At Steubenville we preached in the old log court house upstairs. During the year Obadiah Jennings, a great lawyer, was our constant hearer. He was converted and became a noted Presbyterian minister." 1810—William Laiden, at the close of his first sermon, announced that the next forenoon he would form a class at the house of Bernard Lucas. Twelve persons appeared and were organized into a Methodist society. They were Bernard Lucas, leader; Margaret Lucas, Matthew Worstel, Rachel Worstel, William Fisher, Margaret Cummings, Archibald Cole, Elizabeth Cole, Nicholas Murray, Nancy Murray, Hugh Dunn and James Dougherty. Their meetings were held in private houses, with an increase at nearly every gathering. 1811—William Laiden and Michael Ellis. There were revivals this year, and Bezaleel Wells donated a lot on the corner of South and Fourth streets on which a church edifice 50x35 feet was begun and used as a place of worship. In 1812 the Ohio District was formed with Jacob Young presiding elder. West Wheeling circuit was divided, and Cross Creek circuit formed from the north part with Michael Ellis and John McMahan preachers. Ohio Conference was formed October 1, and Abel Robinson and William Knox appointed preachers. Ohio Conference met here September 1, 1813. Bishops Asbury and McKendree being present. Services were held three daily in B. Wells' sugar orchard, below South street, at which many accessions were received. "The shouting and weeping were heard afar off." Cold plague and spotted fever swept through the country this year with great mortality, the alarms of war, high price of provisions and scarcity of money making the year one of trial.

1814—J. B. Finley and Archibald McElroy. Mr. Finley writes in September: "This circuit embraced all of Jefferson and parts of Belmont and Harrison counties. It was a four weeks' circuit with an appointment for each week day and two

for each Sabbath, making thirty-two appointments with fifty classes to meet each round. This year the church at Steubenville was completed and dedicated. At the time of dedication a Bible was presented by twelve gentlemen of the town with the request that a sermon be preached from Revelations, 21st and 22d verses, which was complied with, and it pleased God to pour out his spirit in a wonderful manner. Eleven of the twelve were converted and joined the church. The work spread until the whole town felt its influence. We continued our meetings day and night. One morning before breakfast I was sent for to pray with eight families, many of whom I found lying on the floor crying for mercy. During this year a money mania like an epidemic seized the people. There were seven banking establishments in Jefferson County, one of them said to have been kept in a lady's chest. All these were engaged in issuing paper money. But it did not stop here. Merchants, tavern keepers, butchers and bakers became bankers. This mania was followed by the mania for new towns, which were laid out at almost every cross road. The imaginary riches of the speculators soon fled, business was paralyzed and discontent prevailed everywhere." Steubenville circuit was formed in 1815. J. B. Finley returned with J. Powell, junior preacher, with the following outside preaching places: Hale's meeting house, Edward Taylor's, Searlott's, Davis's, Moore's, Long's meeting house, Baker's, Kent's, Evans's, Hinde's, Cady's, Dickinson's, Roberts's, Holmes's meeting house, Scott's, Dean's, Crumlett's, Smithfield, Hopewell meeting house, and one place forgotten. This was a year of discussion, "in which Calvinism and Arminianism grappled in strong if not loving embrace." 1816—J. B. Finley, presiding elder; W. Dixon, B. Westlake, preachers, 1817—S. Hamilton, W. Knox, Cal. Rooter, preachers. A deed for the church lot was made to J. B. Finley, Bernard Lucas, James Sanders, Sannel Dorsey, Alexander Sutherland, John Sutherland, Basil

H. Warfield, Isaac Harlemand, John McCully, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was about this time that the "Newlights," whose career is related elsewhere, caused some trouble in the congregation. Conference met here in August, 1818, Bishop George presiding, at which Steubenville was made a station with Cornelius Springer pastor. 1820—W. Swayze, presiding elder; C. Goddard, pastor. 1821—John Waterman. This year the church was enlarged by the addition of a cross building, which gave the church the familiar title of the "old ship." 1822—Mnskingum district—John Waterman, presiding elder; James McMahan, pastor. 1823—H. B. Bascom, a noted pulpit orator, who afterwards went with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. 1824—West Wheeling district, William Lambden, presiding elder; W. Stevens, pastor. Pittsburgh Conference was formed, including Steubenville. 1825—Joshua Moore, pastor. Additional land was secured for \$100 and quitclaim secured from B. Wells for entire property, as the trustees had not been incorporated when the lot was first transferred. 1826—George Brown, pastor, and Sunday school organized. "Edwin M. Stanton was converted and joined the church this year." Conference met here in 1827. 1828—D. Limerick, presiding elder; Joshua Monroe, pastor. 1829—Monroe, presiding elder; R. C. Hatton, pastor. 1830—T. M. Hudson, pastor. The morning after his arrival he received a letter signed by Alexander Sutherland and eighty-one other members, requesting that their names be erased from the church record and they be considered withdrawn. Their request was granted, and they with eleven probationers withdrew, leaving ninety-six in the old ship. This was the origin of the Fifth Street M. P. church. A revival towards the close of the year brought the membership up to nearly its original number. There was an epidemic of scarlet fever in 1831, and many promising young people died. One home lost seven. The pastor's salary was \$175 and

house rent, 1832—W. Browning, presiding elder; H. J. Clarke, pastor. 1833—Robert Boyd. 1834—Charles Thorn. 1835—Thorn and J. C. Merriman. On July 22 the parsonage lot was purchased from Ambrose Shaw for \$200, Mrs. B. Wells donating \$100. 1836—S. R. Brockunier, presiding elder; Edward H. Taylor. The parsonage was completed in the spring of 1837 and occupied by Rev. George S. Holmes. 1839—Samuel E. Babcock. 1840—Robert Hopkins, presiding elder. 1841-2—Mr. Holmes. 1843—Mr. Brockunier. 1844—H. Gilmore, presiding elder; A. M. Brown, pastor. 1845—C. Battelle. In March steps were taken towards the formation of another congregation north of Market, more fully detailed in the Hamline history. 1846—F. Moore. 1847—George S. Holmes, F. McCleary. 1848—Simon Elliott, presiding elder; E. Hays, pastor. 1850—J. Spencer, presiding elder; C. H. Jackson. 1852—C. A. Holmes. 1853—W. Cox, presiding elder. In 1854, A. H. Thomas, pastor; the old building was torn down to make way for a new brick church, completed in 1856, which with enlargements and improvements still stands, with a fine auditorium seating 500 people. It was named Kramer Chapel, on account of a large contribution by Allen Kramer, of Pittsburgh, but about twenty years after the original name was restored. During its erection services were held in the old Baptist church on Church street. 1856—C. H. Jackson, presiding elder; J. C. Pershing, pastor. 1858—W. A. Davidson, pastor. 1860—W. J. Clarke, presiding elder; S. P. Wolf, pastor. 1862—S. F. Minor. 1864—D. L. Dempsey, presiding elder; T. J. Higgins, pastor; parsonage enlarged. 1865—W. C. Cooper, presiding elder. 1867—E. Hingley, pastor. Thomson church organized with sixty-three members. 1870—J. Williams, pastor. Finley church organized with fifty members. The church was enlarged in 1871 by bringing the west wall out flush with the tower and a bell purchased. 1872—J. Williams, presiding elder; J. S. Bracken,

pastor. 1875—J. R. Mills. In 1876 the East Ohio Conference was formed from the Pittsburgh and Erie conferences, its first session being held at Kramer, Bishop Ames presiding. 1877—D. C. Osborne, pastor, and a pipe organ was installed in 1879, which has since been enlarged and improved. J. S. Bracken was presiding elder from 1876. 1880—A. R. Chapman, presiding elder; J. M. Carr, pastor. 1883—James S. Hollingshead. 1884—H. L. Webb, presiding elder. 1886—A. R. Chapman, pastor. 1890—L. H. Stewart, presiding elder; E. F. Edmonds, pastor. 1891—G. F. Oliver; organ chamber added. 1894—Louis Paine. 1896—H. S. Jackson, presiding elder. 1899—O. W. Holmes, presiding elder; J. S. Reager, pastor. 1901—C. E. Manchester, presiding elder. In 1903 a new front was added and the building otherwise improved at a cost of \$10,000. 1904—J. C. Smith. 1905—G. B. Smith. 1907—W. H. Dickerson, presiding elder. The present membership is about 650, and material improvements have recently been made to the parsonage. The board of trustees is: W. H. McClinton, president; F. S. Grace, vice-president; John Taggart, secretary; H. S. Coble, treasurer; L. V. Brandenburg, George L. Conn, Albert Zink, Henry Gregg, Archie Arnold. The society was incorporated May 20, 1822; trustees, Joseph Wample, A. Sutherland, Bernard Lucas, David Hall, John McCulby, James Odhart, Michael E. Lucas. The title of presiding elder has been changed to superintendent.

In March, 1845, several members of the South Street Methodist Episcopal church, as it was then called, living north of Market street, indicated a desire for a place of worship in their part of the city. Quarters in the North school building having been secured for a Sunday school, on a Sunday morning a procession was formed and with John McCracken and Francis Bates as leaders marched to the new place, where a Sunday school was inaugurated with Mr. Bates as superintendent and a membership of about 125. A building lot on the corner

of Fourth and North streets was secured and forty persons gave their notes for \$100 each, providing a fund for the purchase and a building. A two-story brick structure was erected and the basement occupied that winter, the audience room upstairs not being completed until two years later. Up to December, 1854, the organization was conducted as a mission from Kramer, but at that time it became an independent congregation. There were no separate preachers for the first two years, but after that the congregation was served by Revs. E. G. Nicholson, J. B. Dunlap and H. Y. Rieb. The first board of trustees was composed of John McCracken, secretary; J. C. Huff, James Parks, William Nash, Johnson Mooney, John Bray, Dr. James Scott, John H. Lindsay, William Huseroff. Hamline Chapel was selected as the name and the first pastor was J. A. Swaney, the others coming in the following order: 1856, J. D. Cramer; 1858, Sheridan Baker; 1859, A. L. Petty; 1862, D. H. McCready; 1864, B. M. McMahan, E. Burgett; 1865, T. N. Boyle; 1868, S. P. Wolff; 1871, H. L. Chapman; 1874, J. W. Baker; 1875, J. A. Pearce; 1877, G. W. Gray; 1879, H. Webb; 1881, E. Y. Yingling; 1882, R. F. Randolph; 1885, E. P. Edmonds; 1887, Jay S. Youmans; 1889, L. N. Stewart; 1891, W. H. Haskell; 1894, R. B. Pope; 1897, A. R. Chapman; 1903, J. A. Ulman; 1908, E. A. Jester. During Mr. Stewart's administration a handsome stone building was erected at a cost with the furnishings of \$32,000. It was dedicated on March 27, 1892, by Bishop Ninde. During the past year further improvements were made at a cost of \$7,000. The present membership is 425, and the board of trustees is composed of D. M. Gruber, John M. Cook, W. H. Ferry, T. A. Bygate, B. F. Murphy, William Ruddicks, W. R. Burgoyne, J. L. Beatty, John A. Mansfield.

A small chapel was maintained on Sherman avenue during the seventies, but was discontinued.

Thomson Chapel, in what was then known as the Rolling Mill district, was or-

ganized in the fall of 1868 with the following class: B. W. Risher, leader; Benjamin Ford, assistant; Sarah A. Ford, Mary Ford, Mary J. Canby, Hester Aldridge, Letitia Melvin, Eunice Risher, Edward Canby, Charles Canby. Rev. J. R. Keyes served as pastor until March, 1869, succeeded by Rev. W. B. Grace, by whom a neat wooden building 55x35 feet was erected. He was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Cravens in 1871, W. Brown in 1872, J. Q. A. Miller in 1873, L. H. Stewart in 1874, A. J. Lane in 1876, and I. K. Rader in 1878. It was conducted jointly with Finley Chapel for a few years, when the shifting of population caused a consolidation with the latter congregation.

Finley Chapel on Wells's run, now Lincoln avenue, was also organized from Kramer in 1870 with about fifty members. A neat brick structure was erected which will seat 400 persons. The pastors have been J. R. Keyes, W. B. Grace, D. H. Snowden, J. H. Ekey, A. W. Gruber, A. Appleton, J. M. Bray, C. M. Hollett, D. A. Pearce, H. D. Stauffer, J. A. Ekey, J. C. Smith, F. B. Stockdale, T. J. Baker, J. O. Randall, W. S. Lockard, H. B. Edwards, T. J. Post, F. C. Anderson, Joseph M. Shopler, William Fatherly; R. J. Norris, 1898; J. O. Davidson, 1899; L. L. Fisher, 1901; J. E. Russell, 1903; R. E. Beetham, 1905; J. A. Miller, Membership, 275.

A flourishing Methodist Sunday school has been started on La Belle View.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The First Methodist Protestant church was organized on September 17, 1830, under the name of Associate Methodist church. It was composed of eighty-two members of Kramer who were dissatisfied with the form of government in the Methodist Episcopal church, and especially with the pastor who was sent to them that year. Among the charter members was Lucy L. Stanton, mother of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, and in honor of that circumstance the latter paid for a pew there until

his death. The others were A. Sutherland, Nancy Allen, John Leetch, Dorothy Massey, M. E. Lucas, Sarah Gray, Sarah Wampler, Elizabeth Armstrong, Elizabeth Lucas, Sarah Leetch, Mary McCoy, William Allen, Lydia Priest, William Massey, Susanah Cullins, Elijah Steele, Sarah Cullins, William Hawkins, Asema Cullins, James Clark, Martha Devinney, Alfred Cummins, Jane Turnbull, John Armstrong, Margaret Cummins, Stephenson Jeninson, Louisa Gray, Robert Pyle, Robert Shearer, Anna H. Norman, Elizabeth Lewis, Margaret Ann Brown, Frank A. Priest, Matilda Foster, Leteia Reider, P. L. Haven, Sarah Brown, Elizabeth Cummins, Mary Stroud, Mary Cummins, Kinsey Swords, Mary Armstrong, William English, Robert C. Peters, Hanna Clemmins, Barbara Dohrman, James Myers, William Clemmens, Sr., James Keith, M. M. Laughlin, Matthew Steele, Mary Fickes, Alexander Devinney, Jane Baker, James Armstrong, Cynthia Fulton, William Clemmens, Jr., Keziah Murray, Samuel Thomas, Elizabeth Woods, Jane Shearer, Mary Hazlett, Jane Fogg, Rachael Stroud, Eleanor Hawkins, Matilda Armstrong, Susan Stroud, Jane Sutherland, Maria Haven, Ann Murray, Susan Hawkins, Sarah Connel, Sarah Devinney, Ruth A. Lucas, Charlotte Thompson, Sarah Ann Hawkins, Touzey Ann Clark, William Henry, Lucinda Baker, Mary Ann Turner, Sarah Murray. The first board of trustees, elected October 26, 1830, was George Hull, Matthew Roberts, William Thompson, Benjamin Turnbull, Bernard Lucas, John Leetch, Alexander Sutherland, Matthew M. Laughlin, M. L. Lucas.

The organization was formed under the leadership of Rev. George Brown, and Rev. R. C. Hutton was the first pastor, who remained about one year. In March, 1831, they adopted the discipline and name of the Methodist Protestant church. During their first year they increased in numbers until they enrolled 133 members. They elected their first lay delegate to the Methodist Protestant annual conference which met in

Zanesville in the fall of 1831, William English being chosen. On his return from the conference Rev. E. S. Woodward accompanied him as pastor, remaining for two years. A lot was purchased on the east side of Fifth street south of Market in 1831, and a building erected costing \$4,000. This stood until 1853, when it was replaced by a two-story brick structure, now the property of the Hebrew congregation. In 1903 a fine building of brick and stone costing \$50,000 was erected on the corner of Fifth and North streets, containing an excellent organ and other proper equipments. The pastors from the beginning have been as follows: 1830, Revs. Robert C. Hutton; 1831, Enos Woodward; 1833, B. W. Johnson; 1835, J. Elliott; 1837, Arnett; 1838, John Burns; 1840, Joel Dalby; 1841, Zachariah Ragan; 1842, John Burns; 1844, E. S. Hoagland; 1846, Robert Andrews; 1848, J. W. Case; 1849, E. S. Hoagland; 1850, Joseph H. Hamilton; 1852, F. A. Davis; 1853, W. Collier; 1854, John Burns; 1857, Joseph H. Hamilton; 1859, A. Abbott; 1866, J. C. Ogle; 1868, George W. Hissey; 1869, W. S. Baker; 1871, J. H. Hamilton; 1873, John Cowl; 1875, O. V. W. Chandler; 1878, J. A. Thrapp; 1882, F. A. Brown; 1887, S. A. Fisher; 1892, D. C. Coburn; 1896, G. E. McManiman; 1900, George H. Miller. The present board of trustees is composed of W. S. Walker, W. F. Ridgley, George S. Hawkins, C. J. McConnell, A. M. Lyons, George J. Fickes, J. J. McCoy, E. C. Chandler, F. C. Chambers. Present membership, 513.

ST. PAUL'S AND ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCHES.

Dr. Joseph Doddridge was ordained deacon in old Christ church, Philadelphia, by Bishop White in 1792. Bishop White, with Provoost, of New York, had been consecrated at Lambeth only five years before, and Dr. Scabury, of Connecticut, only about seven years previously, and the American Church as a separate body from the Church of England had barely commenced its independent career. The American Government had been in operation only three years, and the country west of

the Alleghenies was still regarded as a wilderness. To the West, however, the young deacon came and with his wife made Charlestown (Wellsburg) his headquarters, where, after the example of St. Luke, he combined the practice of medicine with his ministerial labors, and ministered to the scattered families of Churchmen throughout this region. Among the first parishes founded by him were St. John's in Brooke County, Virginia, four miles east of the Steubenville ferry; West Liberty, near Wheeling (both in 1792); St. Paul's, five miles east of Wellsburg, in 1793, and later Trinity church at Charlestown. He did not confine his labors to the Virginia side of the river but came into Ohio to minister to the scattered sheep. While he carried on his clerical work he was careful to make notes of the habits and customs of the pioneers, and his book on these subjects has always been a recognized authority. In an edition of the "Notes," prepared by his daughter and published after her death, is found the following memorandum from David Moody, one of Steubenville's early settlers, who says: "The Rev. Dr. Doddridge was the first Christian minister who preached in our little village. As early as 1796 he held monthly services in it, his congregation meeting in a frame building which stood on the south side of Market and Water streets. In 1798 the first court house for the county was built, in which an upper room was reserved for religious purposes, free to all denominations. In this room the Episcopalians met for worship. With some intervals this early missionary of the church continued to officiate until Dr. Morse took charge of the parish in 1820 (1819)." It will be noted that Mr. Moody does not say that the first service held here by Dr. Doddridge was in 1796; matters had so far progressed that by this date regular monthly services were held. As Dr. Doddridge had then been in this section nearly if not quite four years it is altogether probable that he made at least occasional visits to Steubenville during

that interval. In March, 1800, Dr. Doddridge returned to Philadelphia and was ordained priest. He came back to his western field and in December of that year entered into an agreement with a number of individuals to hold church services at the house of Mrs. Mary McGuire, a widow, living on what is now a portion of the County Infirmary Farm, four miles west of the village. The subscription book, dated December 1, 1800, contains the following names: George Mahan, William Whitcraft, Eli Kelly, George Halliwell, William McColnall, John McConnell, Benjamin Doyle, Joseph Williams, John Long, Mary McGuire, John McKnight, Frederick Allbright, William McConnell, John Scott, George Ritchey, Moses Hanlon. These services were held at Mrs. McGuire's house for upwards of eighteen years, when the organization grew into St. James's parish, Cross Creek, and Philander, son of Bishop Chase, was sent to take charge of the Steubenville section. On May 17, 1819, a company met at the residence of Mrs. William R. Dickenson, and with Rt. Rev. Philander Chase presiding organized the parish of St. Paul's Church, Steubenville, with the following officers: Senior warden, Brice Viers; junior warden, George Chapman; vestrymen, Nicholas Hutchins, Jacob C. Hoagland and Ephraim Root, Jr. Rev. Intrepid Morse was called to the rectorship, who, until 1822, divided his labors between this place and Zanesville. The parish was incorporated on May 9, 1825, with Bezael Wells, senior warden; Joseph Bently, junior warden; George Chapman, Brice Viers and Edward Wood, vestrymen. It was reincorporated in 1879. The congregation for a number of years worshiped in the council chamber, over the old market house, and at Kramer chapel. In 1822 it secured a room in the "Old Academy," on South High Street, which it occupied for eleven years. Finally the ladies started a movement for a permanent church building, and a lot was purchased on the corner of Fourth and Adams Streets. Here the cornerstone of a brick structure, early Eng-

lish architecture, designed by Bishop Hopkins, was laid on July 9, 1832, and on September 13, 1833, the building was consecrated by Bishop Chase. Later fifteen feet were added, and for forty-six years it stood, until torn down to make room for the present structure. For many years it had the only public pipe organ in the city. Dr. Morse's rectorship continued until October 10, 1865, a period of more than forty-six years. He was a man eminent in learning and piety, and was of remarkable influence in the community. Rev. Charles Gillette succeeded him on January 31, 1866, who, after a successful rectorship of twenty months, resigned to take an important position on the Church Missionary Board in connection with the Freedmen's Department. He died of heart trouble about a year after. On September 2, 1868, a call was extended to Rev. Andrew Hull, who filled the rectorship until May 15, 1871, when he accepted a call in the diocese of Vermont, and died several years after. On November 20, 1871, a call was extended to Rev. Thomas D. Pitts, of Racine, Wis., who first officiated here on Advent Sunday of that year and took charge of the parish on March 3 following. He infused new life into the congregation and before long steps were taken towards building a new church. On May 13, 1879, the cornerstone of the present handsome structure was laid by Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell; Rev. J. W. Brown, afterwards rector of St. Thomas's church, New York, preaching the sermon. The church was consecrated free of debt on April 1, 1880. The structure is low Early English Gothic, built of native sandstone, and the nave is 85x45 feet, comfortably seating 500 people, with a chancel 23x26. A graceful spire and cross 120 feet in height grace the southeast corner. The church contains many handsome memorials, of which want of space prevents a detailed description. Mr. Pitts resigned the following fall, and was succeeded by Rev. R. W. Grange, who took charge on Advent Sunday, 1880. He resigned in May, 1889, to become rector of the new Church of the

Ascension, Pittsburgh, where he still remains. Mr. Grange was succeeded by Rev. Charles D. Williams the following month. During his administration the present parish house was built at a cost of \$13,000, and was completed in 1892. The vested choir was formally inducted on Easter day of that year, although it had an inchoate existence for some time previous. Mr. Williams resigned early in 1893 to become dean of Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, since becoming bishop of Michigan. In May, 1893, he was succeeded in the rectorship by Rev. H. P. LeF. Graban, who resigned in March, 1895, and was succeeded by Rev. George W. Hinkle, of St. Michael's parish, Maryland, who began his regular ministrations on All Saints' day of that year. In 1901 a large pipe organ was installed and other improvements made during Mr. Hinkle's rectorship. He resigned in December, 1903, to accept a call to Christ church, Waterloo, Iowa, and was succeeded the following February by Rev. J. W. Foster, of Hobart, N. Y., who resigned in March, 1909, to accept a call to the diocese of Florida. His successor was Rev. William M. Sidener, of Scranton, Pa., who took charge in September, 1909. The present list of communicants numbers about 200, and the vestry is composed of Joseph B. Doyle, senior warden; John W. Forney, junior warden; James Means, John Barthold, Herbert W. Nichols, Charles Specht, Eli Castner, John H. Peterson, E. Y. Dougherty. Missions have been conducted in the Sixth ward, Mingo and Toronto, at times, but there are none at present.

During the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Grabau some differences of opinion arose among the members of St. Paul's church as to the conduct of public worship and other matters, which in 1896 crystallized into a petition bearing the signatures of sixty-six communicants being presented to the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese, asking permission to form a new parish. This was agreed to with the consent of St. Paul's, and St. Stephen's church was organized with the following wardens and

vestrymen: Charles Gallagher, senior warden; W. H. Garrett, junior warden; A. A. Elliott, W. M. Beall, George A. Maxwell, John A. Caldwell, vestrymen.

The Presbyterian Mission chapel, corner of Fifth Street and Franklin Avenue, was leased and the Rev. E. W. Cowling accepted the first rectorship of the parish. In the spring of 1898 the Thompson property, corner of Logan and Fifth Streets, was purchased. In the spring of 1900 the rector, the Rev. Mr. Cowling, whose health had become impaired, resigned and was succeeded by Rev. H. L. Gaylord. During the first two years of Mr. Gaylord's rectorship plans were made and perfected for erecting a church, and by Christmas, 1903, the present building was ready for occupancy. It is a neat Romanesque brick structure, seating about 250 persons, and contains a sweet-toned organ, since added. Mr. Gaylord resigned in the fall of 1904, and was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Redhead, the present rector. The present vestry is composed of William M. Beall, senior warden; Joseph W. Jordan, junior warden; Alexander B. Sharp, James M. Reynolds, Robert R. Cox, J. B. Nicholson, Frank Ault. The communicant list numbers 134.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Smiley Hughes was the first Presbyterian minister to preach in Steubenville, which was early in 1798. The next was done by Rev. James Snodgrass in 1799. The Lord's Supper was administered first in 1800 by Rev. Thomas Marquis, with elders from east of the Ohio River. All these services were held by appointment of the Presbytery of Ohio. The First Presbyterian church of Steubenville was organized in the latter part of the year 1800. The first elders were Thomas Vincent, John Milligan and Samuel Hunter. Rev. James Snodgrass was called to the pastorate in connection with the Island Creek church in 1800 at a salary of \$300. At first he gave two-fifths of his time to Steubenville and then one-half. The first

preaching place was in a grove on Market Street between Seventh and Eighth, and in the winter the court house was used. In 1803 a lot was given by Bezaleel Wells on South Fourth Street, where a small brick building was erected. About 1810 Rev. William McMillan came to the town to preside over the "Academy" and was engaged to preach on the Sundays that Mr. Snodgrass was absent. This arrangement continued until 1817, when the pastoral relations with both gentlemen were dissolved, and in the spring of that year Rev. Obadiah Jennings took sole charge. The erection of a new and large building was begun in 1816, but its construction so taxed the resources of the congregation that at the end of seven years the organization was considerably in debt and the building still unfinished. In the meantime it was decided to incorporate the society, and on March 4, 1819, a meeting was held with the following members present: Samuel Hunter, John Patterson, John Abram, Charles Porter, David Hoge, David Larimore, Robert Thompson, Thomas Norton, Robert Hening, Adam Moderwell, Joseph Y. Mossman, James Wilson, Hans Wilson, John Galbraith, Thomas Henderson, James G. Hening, Joseph Cookson, Elias Bayless, Ambrose Kennedy, Edward Todd and John C. Bayless. John McDowell, David Larimore and John Patterson were elected trustees and John C. Bayless, clerk. On March 25, 1823, Mr. Jennings resigned, and on June 2 Rev. C. C. Beatty was called and entered on his duties October 21, 1823. The unfinished building was made as comfortable as possible, but, being unsatisfactory, it was taken down and a new building 88x47 feet erected in its place. In 1832 a cupola with bell was added, and in 1851 the structure was lengthened sixteen feet at a cost of \$1,000, which gave 100 pews on the main floor, and with the galleries would accommodate about 700 people. Later basement heaters and gas for lighting were introduced. In the fall of 1835 Dr. Beatty offered to donate a lot on the north side of the church and \$100 cash towards a par-

sonage if the congregation would raise the balance. At the same time and on the same conditions Mrs. Susan F. Beatty and Mrs. Hetty E. Beatty as a further inducement proposed to erect at their own expense south of the church a two-story building suitable for session and Sabbath school rooms. The new buildings were all erected the next season. The parsonage still stands, having passed to private parties, and the Beatty building, now the property of J. P. Draper, is devoted to dwelling and business purposes. Owing to poor health and other causes, Dr. Beatty desired to resign his charge in 1835, but consented to remain until April, 1837. In July, 1835, Rev. E. J. McLean was called and entered on his duties in November, but suffering from a severe pulmonary attack the following winter he moved South the next May without having been formally installed. In the fall of 1836 Rev. Henry G. Comingo, of New Brunswick, served as a supply, and on February 13 following he was elected pastor. He was installed the following May, and served until his death on December 1, 1861, after a week's illness. His remains were interred in Union cemetery and his funeral was one of the largest ever held in the city. Rev. Henry Woods was employed as a supply in the spring of 1862. He was called to the pastorate in September, and was installed October 22. During his pastorate a pipe organ was placed in the church, the building having been beautified and improved five years before. He resigned in April, 1867, on account of ill health, and on December 11 Rev. Thomas A. McCurdy was called, and continued as pastor until his resignation in April, 1875. In 1872 the site of the First church was changed to the west side of North Fourth Street, between Washington and North Streets, and the present building erected at a cost of \$75,000. This large building was partially wrecked by a cyclone January 16, 1885, but was promptly repaired and somewhat remodeled at a cost of about \$4,000. The style is Fourteenth Century English decorated, and the

building is brick with finished stone front. The interior will seat about 1,000 persons, and the session building in the rear is unusually spacious. The new, commodious and substantial parsonage, situated on the north side of the church, was erected in 1883 at a cost of about \$10,000. Rev. William M. Grimes, of Cadiz, succeeded Mr. McCurdy and served most acceptably until his death in 1887. Rev. Orlando V. Stewart followed until his death, in 1894, making the third pastor to die in active service. R. A. McKinley, cousin of President McKinley, succeeded him, and resigned in 1905 to take up work in the West. He was succeeded by Rev. S. N. Hutchinson, who remained about two years, followed by Rev. F. W. Evans, the present pastor. A fine new organ has recently been installed, partly contributed by Andrew Carnegie. Not only was this congregation the first regular religious organization in the city but quite a number of other societies have been created from its membership. In 1837 more than sixty members went into the new organization of the Second church, and that same year thirty-nine members assisted in forming the Cross Creek Presbyterian church. In 1873 forty-five members went into the organization of Potter chapel at Mingo Junction, and twenty-seven went into the new Third Presbyterian church, to be followed by others soon afterward. In 1875 fifty-two members went into the Congregational church. When the railroad shops were removed to Columbus in 1885 thirty-five members were dismissed to churches in that city. Notwithstanding these drains the membership has continued to increase, and now numbers 400. The following eminent Christian workers have gone out from the membership of this church: Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D., pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas J. Sherrard, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Chambersburg, Pa.; Rev. John Sherrard, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Thornton, Ind.; Miss Nancy Sherrard, principal of Washington

Ladies' Seminary; Rev. William A. Hallock, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Groveland, N. Y.; Rev. Henry G. Comingo Hallock, missionary in China; and Mrs. Effie Hallock Braddock, missionary in India. The present board of ruling elders is composed of Dr. H. W. Nelson, William Bullock, M. L. Miller, M. M. Dunlope, William Leech, John F. Flood, J. H. Strong, D. F. Coe, J. C. Wier.

While the preliminary steps were taken towards forming a second Presbyterian church in 1837, a regular organization was not effected until January 1, 1838. Rev. Dr. Beatty purchased a lot on North Fourth Street, present site of the Christian church, and erected thereon a two-story brick building and presented the property to the congregation. The new organization started with about sixty-five members, and Rev. Joseph Chambers was their first pastor, who served until 1844, when Dr. Beatty took charge and acted until 1847. He was succeeded by W. P. Breed, who served until 1856, Henry B. Chapin until 1858, and J. B. Patterson until 1865. A pipe organ was installed by Dr. Beatty about the latter date. David R. Campbell served until 1871, at which time a lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Fourth and Washington Streets, and a handsome structure of red pressed brick erected at a cost of \$43,000, of which about one-eighth was contributed by Dr. Beatty. Rev. James A. Worden was elected pastor, who resigned in 1878 to take charge of the Sunday school work of the denomination. He was succeeded by Rev. W. W. McLane, who, on account of doctrinal differences, withdrew in 1883 and united with the Congregational church. During this time a new and larger organ was placed in the church. Rev. Edward Ledyard was pastor from 1883 to 1895, and was followed by Rev. William B. Irwin, until 1906, under whose administration the lecture room and parlors at the east end were considerably enlarged and the organ removed to that end of the church. Subsequently a gallery was placed at the west end, greatly enlarging the seat-

ing capacity. The present pastor is Rev. J. Millen Robinson, and the membership is over 600. The ruling elders are Hon. R. G. Richards, Thomas A. Hammond, William Banfield, Dr. J. C. M. Floyd, Dr. James E. Miller, Robert H. Orr, G. Gaston, A. E. McLane, F. W. Mosel. Twenty-nine members of this congregation have gone forth to preach the gospel, many of them in foreign lands, with probably a score of home missionaries in Alaska and elsewhere. The congregation owns a handsome parsonage on North Fifth Street.

On May 26, 1873, J. B. Salmon and W. H. Mooney conveyed to James Turnbull, trustee, lot No. 18 on the corner of Franklin and Fifth Streets, on which a frame building was erected and a mission Sunday school conducted under the auspices of the Second Presbyterian congregation. This stood for about twenty years, when it was replaced by the present building. In the fall of 1896 the building was leased to the St. Stephen's congregation, who occupied it until the completion of their new church in December, 1903. The mission school in the meantime was discontinued, and the building was leased to a society of evangelists known as "The Brethren," who also had a tent on South Street during the warm weather. It is now the property of Hon. J. J. Gill.

When the first Presbyterian church moved uptown in 1872 quite a number of the members disapproved of the action, as they wished to rebuild on the old site. Dr. Beatty shared these views, and when the South Fourth Street property was sold he purchased, through the medium of Joshua Manly, the old church building. Twenty-seven members from the First congregation organized under the name of the "Old Presbyterian Church," the building was reopened for services, and Rev. T. V. Milligan chosen for the first pastor. The old building remained until 1877, when it became unsuitable, and Dr. Beatty erected the two-story brick structure, which still stands, and presented it to the congregation. It will seat about

450 persons, the upper story being occupied as the main audience room and the lower for Sunday school and other purposes. Mr. Milligan remained until December 16, 1877, and was succeeded by Rev. G. N. Johnson, who remained until 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert White, who served until 1883, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Swan. While Rev. J. W. Wightman had charge of the seminary in 1887-8, he was also pastor of this congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Cook on January 1, 1890. Ill health caused the dissolution of his pastorate in August, 1898, and Rev. Samuel L. Boston took charge on January 1, 1899. During his pastorate the building was considerably improved, a pipe organ installed, and the former parsonage north of the church acquired. Rev. George P. Roland, the present incumbent, succeeded him on January 1, 1906. The present membership is about 340, and the ruling elders are S. C. Boyd, William S. Tweed, Samuel S. Hill, E. P. Potter, Ida Potter, John H. Kithcart.

Dr. Beatty in the later sixties erected a two-story frame building for a mission at the corner of Ross and Fourth Streets, but it was never used for that purpose, and was afterwards converted into dwellings.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The organization of the United Presbyterian Church dates back to 1810. In the fall of that year George Buchanan, a licentiate of Philadelphia Presbytery, preached in Steubenville, Yellow Creek (now Richmond), and Harmon's Creek (now Paris), Pa. On the 3d day of April, 1811, the Rev. Dr. Riddell, of Robinson's Run, Pa., moderated a call for Mr. Buchanan in the above three places. Public services were held in the court house until about 1814 or 1815, when through the action of the county commissioners the congregation was compelled to move. They next occupied a school room that stood on the lot now occupied by the Christian Church. This was on the outskirts of the

town at that date. As the congregation increased, they resolved to build and bought a lot on North Street west of Fifth, where they built a brick church forty feet by fifty, facing North Street. This was out of town, and to get to it the people had to come to North Street by Fourth, Fifth Street not yet being opened. The pastor partially withdrew from Yellow Creek, giving one Sunday a month to it, and dividing his remaining time equally between Steubenville and Harmon's Creek. Several families came from the vicinity of Knoxville, one from near Bloomfield. Since the pastor's salary was very small and poorly paid, he, at the solicitation of the citizens, opened a classical school, in which some very noted men received their education, among them being Secretary of War E. M. Stanton. The congregation, at that time known as Associate Reformed, was incorporated January 12, 1830, with James Campbell, Joseph Walker, Samuel Wilson and A. McMechan, trustees. It purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Fifth and North Streets, and in 1838 erected a one-story brick structure, with basement, facing Fifth Street. In 1859 it was converted into a two-story building, with audience room above and others below. In January, 1838, Paris yielded its share of Mr. Buchanan's time and he became pastor of Steubenville alone on a salary of \$500. From statistics of that year, 1838, the congregation had 112 families and 125 members. This pastorate continued until October 14, 1855, when the pastor died, having served, without ceasing, a period of forty-four years. During this period and previous to 1828, the elders were Messrs. Campbell, Boyd, Andrew McMechan, Sr., Hugh Sterling, James McFetridge and Walter Walker. In 1830 or 1831 Andrew McMechan, Jr., and William Cassell were chosen elders. In 1838 Thomas McConnell, Samuel Filson and M. O. Junkin became elders. In 1847 William Frazier. In 1857 Rev. J. K. Andrews was called to the pastorate. In 1863, being appointed chaplain in the army, he, in effect,

ceased to be pastor. In September, 1864, Rev. Joseph W. Clokey was called. He resigned December 28, 1868. Dr. Clokey was succeeded by the lamented Rev. Dr. T. J. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy's health failing, he demitted the charge, having served from January, 1870, to April 8, 1873. Rev. S. J. Stewart was the next pastor, taking charge February, 1874, and continuing until February, 1877, when he resigned and joined the Congregational Church. In June, 1877, Rev. W. S. Owens, D. D., was called and entered on his duties September 21, 1877. This pastorate continued until September 21, 1886, when Dr. Owens became secretary of the Home Mission Board. In the meantime a spacious parsonage had been erected on the lot south of the church, and in 1884 the old church was torn down and the present structure was erected at a cost of \$20,000. In addition to the elders already mentioned, Dr. Thomas Miller and William McGowan served in that capacity until their death. In 1872 James Archer, R. L. Brownlee, M. L. Miller and H. W. Nelson, M. D., were inducted into office, and in 1877 Dr. S. C. Shane. In 1886 David McGowan and Dr. Joseph Robertson were elected, and ordained, and in 1887 T. M. Boal was elected and installed. M. L. Miller and Dr. Nelson, having changed their church connection, and M. O. Junkin having died, the bench of elders, as it stands today, is as follows: James Archer, R. L. Brownlee, David McGowan, Dr. Joseph Robertson, George Swan, D. U. McCullough, J. Lewis Junkin and Thomas McCullough. Rev. W. R. Harshaw, of New York, was installed June 14, 1887, and served until February 4, 1890, when he resigned to accept a call in New York City. Rev. E. M. Milligan was pastor from October 5, 1891, to April 9, 1895. He was followed by Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, Jr., who was ordained and installed May 12, 1896. During his pastorate a pipe organ was installed, the changing condition of affairs gradually leading up to what a number of years earlier would have been considered a startling innovation. Mr. Hanna resigned

in the fall of 1907, and was succeeded by Thomas M. Liggett, the present pastor, in the spring of 1908. Rev. Joseph Buchanan, son of Rev. George Buchanan, dying at over ninety years of age, served the congregation at intervals when there was no regular pastor, and he has been invaluable as superintendent of the Sunday school and in other ways during his long and useful life. About 1890 a mission school was started on Eighth Street, near Adams, and subsequently, in 1895, a neat frame building was erected at the corner of these two streets. It was decided, however, to discontinue the mission, and the building was sold about 1904 to the Simpson M. E. congregation. An interesting Italian mission is at present conducted on Adams Street, in charge of Rev. Francesco Argenta. The present membership of the congregation is three hundred.

BAPTIST.

There was a regular Baptist organization in Steubenville in 1812. On May 17 of that year there was a meeting at which Daniel Woodward was chosen clerk and Rev. Samuel Yatenan called to the pastorate, which he accepted. Among the articles setting forth a "Declaration of Principles" were the following:

"Art. 15. We believe that pride is forbidden in the Scriptures, and that it is the duty of all the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus to adorn themselves in modest apparel as people professing godliness.

"Art. 16. We believe that the principle and practice of slaveholding is an abhorrent sin in the sight of God, and very inhuman to man; we therefore refuse to commune with slaveholders at the Lord's table, and with any that will commune with them."

They do not seem to have erected any building at this time, and two years later the records have this minute: "The church, having thought proper to remove their meetings of business from Steubenville,

met at the house of Mordecai Cole in Wayne Township, Jefferson County, on the 5th day of March, 1814." This was near the present site of Unionport, and the subsequent history of that flock will be found in the chapter on Wayne Township. There were evidently some Baptists left in Steubenville and some sort of an organization was maintained, which, on May 31, 1824, purchased from James Hukill a lot on what is now Church Street, near Adams, for \$75. The trustees were John Thompson, Adam Wise and James Dillon. Here a brick church was built, which stood until about forty years ago, when it was torn down to make room for dwellings. It had long before been vacant, the last use to which it had been put having probably been the meetings of the Krauer congregation there during the building of their new church in 1854-5. The main cause of the decline was doubtlessly due to the rise of what was known as the Campbell movement, forming a new organization under the name of the Disciples of Christ. An effort was made to revive the Baptist organization in the seventies, and a frame church was built on the west side of Fifth Street, between Market and Washington, but after a few years it was abandoned and the property sold for residence purposes. The colored people have kept up a Baptist organization, with more or less regularity, and meet at 717 Adams Street, Rev. Grandison, pastor.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The *Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette* of September 13, 1828, contained the following notice: "The citizens of Steubenville are respectfully informed that Messrs. Thomas and A. Campbell will wait upon them in the court house on Sunday the 14th, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of preaching the ancient gospel." It is scarcely necessary to state that this was Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., who had already become noted as a preacher, and Thomas was his brother. They doubt-

less made other visits, and their preaching was so effective that in 1830 twenty-six names were enrolled in a society of Disciples of Christ, as follows: Rachel Johnson, Elbe Heston, Delia Cummings, Mary Cable, Thomas Weir, Jane Weir, Lydia Wise, Janet Kennedy, John Johnson, Sr., Mary Cable, — Daugherty, Susanna Walker, Elizabeth Dillon, John White, Elizabeth White, James Daugherty, Jacob Cable, John Rogers, Elizabeth Rogers, James Dillon, — Anderson, Anna Winters, — Hazlett, James Sidebottom, Henry Phillips, Maria Phillips, A reorganization was effected in 1840 by Alexander and Thomas Campbell, and a lot on the south side of Dock Street, corner of Bank Alley, was bought the following year. A one-story brick church was built, E. M. Stanton being one of the contributors. The pastors here were Dr. Poole, William Beaumont, John Phillips, D. J. White, S. B. Teegarden and P. H. Jones. In 1872 the old Second Presbyterian Church, building on North Fourth Street was purchased for \$8,000 and refitted, among other improvements being a baptistery back of the pulpit. The congregation grew rapidly in its new quarters, which by 1898 were found too small, and were replaced by the present handsome building in 1898. Since 1872 have succeeded the following pastors: Leonard Southmayd, A. Walden, W. H. Blanks, A. H. Carter, Mr. Brenendohl, M. D. Adams, E. A. Bosworth, 1891; C. W. Hamilton, 1892; George T. Smith, 1895; J. G. Slaytor, 1900; J. W. Kerns, 1902; H. H. Moninger, M. J. Grable, 1909; A. F. Stahl. Present membership, 700.

When the La Belle Land View Company laid out its hilltop addition in 1902, it offered a lot free of charge to the first religious society that would undertake to erect a building on the same for public worship. The offer was taken up by the Christian Congregation, and with the funds collected a neat frame chapel was erected the following year, which now has a good congregation in charge of C. N. Jarrett.

On July 27, 1826, an organization was in-

corporated at Steubenville under the name of "Christian Church," with the following members: William Craig, Thomas Noland, Abram Winters, Sr. and Jr., Andrew Jones, James Taggart, John Hause, Hiram McFeely, William Carman, Henry Hause and James Tredway. At this time Alexander Campbell and his followers had not formally separated from the Baptists, and there is apparently no connection between this organization and the Campbell society, or Disciples of Christ, which organized in 1830. There is no subsequent record of this society.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The First Congregational Church was organized in October, 1875, fifty-two persons, who had withdrawn from the First Presbyterian Church, forming the nucleus. The original trustees were Charles Spaulding, W. R. E. Elliott and James Bair. Philharmonic Hall, on Fourth Street below Market, was used for a short time as a place of worship, when rooms were fitted up in the second story of the Odd Fellows building on North Fourth Street, which were occupied for seven years. Rev. H. M. Tenney was the first pastor, who served until the fall of 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. W. F. Blackman, who remained here until 1884. In 1882 David Spaulding and W. R. E. Elliott presented to the congregation a lot on the corner of Washington Street and Bank Alley, where a neat church and Sunday school building were completed the following year, at a cost of \$20,000. Rev. Dan F. Bradley was the next pastor, who resigned in 1886 and was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Carroll, who, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. Mr. King in 1891, he remaining about three years. He was succeeded by Rev. Joel Swartz in 1894, and he by Rev. C. C. Merrill early in 1898, and he, in turn, by Robert H. Higgins in 1902, who remained until 1905. His successor was L. H. Roget, who left in the fall of 1907, and was succeeded by Morgan P. Jones, the last incumbent. A pipe

organ was purchased in 1888. The present membership is about one hundred and the trustees are D. J. Sinclair, John McClave, James Bair and Thomas M. Simpson.

LUTHERAN.

Services in connection with Zion's German Lutheran Church were held in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church soon after 1860, and a regular organization was effected in 1862. A lot was purchased on Fifth Street, below Washington, and a neat brick building erected thereon at a cost of \$3,600, a parsonage being added a couple of years later, and an organ gallery in 1870. Rev. George Pfuhl was the first pastor, who was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. Mr. Born. He remained about a year and was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Hermann in 1878; Carl Mildner, 1890; Carl Braun, 1900; A. Lange, 1903; A. Bender, 1905; Osear Schaer, 1908. During Rev. Lang's administration the building was enlarged and a new pipe organ secured. The present membership is about 250, and the trustees are A. Boethe, Henry Floto and William Melching.

During Mr. Born's pastorship there was some dissatisfaction in the congregation and about 1877 a number of members withdrew and formed St. John's Lutheran Church. They met for a while in Barclay's Hall, corner of Sixth and Market Streets, but in 1880 the former African Church lot on the corner of Third and South Streets was purchased and a brick building, with a seating capacity of two hundred erected. The pastors have been Rev. W. L. Meyer, Theodore B. Ebert, P. Rather, A. J. Klindworth, H. A. P. Ziel, William Schneider, E. C. Stellhorn, C. W. Voss, J. Humberger, R. A. Saltzweddel, K. Braener. The present membership is 127, the trustees being A. B. Duemlin, E. Bakel and A. Lucas.

OTHER BODIES.

The Universalist and New Jerusalemites have had meetings in private houses and then dissolved.

A society of Primitive Methodists was organized in 1869, and the following year a one-story brick structure, with capacity for 300 people, was built on the west side of Sixth Street, near Slack, called Latimer Chapel. Their pastors were Rev. G. Parker, W. B. Beach, L. O. Beach, J. W. Reed, Mr. Batch, K. Fothergill and John Mason. They have since dissolved, and the building, after being occupied by the Salvation Army, Colored M. E. and perhaps one or two other organizations, was finally disposed of to private parties.

The Salvation Army, English and American Volunteers of America and other organizations have their periodical existence here, but none of them developed into permanent institutions. The Roman Catholic Church in this section has an interesting history, which is contributed elsewhere.

Quinn Memorial A. M. E. Church is the oldest organization of this denomination in Ohio. It was formed, with eighteen members in 1823, by Rev. William Pauly Quinn, who was afterwards elected bishop. The organization took place in the house of the first class leader, Jacob Moore, on Fourth Street, three doors north of South Street. They first attempted to buy the lot at the northeast corner of Fifth and North Streets, but lost it. In 1846 they purchased the lot at the northwest corner of South and Third Streets, on which the St. John's German Lutheran Church now stands. Here the congregation began to build a church, which was completed by Rev. Bowman and dedicated by Rev. M. M. Clark. During Rev. S. H. Thompson's pastorate, in 1873, this building was torn down and for several years the congregation met in halls and private houses. In 1878 a lot on the corner of Fifth and Washington Streets was purchased from Rev. John Williams and the dwelling thereon converted into a temporary church and pastor's residence combined. Shortly after, under the administration of Rev. Charles Bundy, the present neat brick church, 50x35 feet in dimensions, with lecture room below and

auditorium above, was built. In 1893 Rev. W. T. Anderson, M. D., finished and furnished the auditorium, and the church was dedicated by Bishop D. A. Payne, who remarked that it was the first he had ever dedicated entirely free of debt. The handsome two-story brick parsonage, which cost \$1,750, was built by Rev. John Dickerson during his pastorate. The following are the pastors in their order: Revs. Moses Freeman, Jeremiah Miller, Noah C. Cannon, James Gray, George Bowler, Austin Jones, George Coleman, Cousins, Reynolds, Turner Roberts, Charleston, Fiatt Davis, George Coleman, Thomas Lawrence, G. Boler, Clinton L. Davis, William Newman, Charles N. Peters, G. Clingerman, S. H. Thompson, J. Coleman, Simon Radcliff, Jeremiah Bowman, W. Morgan, T. Sunrise, John Ridgeway, Lewis Gross, Alexander Austin, Nelson Carter, James Stewart, S. N. Thompson, William Ralph, M. M. Smith, S. T. Jones, John Gibbons, S. H. Thompson (third time), Ralph Burns, W. H. Lowry, D. N. Mason, A. March, R. H. Morris, W. H. Coleman, W. D. Mitchell, C. Bundy, B. P. Wheeler, J. W. Lewis, D. W. Butler, W. T. Anderson, M. D., George W. Maxwell, John Dickerson, Primus Allston, C. D. White, — Jackson. The trustees are M. M. Brown, A. J. Guy, John Matthews, George Johnson, David Smith. Present membership, one hundred.

In 1876 a number of members withdrew from the A. M. E. congregation and formed what was known as the Sixth Street M. E. Church. A frame building was erected on the east side of Sixth Street, above Dock, which was occupied for a number of years, when financial troubles compelled its relinquishment. The congregation afterwards acquired Latimer Chapel, on South Sixth Street, the organization being now known as Simpson M. E. Church. Here they remained until the purchase of the U. P. mission chapel at the head of Adams Street in 1904, which is now their permanent home. The pastors of this con-

gregation have been Rev. Messrs. Posey, Carr, Bougher and others, E. W. Kitchen being the present pastor.

HEBREW CONGREGATIONS.

While there have been Hebrew residents of Steubenville for many years, there does not appear to have been any regular organization until about 1880. Meetings were held on the Sabbath at private houses for a while and then at Barclay's Hall, corner of Sixth and Market Streets. The Synagogue B'Nei Israel was formed with more commodious quarters in the Pearce block, on North Fourth Street. During this period a division occurred, and for a while there were two organizations, but they afterwards united. On June 4, 1903, they purchased the M. P. Church building on South Fifth Street for \$11,000, which has been greatly improved and fitted up for religious worship. Among the rabbis in charge have been J. Fineberg, R. B. Raphaelson, M. S. Peiros, M. Levy and I. Caplan, the present incumbent. The membership numbers sixty.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Steubenville Female Bible Society is one of the oldest institutions of the city, having been organized as an auxiliary to the American Bible Society in 1818. The object was to place a Bible, free if necessary, in every house, and the surplus, after providing for local needs, was sent to the parent society to be used in sending Bibles to all parts of the world. The original officers were: Mrs. Sarah Wells, president; Miss Hannah Graham, secretary, and Miss Sarah Findley, treasurer, with an executive committee of twelve.

Among the early members were Mrs. Hetty Beatty, Mrs. Lydia McDowell, Miss Jane Hoge, Mrs. Anna Dike, Mrs. Rebecca Junkin, Mrs. Mary Semplo, Mrs. Hans Wilson, Mrs. Mary Buchanan, Mrs. Rebecca Morse and Mrs. Harriet Conn. Mrs. Sarah C. Moody was secretary for fifty years. Mrs. Emelda B. Donaldson was

elected secretary in 1867, and still holds that office, keeping up the organization.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first organization of the Young Men's Christian Association was effected on February 12, 1867, and reorganized on March 12 of that year. The third floor of the McConville block at Fourth and Market Streets was secured and a spacious library and reading room fitted up, the library including about a thousand volumes belonging to the City Library. This room proving too expensive, cheaper quarters were secured in A. Floto's block on North Fourth Street, and on the completion of the new Odd Fellows building in 1873, it was moved across the street to the second floor of that structure, where it remained until the latter part of 1875. There not being sufficient interest to sustain the organization, it was dissolved and the property sold to pay expenses. During this time a feature of the room was a collection of zoological, geological and other curiosities, the property of Archibald Hamilton, which, unfortunately, has been scattered by his death. Shortly after 1890 the association was revived, and for a few years occupied Garrett's Hall, when it was again dissolved. Nothing more was done in this direction until the spring of 1904, when \$15,000 became available from the estate of John H. Hawkins. At that time, through the interest of David McGowan and Dohrman Sinclair, M. C. Williams, one of the secretaries of the State Executive Committee, came to Steubenville and spent some time in an effort to interest the citizens of Steubenville in the movement and provide the additional money necessary to purchase a lot and erect a building. This effort resulted in a subscription of \$27,000 being secured, in addition to the \$15,000 gift of Mr. Hawkins. In 1906 T. H. Bradrick, of Piqua, Ohio, was chosen secretary, and on November 15 of that year a lot belonging to Miss Ellen Davidson, on Fourth Street, above Washington, 60 by 180 feet,



HOLY NAME CHURCH, STEUBENVILLE



THE CASCADE, STANTON PARK,
STEUBENVILLE



STANTON BOULEVARD, STEUBENVILLE



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
STEUBENVILLE

was purchased for \$10,000. Herbert B. Briggs, of Cleveland, was appointed architect, and work was begun on the present building a few months later, which was dedicated and opened for use in May, 1909. It is a handsome structure of light pressed brick and terra cotta trimmings, with four stories and basement, occupying practically the entire lot. The basement has two rooms in front for reading and games, with boiler and machinery rooms and swimming pool in the rear. Above this are the office, main reception rooms, restaurant and other rooms for various purposes. The upper floors are devoted to sleeping rooms and an auditorium seating about 250. The gymnasium is furnished with everything needed in that line, the building is thoroughly equipped throughout in every detail and elegantly finished in marble and hardwoods. The total cost of the property, including furniture, was about \$125,000, and the whole plant is probably superior to any other in a city of Steubenville's size in the country. The present directors are: H. B. Grier, president; H. D. Wintringer, vice president; John Potter, treasurer; H. H. McFadden, R. G. Richards, F. A. Hammond, A. W. Weber, George Swan, David McGowan, C. B. Crawford, Walter M. Smith, D. M. Graber, E. M. Fisher, W. S. Walker, George S. Hawkins, F. W. Ewans, H. W. Parmenter, secretary, F. M. Yoern and R. C. Kirk.

EARLY SOCIAL CIRCLES.

Enough has already been written to show that in the way of education, culture and refinement the little town of Steubenville was second to no other in the western country. From an interesting article by Mrs. Ida A. Meens in the centennial edition of the *Herald-Star* some notes are made, throwing light on social affairs of that period. In these circles the Misses Rebecca and Catherine Wells, daughters of Bezaiah Wells, were acknowledged belles. Miss Rebecca was a noted beauty, while Miss Catherine was noted for her intellec-

tual qualities and wit, and both were great favorites and had many suitors, and their marriages were among the most brilliant social events of the new century. Miss Rebecca married Rev. Philander Chase, son of the bishop of Ohio. Miss Eliza Stokely and Ross Wells were their attendants, and the ceremony was performed in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of distinguished guests. Rev. Chase lived but a short time, leaving her a widow with one child, Mary Chase. She afterward became the wife of Intrepid Morse, the venerable rector of St. Paul's parish, her second marriage taking place in the old Academy on South High Street, after the evening church services. She wore on the occasion a beautiful white leghorn hat, trimmed with an embroidered veil of white net, which was tied around the crown and was thrown back over the silken wedding gown. The veil was embroidered by Miss Sara Wood, a gentleman expert in fine needlework. Miss Catherine married Dr. John McDowell, one of the leading physicians of the new city. The younger sisters were also most popular young ladies, and Miss Annie married E. B. Kellog and afterward moved to California, and Miss Sarah married Rev. Dudley Chase, also a son of the bishop. So that the old homestead was a scene of many social gatherings and brilliant marriage festivities that for elegance, hospitality and good cheer were noted throughout the countryside.

There were a number of Marylanders among the aristocratic early settlers, and John Bayless, who built the old stone mansion near Portland Station, which is standing in good preservation today, led a brilliant social set, visitors being entertained each summer from Baltimore, the gentlemen coming on horseback, and the ladies in carriages over the wild mountain roads. Two daughters, Caroline and Sophia, married Captain George and Leander Mitchell, brothers, of Mt. Pleasant, and removed to St. Louis and Alton, where they became leaders in church, social and philanthropic circles.

Weddings are among the most historic events of ye olden time, and the first couple married by Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, in his first pastorate, were D. L. Collier and Hettie Larimore. The second couple were John D. Slack, and Miss Catherine Spencer in 1823.

One of the most beautiful and romantic pleasure resorts for the young people was "Slack's Linden Hill Gardens," located on Slack Street and reaching southwest to what is now Fourth Street extension and east to where the Pan Handle tracks now run. This beautiful tract was laid out in 1832 in English landscape gardening of terraces, right angles and picturesque walks making an entrancing scene of beauty. The rarest flowers were here brought to perfection and a conservatory, bath house and ice cream and other dainty refreshments were served to visitors. The property was purchased from Mr. Slack by W. R. Allison, at that time the editor of the *Herald*, in 1852, and remained in the family until 1879.

One of the swells of 1805 was Robert Hening, who came with his brother, James Gordon Hening, from Winchester, Va., and cut quite a swath in social circles, and was always faultlessly attired, as follows: White silk hat, blue broadcloth coat, linen frills, small clothes and shoes of marvelous shine, and was never seen on the street without his umbrella. He was a general merchandise and forwarding business man, and carried on business on lower Market Street, on the present site of the Stanley building. The Hening wareroom was afterward burned.

Captain Spencer, of the first battalion of the Royals, of the English army, married Alicia Courtenay, a cultured and highly educated Irish girl, who married the English soldier without her father's consent in 1799, and came to this country in 1803, and to Steubenville in 1804. Her daughter, Catherine, was one of the belles of the day, and, like her beautiful mother, married one of the most prosperous young merchants of the city, Mr. John D. Slack.

without the consent of her guardian, James G. Hening, the action giving great offense to her English ancestors.

Mr. Slack had three large stores, and carried on an extensive business, going east on horseback for goods, which came by wagon over the mountains.

Another society belle was Miss Eliza Stokely, who married James Wilson, only son of Hans Wilson, who left a large estate to the Presbyterian missions. Mrs. Wilson made her appearance at church after her marriage, in a most beautiful gown of pearl gray merino, which opened down the front over a white satin embroidered petticoat. There were little gold catches down the side of the dress, so that the skirt could be closed in over the petticoat or left open at will. About the neck she wore a cable watch chain dangling to her waist, and on her head a rice straw hat so thin and fine one could see through it. It was trimmed with roses as large as chrysanthemums. "I thought," said the narrator, "I had never seen so beautiful a woman, or one so handsomely dressed."

The Beatty family were also among the oldest settlers and lived in a brick house, corner of Fourth and Market Streets, and were great Churchmen and women. Upon one occasion the ladies' sewing society were gathered there making fancy articles for a church entertainment, and were working upon chemisettes for gentlemen. These were fashioned out of fine white material, with much puffing and many frills, and were tied about the neck and waist with strings. One of the beaux called in and challenged any lady to don the chemisette and promenade Market Street, and he would donate \$5 to the society. Mrs. Hutchinson took up the dare, donned her bonnet and the chemisette, and, taking the gentleman's arm, went out for a stroll, and she won the \$5 for the fund. Miss Eliza Beatty was one of the children baptized by Bishop Chase in 1817, at his first baptism in the city.

An elopement was also among the social happenings of the early part of the cen-

tury. Miss Fanny Stokely, who was on her way to a boarding school in Philadelphia, stopped en route at Mr. Dorsey's at Brownsville, Pa. Here she was met by her lover, Peter Wilson, and they were married, the youthful bride being only in her sixteenth year. The family became famous. George was educated at West Point and became a classmate of Jeff Davis, and they went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., together. Here Lieutenant Davis met General Taylor's daughter and eloped with her. Thomas Wilson married a daughter of David Hoge and settled in Iowa, and was a judge for forty years, and was succeeded by his brother, David. Samuel C. went to California and became one of the most celebrated lawyers of the coast, and his sons succeeded him and have recently won the famous law case for the Stanford University. The eldest daughter married Ross Wells, and their home was noted for hospitality and brilliant entertainments.

George Wilson, a brother of Peter, was a young physician of Philadelphia, and started for the West in 1800. In coming down the river in a flatboat he was wrecked at Brown's Island and hospitably entertained by Colonel Brown. Here he met Bezaleel Wells, who persuaded him to settle in the now city of Steubenville. His daughter married Dr. Mason and afterward General Stokely, and was the mother of Gen. John S. Mason, George Mason, the attorney; Mrs. E. S. Wood, Mrs. Colonel Lloyd and Mont. S. Stokely. General Stokely purchased the Grove in 1832.

Among the noted receptions was that of Judge Wright in honor of Henry Clay. It was given at the homestead, corner of Seventh and Market Streets, and they had a large drawing room, extending on Market Street, where the brilliant assemblage of guests were presented to Mr. Clay. Mrs. Wright was a sister of Colonel James and Daniel L. Collier. Judge Wright, upon his removal from the city, sold this property to Judge Tappan, whose wife was his sister. Judge Tappan afterward married Mrs. Frazer, the mother of Abner and

James Frazer and Mrs. Alexander Andrews, who was the mother of E. F. Andrews, the artist.

Daniel L. Collier came here from Stockbridge, Conn., and was one of the most elegant and poplar beaux of the century. He married Hetty, daughter of David Larimore, a most beautiful girl, who is still living and makes her home with her daughter in Omaha, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. They built the colonial mansion on Market Street, afterwards the home of Mrs. Dr. Thomas Johnson, the Collier family leaving many years ago for Philadelphia.

Judge Dike built the homestead, now the residence of Thomas Barclay, on Market Street, and married a daughter of Dr. John McDowell, who was a staff officer on General Washington's staff. During the War of the Revolution a British officer surrendered to Dr. McDowell, and his sword, with its silver scabbard, was given to another daughter, Mrs. Judge Leavitt, who afterward had the silver made into spoons. Years after, at the wedding of Col. John J. McCook and Miss Alexander, of New York, a young English gentleman told the incident of his paternal ancestor losing a silver sword and expressed great anxiety for its recovery. An investigation proved that this historic sword was now doing business as a spoon.

The Andrews family also added to the social status of the city. Martin Andrews, the pioneer, had a large wholesale grocery and his son, John, became a noted physician and president of the State Bank of Ohio, and married Miss Phoebe Lord, of Columbus. He met her while he was visiting his sister, the second Mrs. Judge Tappan. A son of Dr. Andrews, Martin, married Carrie Wolcott and became a wealthy resident of Chicago. Dr. Andrews also had a number of other children.

Wells & Dickenson were great sheep raisers, and their wool took the first premium for fine merino at the State Fair at Baltimore, Md., in the early twenties, it being the first State Fair ever held in the

United States. The premium was a handsome silver cup. The cup is now in possession of Mr. Dickenson's granddaughter, and is a priceless heirloom in the family. Le Marquis de Lafayette was so delighted with the enterprise of Messrs. Wells and Dickenson that he sent them a present of a fine ram and two ewes. The ram was the famous "Bolivar," to which many renowned merinos trace their record. This cup was also used as the first communion cup at the first sacrament of the pioneer Episcopal Church, the wine being served from a black bottle.

Among the pioneer clergy was the Rev. George Buchanan, who organized the first United Presbyterian Church. He was born in York, Pa., in 1783, and graduated at Dickinson College and studied theology under the celebrated Dr. Mason and graduated in the first class of the first theological seminary established in this country. He established churches at Richmond and Paris, Pa. Rev. Buchanan also opened a classical school for boys in the basement of his residence on upper Market Street, among the number being Edwin M. Stanton; Dr. John Newton, the first American missionary to India; Judge Johnson, of Cincinnati; Judge Wilson, of Iowa; John Hoge, lawyer, of San Francisco; the Wellses, Wrights, Dohrmans, Tappins, Sutherlands, George Beatty, and others, who became prominent. He was in demand throughout the countryside to perform the marriage ceremony and married five hundred couples during his ministry, and had some rich experiences, and at one time after riding to Island Creek to marry a couple, the groom offered to pay the fee in a bushel of castor oil beans, which were jocosely declined. He was chaplain of the regiment which rendezvoused here in the War of 1812. A report came in that the British and Indians were going to sweep down on the city, and the soldiers were panic-stricken. Rev. Buchanan called them together in the court house and preached a powerful sermon from the text, "Go up to battle, for the Lord is with you." This

inspired great courage, and, riding his famous horse, "Punch," he led the host to rout the enemy, but, alas, it was a false alarm.

Judge Wilson's family were one of the most popular in the city, and their elegant homestead on Logan Street, afterward occupied by Col. James Collier, was the scene of many gay festivities. He had a large family, and his eldest daughter married Mr. Larimore, a brother of Mrs. Daniel Collier. His youngest son, Joseph Wilson, who studied for the ministry and married Miss Woodrow Wilson, is the noted professor and writer at Princeton College.

Mrs. Sheldon, a handsome and cultured lady, of Hartford, Conn., also selected Steubenville as her home, and had a family of beautiful daughters, who were popular young ladies of the first social era of the city. The eldest married David Moody, Sr., the cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. The other daughters married Christopher Orth, Alexander McDowell and Dr. John McCook. They all reared large families, and their sons and daughters occupied honored positions in the world.

Rev. Obadiah Jennings, of the First Presbyterian Church, was a man of learning, and afterward became president of Washington and Jefferson College, and his wife was a sister of Daniel Potter, and his daughter married Governor Wise, of Virginia. He was succeeded here by Rev. C. C. Beatty, son of Major Erkuries Beatty, paymaster of the western army, who made a survey of the Ohio in 1785, and afterward settled in Steubenville. Rev. Beatty's first wife was a sister of Rev. Matthew Brown, president of Washington & Jefferson College, and he afterward married Miss Hettie Davis, who founded the Steubenville Female Seminary in 1829.

One of the gayest seasons, when the social circle of ye olden time was in the zenith of its glory, was upon the time that Henry Clay and Judge McLennan visited the city. Parties and receptions followed.

The ladies sent to Philadelphia for their gowns of rich brocade, silk and lace, which are yet heirlooms in many of the old families, and are brought out on festive occasions. The gentlemen were also in gay attire, and wore blue broadcloth coats, ruffled shirts, buff vests and small clothes with silken hose. Their manners were most gallant and courteous, and they were celebrated in a later day and known as gentlemen of the "old school." Captain Spencer was one of the noted gallants, and his sisters were famous musicians, Mrs. Scull being the happy recipient of the first piano ever brought over the mountains.

One of the greatest social events of the year was the Washington Ball, given on February 22, in the old Washington Hall that stood on the site of the present McConville Hotel. The ballroom was made resplendent with mirrors and flags, and the floor was waxed in the perfection of smoothness for the minuet, the greatest honor among the belles being the opening of the ball. Upon this auspicious occasion General Stokely was the honored guest, and upon him devolved the important feat of opening the ball. The maidens fair had assembled in all their pomp of brocade, powder and hoops, and each was on the qui vive as to who should be chosen as the general's partner. With merry banter and repartee they left their dressing room, and as the custom of the day walked into the ballroom and were seated in a row by the wall; the gentlemen being already assembled, the decisive moment was at hand. The general, equal to the occasion, passed down the room, the target of bright eyes, and with low obeisance, extended his hand to Miss Elizabeth Collier, and led off the dance, opening one of the gayest balls in the annals of the city.

Among other prominent families who have contributed to the business enterprises and social pleasures of the city were the Roberts, Dohrmans, Gallaghers, Means, Junkins, Parks, Doyles, O'Neals, McDonalds, McFeelys, McDevitts, McGowans, Wolcotts, McCooks, Allisons, Johnsons,

Ragans, Sutherlands, Warners, Jewetts, Reids, Stewarts, Filsons, Donaldsons, Kilgores, Davidsons, Elliotts, Spauldings, Dotys, and many others whose names would fill a volume.

CITY LIGHTING.

Steubenville has the reputation of being the best lighted city in the Union, and there is little doubt that such is the case. On March 23, 1850, an act was passed incorporating the Steubenville Gas Light and Coke Company, the incorporators being Benjamin P. Drennen, Christopher C. Wolcott, James H. Warner, John Andrews and James Means. The subscription books were opened at John Andrews's counting room on April 25, and on May 4 following a board of directors was elected, consisting of John Andrews, president; Roderick S. Moody, secretary; D. L. Collier, Thomas Johnson, Francis G. Macey and John Lockwood. A lot was purchased at the northwest corner of High and Adams Streets, and work of building was begun by John Lockwood & Co. in October, 1850. The first superintendent was Thomas Jones, and he was followed by Louis A. Walker, Andrew J. Carroll, Joseph Gwynn, J. Charles Ross and J. Rothery. The mains were first laid up High Street to Market, up Market to Fifth and up Third to Washington, subsequently taking in all the older portions of the city, with some fourteen miles of pipe. The Steubenville coal was suited to the manufacture of gas, and the sale of coke and other byproducts of the retorts added considerably to the income. By the fall of 1886 electric lighting was coming into vogue in the larger cities, and not to be behind the Steubenville Electric Light and Power Company was organized and a plant constructed on the Zink lot, near the foot of North Street. The new light met with favor, and the gas company having an unexpired contract with the city, the new company offered to place arc lights at the principal street intersections at the nominal price of \$1 per year, with the ex-

pectation of getting a more profitable contract when that with the old company should expire. It was evident that the latter must do something or go out of business. Accordingly it was decided to enlarge the plant with a complete electrical outfit, and in July, 1889, the company was reorganized under the name of the Steubenville Gas and Electric Company, which purchased the assets of the other corporation, including its street car business. The works were fitted up with the most approved machinery and the street car corporation came under control of the same persons. This lasted about ten years, when, as related elsewhere, Philadelphia capitalists took over the whole plant, including the car lines, making further extensions and improvements. As natural gas and electricity came into general use as illuminants the manufacture of coal gas was abandoned as unprofitable. There are now 281 public arc lights in the city, besides numerous private ones at entrances of business blocks, while thousands of incandescents make the streets as light as day.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS, ETC.

While Steubenville celebrated the semi-centennial of the nation in 1826, it was resolved to have a much more imposing celebration on July 4, 1876. A grand triumphal arch was erected at the intersection of Fourth and Market Streets, while the entire city was literally smothered with flags, bunting and flowers. There was an imposing procession, both military and civic, in which agriculture and all trades and professions were represented. The celebration began with an illumination of the court house and other buildings at midnight on July 3, and continued until the following midnight. A heavy storm came up during the progress of the procession, but the exercises were carried out during the afternoon and evening. The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. W. R. Lloyd, and addresses were made by Messrs.

Trainer, Gaston, Hays, Daton, Coulter, Milligan and others, and a poem by Rev. S. J. Stewart.

The year 1878 was marked by a terrible railroad disaster west of Mingo. Passenger train No. 6 left Steubenville in the early morning of August 7, and while running at a high rate of speed along the dump just beyond Cross Creek bridge collided with a freight train coming east. The immediate cause of the collision appears to have been the stopping of the watch of Sterling, the conductor of the freight train, who left New Alexander station supposing he had time to reach Mingo before the arrival of No. 6. Both engines, a postal car, baggage car and first coach were demolished. Fourteen persons were killed outright, three died afterwards, and between thirty and forty others suffered injuries more or less serious. The city for the next two or three days was almost like a charnel house.

The principal event of 1879 was the great Tri-State reunion, elsewhere described. This was preceded by the Loan Exhibition, held for two weeks in the court house, beginning on May 15. The gross receipts were \$4,500 and the profits \$2,200. There was a magnificent display of costly and unique articles from all parts of the country. The general committee was composed of Dr. E. Pearce, president; Mrs. J. W. Holliday, vice president; W. H. Hunter, secretary; Robert McGowan, treasurer; John H. Lindsay, W. A. Long, J. W. Evns, H. D. Worthington, James McConville, Charles Gallagher, Robert Sherrard, Samuel Johnson, M. L. Miller, R. C. Hawkins, R. Gardner, George Maxwell, W. H. Wallace, Jones Munker, J. B. Doyle, M. R. Andrews, D. W. Matlack, J. F. Sar-ratt, T. M. Simpson, Mrs. W. D. McGregor, Mrs. W. Peters, Mrs. William Grimes, Mrs. R. L. Browlee, Mrs. K. Crumrine, Mrs. E. Pearce, Mrs. T. B. Coulter, Mrs. W. H. Harden, Mrs. George Sharp, Mrs. Joseph Means, Mrs. C. Tolle, Miss E. Spaulding, Miss Hannah Gill, Miss Julia Galloway,

Miss Virginia Means, Mrs. W. R. Zink and many others, who gave faithful labor on the sub-committee.

Among the early places of amusement in the city were Stiers's Hall, on the southwest corner of Sixth and Market Streets, and old Kilgore Hall, on the south side of Market, below Fourth. About 1855 Kilgore's new hall was erected on the north side of Market Street, west of Fifth, which did service for many years and in which Carlotta Patti, Gottschalk, Wilhelmji, Rubinstein and many other performers of note appeared. Public entertainments were not as numerous in those days as at present, but the average quality was certainly higher. The property subsequently passed into the hands of J. W. Gray and H. G. Garrett, and finally to the latter gentleman, who practically doubled its size, giving an interior of 120x60 feet, with full equipment of stage dressing rooms, etc. This served the purpose of larger entertainments until the erection of the new city building and opera house in 1882. After that it passed through various phases and is now the home of the National Theater, devoted chiefly to vaudeville.

The erection of the Manly Foster block, on the west side of Fourth Street, below Market, provided a hall in the third story, with a capacity of 350 people. In 1877 it became the home of the Philharmonic Society, which occupied it for several years and leased it for miscellaneous purposes. It is now a portion of the Elks clubhouse. The completion of the new court house in 1874 also afforded a large room for public meetings of a general character, but the opening of the City Opera House generally displaced all others for the time being. The Turner building, on South Third Street, contained a large hall suitable for dances, fetes and other gatherings, and among the minor halls were the Pearce on North Fourth Street, armory on North Sixth, Walker's on Market, Floto's on Fourth and others of a semi-public character. The next auditorium of any size was furnished in the new High School building and since

then by the Y. M. C. A. The Airdome, a roofless summer theater on North Third Street, furnishes accommodations during hot weather, and during the last few years the moving picture craze has converted numerous storerooms into places for that sort of entertainment.

The dates of the erection of some of the older business blocks still standing are given as follows: 1829 and 1830 the Kilgore and Spencer, now Sinclair blocks, corner of Fourth and Market Streets; 1829 and 1848, Turnbull, Market, west of Fourth; 1850, Scott's, South Fourth; 1846-1847, Stiers, now Steubenville Hardware, Sixth and Market; 1856, Collins, Market; Russell, Sixth and Market; 1865, Mears, lower Market; 1866, McConville, Fourth and Market; 1874, Commercial Bank, Fourth and Market; 1870, Barclay, Sixth and Market; 1865, Watson, Market, west of Bank Alley; 1874, Walker's Market; 1872, Schaefer-Bullock, North Third; 1872, Pittsburgh Hotel; 1875, Davidson-McConville, North Fourth; 1877, Johnson, Fifth and Market; Specht, North Fourth; 1879, Raney, Sheal & Co., North Fourth; 1887, McConville Hotel; 1894, Lindsey and Falk, South Fourth; 1907, Erwin & Robinson, North Fourth.

In 1879 Steubenville had three military companies, A, B and C of the Second Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and had an armory on North Sixth Street, furnished by the city, which was opened in September, 1877. The B and C companies were disbanded that year, but Company A, originally the Jefferson, and afterwards the Baron Guards, continued some time longer. A company of cadets was also organized in September of that year, but the military spirit evidently waned, for the companies soon after disbanded. The Schwabenverein acquired the armory property and has since erected a new building thereon. A company of cadets has recently been organized, in which considerable interest is manifested.

As the year 1897 approached there was a general desire that the centennial of the

legal organization of the county and the founding of the city should be observed in an adequate and fitting manner, and at the same time make an effort to collect and preserve historical data covering the period from the time that this valley first became known to the white man. In furtherance of this idea the Bezaleel Wells Historical Society was incorporated on March 7, 1893, by Rev. A. M. Reid, Davison Filson, Joseph B. Doyle, Thomas P. Spencer, George W. McCook, George A. Maxwell, Robert McGowan, D. J. Sinclair, W. McD. Miller and William R. Johnson. Little was done during that year except in the way of preparing constitution and other preliminary work, and on February 1, 1894, the following permanent officers were elected: President, D. Filson; vice president, Robert Sherrard; recording secretary, J. B. Doyle; corresponding secretary, W. H. Hunter; treasurer, D. J. Sinclair; trustees, George W. McCook, Winfield Scott, Charles Gallagher, A. C. Ault and E. M. Crawford, with R. E. Roberts, Frank Stokes and A. M. Reid subsequently added, the last named becoming vice president on the death of Mr. Sherrard. Between that time and 1897 considerable historical data were collected and interest created in the forthcoming celebration to be held on August 25, the anniversary of the first sale of lots. On January 7, on motion of Hon. J. A. Mansfield, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mansfield, Scott, Oliver, Maxwell and Doyle, to inaugurate the centennial movement and enlist the community as a whole in the enterprise. Public meetings were called, and George W. McCook was made president of the centennial organization, Charles Gallagher vice president, D. W. Matlack secretary, Frank H. Kerr corresponding secretary, and D. J. Sinclair treasurer. An executive committee was selected as follows: George A. Maxwell, chairman; Robert McGowan, J. J. Gill, S. Laubheim, Hugh McGinnis, C. H. Steele, Winfield Scott, William Vermillion, D. U. McCullough. Other members of the general committee were: J. M. Cook, W. B.

Donaldson, H. N. Mertz, H. H. McFadden, Isaac McCullough, G. B. Boren, R. E. Roberts, J. T. Hodgens, E. M. Crawford, Charles Waddell, John Underwood, J. D. Rothacker, R. M. Crabbs, I. N. Croskey, S. Z. Alexander, R. A. Bryant, David Simpson, C. H. Stoll, S. B. Taylor, John Francey, J. A. Mansfield, J. B. Doyle, Davison Filson and J. F. Oliver, William Riley, Thomas Sharp, William Winters and C. N. Brown.

Sub-committees were organized as follows, the chairmen largely constituting the general meeting, which was held each Monday evening for six months:

Ladies' committee—President, Mrs. D. J. Sinclair; secretary, Dr. Nettie Erskine; treasurer, Mrs. Dr. John Pearce; vice presidents, Mesdames T. B. Wright, Ida Elliott, V. McDaloney, W. R. Zink, John M. Cook, Miss Jessie McKee.

Military—Dr. John Pearce, chairman; A. C. Blackburn, W. F. Ridgley, J. F. Oliver, R. G. Richards, Charles Gallagher, J. D. Porter, James Lavery, B. N. Lindsey, J. F. Sarratt, E. H. Sprague and John Stewart.

Stanton Memorial—H. G. Dohrman, H. L. M. Doty, Corresponding secretary; W. C. Bracken, J. B. Doyle, H. B. Grier, H. H. McFadden, R. J. Morrison, J. F. Oliver, Dr. A. M. Reid, T. M. Simpson.

Log Cabin—J. C. Ault, B. H. Maxwell, C. P. Filson.

Invitation—J. L. Means, R. G. Richards, Dr. A. M. Reid, Judge J. A. Mansfield.

Advertising—Sig Laubheim, Frank H. Kerr, H. G. Dohrman, W. M. Trainer.

Transportation—J. M. Reynolds, G. A. Maxwell, G. W. McCook.

Programme—Charles Gallagher, G. A. Maxwell, G. W. McCook.

Printing—W. H. Hunter.

Finance—Robert McGowan, J. J. Gill, Thomas Johnson, Charles Gallagher.

Educational—H. N. Mertz, Dr. R. Laughlin, Rev. W. B. Irwin, Dr. J. C. M. Floyd, Rev. Father Hartley, Rev. Father Thompson.

Church History—Dr. A. M. Reid, Rev. W. B. Irwin, W. H. Hunter.

Decoration—Dr. B. J. C. Armstrong, Edward Nicholson, D. J. Sinclair.

Bureau of Information and Public Comfort—W. M. Trainer.

Fireworks—F. C. Chambers, Robert McGowan, C. S. Moony, Homer Permar, James Moody, Charles Caldwell, Charles Irwin, Harvey Smith, John Saulters, Fred Kaufman, William Kaufman.

Soliciting—Joseph Basler, Joseph P. Bickar, B. W. Mettenberger, Charles McConnaughey.

It was decided to hold a three-day celebration, Tuesday the 24th to be devoted to the memory of E. M. Stanton, Steubenville's greatest citizen; Wednesday the 25th Pioneer day and Tuesday the 26th Military day. The approximate site of Fort Steuben, the original land office, Stanton's birthplace and other appropriate sites were appropriately marked and the decorations exceeded anything ever before attempted in the city. Flags, bunting, floral designs, Chinese and Japanese lanterns and every conceivable device made the city a wave of fluttering color, while every public building, every street and numberless private dwellings were crowded with visitors. Portraits of Baron Steuben, Thomas Jefferson, Bezaleel Wells, James Ross, E. M. Stanton and others whose names were identified with the history of county and city were everywhere in evidence, and much of the excellent effect of these and other decorations was due to C. P. Filson, our local artist. "Welcome" was the prominent word in the decorations, indicating the hospitality of the city to thousands of visitors. Four triumphal arches spanned the main streets, and on the court house square was a log cabin built entirely without nails, in which was a collection of interesting pioneer relics. Other similar exhibitions were held at other points in the city. During the celebration a brigade of the Seventeenth infantry, U. S. A., Col. L. M. O'Brien, and the Eighth regiment of infantry of the O. N. G., Col.

C. V. Hard, were encamped on Pleasant Heights. A brigade of the naval reserves from Toledo, Lieut. Com. Myer Greeland, was also camped in the city. Duquesne Greys, of Pittsburgh, Capt. W. L. Adams, commanding; Washington Infantry, of Pittsburgh, Capt. E. R. Geiffuss commanding; Sheridan Sabres, Wilkinsburg, Pa., Capt. L. M. Eagye commanding, were also present.

On Tuesday morning school children from all parts of the county began assembling to celebrate Stanton day. At 10 o'clock there was a formal opening at the Opera House, with Capt. J. F. Oliver in the chair. After an invocation by Rev. E. W. Cowling, rector of St. Stephen's parish, Prof. D. W. Matlack introduced Dr. W. H. Venable, of Cincinnati, one of Ohio's leading educators, who delivered a scholarly address on Ohio men and Ohio ideas.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the school children of the county assembled at the court house and different school buildings and marched to their places in the procession, each scholar carrying an American flag. The general parade was under the direction of Chief Marshal J. L. Selah, and with a platoon of police and local and visiting bands, formed in the following order: School children, judges and members of the bar, county and visiting officials within the original limits of Jefferson county, board of education, clergy, Wells Historical Society, Centennial Committee, Jefferson County Medical Society, Stanton Post, G. A. R., with drum corps; citizens on foot and in carriages, city officials, ambulance. This division was preceded by Stanton relatives, distinguished guests and military. The procession marched to the birthplace of Mr. Stanton, on Market street, where a dense crowd was gathered, and after the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Seventeenth Infantry band, Captain Oliver called the assemblage to order and, after invocation by Rev. L. N. Stewart, introduced Gen. Daniel E. Sickels, who delivered a graphic review of Mr. Stanton's career. As before stated, the birth-

place of Stanton is a two-story brick, set back from Market street, near Sixth, with a small enclosed yard between the house and the sidewalk. In after years a three-story business house was built in front of the old house, and on the front of the latter building had been placed a bronze tablet bearing these words:

EDWIN M. STANTON

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

SECRETARY OF WAR

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Born here 19th December, 1814

Erected by the School Children of Jefferson County.

It may be remarked that a banner was awarded to the Irontdale school for the largest contribution in proportion to its enrollment outside the city. At the conclusion of his address General Sickles pulled the cord which allowed the flag to fall from the tablet, which was greeted by enthusiastic cheers as the plate was exposed to view. Hon. K. Taylor, then representative in Congress, now judge of the United States court at Cleveland, gave a most able analysis of Stanton's character. The exercises concluded with the singing of "America" by the school children, and benediction by Rev. A. M. Reid.

At 7:30 p. m. a memorial meeting was held by the bar in the opera house, Dio Rogers presiding, at which a eulogy was delivered by Hon. J. H. S. Trainer, a contemporary of Mr. Stanton. Following this a colonial reception was held in the court room which was the brilliant social event of the entire demonstration. It was in charge of the following ladies: Mrs. D. J. Sinclair, Mrs. Arnold Dohrman, Mrs. E. S. Wood, Mrs. Mary K. Means, Miss Agnes Wells, Mrs. Geo. W. McCook, Mrs. W. R. Zink, Mrs. Dr. John Pearce, Mrs. Ida Menus, Mrs. M. M. K. White, Baroness Lagerfelt, Mrs. John M. Cook, Mrs. R. Gardner, Mrs. Charles Gallagher, Miss Ellen Davidson, Mrs. G. G. Gaston, Mrs. Geo. Henry, Miss Laura Parks, Mrs. T. B. Wright, Mrs. Ida Elliott, Mrs. H. G. Dohrman, Mrs. Dr. F. S. Maxwell, Mrs. Judge Mansfield, Dr. Nettie Erskine.

A great pioneer and industrial parade, under command of W. B. Donaldson, was the event of Wednesday, after which the people gathered at La Belle Park at the upper end of the city where a large speaker's platform had been erected. Hon. J. J. Gill presided and made a brief introductory speech, after which invocation was offered by Rev. G. W. MacMillan of Richmond, followed by a congratulatory address by Hon. H. L. Chapman. Hon. John M. Cook made an address of welcome, followed by the orator of the day, Hon. Webster Davis. After him came brief addresses by Major McKisson, of Cleveland, Hon. John J. Sullivan, of Warren, Lieut. Gov. Asa W. Jones, Rev. John J. McCook, of Hartford, Conn.; Adjutant General Axline, Gen. E. R. Eckley, Hon. E. O. Randall, secretary of the Ohio Historical Society and supreme court reporter, Gen. Anson G. McCook. Thursday was military day, and the procession under command of Chief Marshal R. G. Richards included the visiting organization already mentioned with Duquesne Greys Infantry, Pittsburgh; Washington, Pa., Infantry, Sheridan Sabers, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Pierpont St. G. A. R. Pittsburgh; Harry Hale Post, Irontdale; Stanton Post, city; survivors 2d O. V. I., and old soldiers of eastern Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, under command of Gen. A. G. McCook. The campfire at La Belle Park was called to order by Rev. J. A. Thrapp, lieutenant 95th O. V. I., who announced Hon. R. G. Richards as secretary. Rev. R. A. McKinley offered prayer, and Gen. S. H. Hurst delivered an eloquent oration. Hon. L. Danford also delivered an address. The celebration closed on Thursday night, with a magnificent display of fireworks at the "old fair grounds," now the site of La Belle mill offices.

The proceedings of Stanton Day revived interest in a project which had been broached several years before, namely the erection of a monument to Stanton in his native city. Alexander Doyle, the celebrated sculptor, also a native of Steuben-

ville, had already offered to donate his services for this purpose, and there was the nucleus of a fund in a small balance left after paying for the tablet contributed by the school children. On August 11, a couple of weeks before the celebration, papers of incorporation were issued to D. J. Sinclair, H. G. Dohrman, J. B. Doyle, D. W. Maltack, F. M. Simpson, John F. Oliver, H. H. McFadden, J. L. Selah, H. B. Grier and J. H. S. Trainer, and a preliminary organization was formed with Messrs. Dohrman and Doyle president and secretary. In October of that year several contributions were received towards the cause, but the subject soon after became dormant and remained so until 1906, when E. F. Andrews, another artist native of Steubenville, presented a life-size portrait of Stanton to the bar association, and by the latter transferred to the county. Addresses were made by Hon. J. A. Mansfield, Hon. A. S. Worthington, Col. John J. McCook, of New York; Hon. R. G. Richards, Capt. J. H. Oliver, Hon. John M. Cook, Erasmus Wilson, and W. H. Hunter, with other appropriate exercises. As a result of this meeting, the association was called together and reorganized. Liberal contributions were received, including an appropriation of \$5,000 by the county and the last stage of the work entered upon. At this writing the model of the monument is practically completed and it will shortly be located at the main entrance to the court house. The bronze figure is somewhat above life size, and represents Mr. Stanton as a lawyer. It stands upon a suitable pedestal, the whole being about eighteen feet high. Following are the present officers of the association, under whose charge the project has been practically brought to completion: President, Geo. W. McCook; vice-presidents, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, New York; Augustus S. Worthington, Washington, D. C.; Col. John J. McCook, New York; Hon. Frank H. Kerr; Hon. John M. Cook; secretary, Jos. B. Doyle; treasurer, Robert McGowan; trustees, George D. Cook, New York; Hon.

Wm. McD. Miller, Josiah C. Ault, Capt. John F. Oliver, B. Frank Ridgley, Robert M. Francy, Toronto; Horatio G. Dohrman, James W. Gill, Charles P. Filson.

HOSPITALS.

As far back as 1875 the P. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. conducted a hospital on North Seventh street for the accommodation of employes and others injured on its lines. It was in charge of B. D. Worthington, and was subsequently moved to the Drennen House, now the freight offices, at the corner of North street and the railroad, where it was managed for several years by Mrs. M. J. Lee and finally discontinued. In the meantime the Kings' Daughters society, feeling the necessity of some general hospital organization, began in a modest way by leasing apartments at the corner of Sixth and North streets, where accommodations were given those needing the same. Outgrowing this an eight-room building was leased on the corner of Seventh and Logan streets, whose need was demonstrated by the fact that it was soon occupied to its full capacity. About the year 1899 Hon. J. J. Gill proposed if sufficient guarantee were given for its proper maintenance he would erect and equip a hospital building with all modern improvements. Considerable interest was manifested in the matter, and Mr. Gill proceeded to erect a hospital on one of his lots on North Sixth street, which was completed early in 1901, which, with subsequent additions, has cost about \$50,000. The business affairs of the hospital are conducted by the following board of trustees: J. W. Gill, president; Robert McGowan, W. H. McClinton, R. G. Richards, Mrs. E. Y. Dougherty, Mrs. Robert McGowan and Mrs. John M. Cook. In addition there is a board of lady managers, including the three just named, with Mrs. Dr. Kelly, president; Mrs. McClave, treasurer; Miss N. Davis, secretary; Miss E. Alexander, Mrs. D. W. Crawford, Miss E. Davidson, Miss A. Elliott, Mrs. J. Fielding, Mrs. E. Feist, Mrs. G. N. Henry, Mrs.

T. A. Hammoud, Mrs. Kil Kirk, Mrs. H. H. McFadden, Mrs. A. McLane, Mrs. Dr. Mossgrove, Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Mrs. C. H. Steele, Mrs. A. B. Sharp.

A recent organization is the Business Men's Association, whose object is the welfare of the city. The officers and trustees are: H. D. Wintringer, president; Carl Smith, vice-president; Easton McGowan, second vice-president; L. M. Leopold, treasurer; A. D. McMillan, secretary; Van Horn Ely, L. H. Loomis, J. Wheaton, C. D. Simeral, H. B. Grier, Dr. J. C. M. Floyd, F. C. Chambers, D. J. Sinclair, C. F. Roder, Wm. M. Trainer.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—MASONEY.

The Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons was first established northwest of the Ohio River by the institution of American Union Lodge No. 1 at Marietta, soon after the settlement of that place in 1787. On December 27, 1817, feast of St. John the Evangelist, Steubenville Lodge No. 45 was organized under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and continued to operate under the same until the 24th day of January, 1818, when the charter under which the lodge still operates was issued. The lodge was organized on the third floor of the Murray Building, 132 South Third street, which a few years ago was razed to make room for the present Steubenville Gazette Building. We take the following from the minutes of the first meeting: "Saturday, Steubenville, December 27, 1817, at a meeting of Free and Accepted Masons, this day at Steubenville, present: Brothers Bernard Lucas, Thomas Konsitt, Joseph Riddle, Wm. Snider, Jr. (deacon), Simeon Haighes, Simeon Strutliff, John McFeeley, Thomas Hazlett, Adam Wise (tyler), Matthew Worstell (senior deacon), Peter S. Mason (worshipful master), Wright Warner (junior warden), Wm. R. Dickenson (secretary P. L.). A dispensation from the right worshipful grand master of the grand lodge for the state of Ohio was produced and read, authorizing

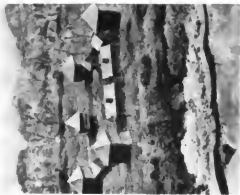
the brethren of Steubenville to hold a lodge No. 45, thereby appointing Brother Peleg S. Mason, worshipful master; Samuel L. Fenton, senior warden; and Wright Warner, junior warden, when the ceremony of institution was performed by Brother Lucas." On the 19th day of February, 1818, the first candidate received his first degree, being Nicholas Murray. Tradition is to the effect that the grandfather of said Nicholas Murray was one Lord Murray who bore the title of Earl Athol, of Scotch parentage, who having incurred the displeasure of the English government during a rebellion, was compelled to flee his country, and came to America. There are no records showing who was his wife or how many children they had other than one son, Nicholas Murray, who located in Steubenville. In the year 1810 Captain Murray organized a company of soldiers and proceeded to the frontier to fight the Indians. He married Temperance Bond in Baltimore, to whom were born eight children, the eldest being Nicholas Murray, Jr., the candidate mentioned above. The third child, a daughter, became the wife of Joseph Batchelor. In the early part of the Eighteenth century Dr. J. Batchelor arrived from Ireland and settled in Philadelphia, where he married a widow named Sarah Young, a Quakeress, and Joseph S. Batchelor was the only child resulting from this union. Mr. Batchelor learned the trade of cabinet making, and in the year 1810 at the age of twenty-two, in company with his mother, left Philadelphia, in a wagon and drove across the mountains, and in October of that year reached Steubenville. One quiet Sunday morning in 1812 the good people of the town were startled by the sound of a drum, and a warning by a messenger that Indians were approaching, murdering all before them, and that the government had called for volunteers. Captain Murray organized a company, with Joseph S. Batchelor as orderly sergeant, and on the following Thursday they started on foot for the frontier, and later were mustered into



OLD RELIANCE FIRE HALL,
STEUBENVILLE



E. M. STANTON'S BIRTHPLACE,
STEUBENVILLE



FORT STEUBEN, STEUBENVILLE



FOURTH STREET, LOOKING NORTH, STEUBENVILLE
(Residence Section)



NORTH FOURTH STREET, STEUBENVILLE

service by General Harrison. Sergeant Batchelor was said to be very particular as to dress, always wearing a ruffled shirt and a queue of his hair tied at the end with a black ribbon, knee pants, silk hose and silver buckles on his shoes. He married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Murray, to whom were born eleven children, the fourth of whom was Captain Charles W. Batchelor, who afterwards attained distinction as a steamboat captain on the Ohio River. He was surveyor of customs for the port of Pittsburgh during the Civil war, under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and attained great distinction as a Free Mason, having become right eminent grand commander of the grand commandery of Pennsylvania, and was created a 33d degree Mason accredited to that state. The names of several men who became prominent in local and national affairs grace the roll of membership, among whom are Gen. Samuel Stokely, who affiliated with the lodge on December 4, 1819, and became its second worshipful grand master; Hon. John M. Goodenow, Hon. Benjamin Tappan, Col. George W. Webster, Hon. Edwin Stanton and others. The present officers are: Worshipful master, Lewis W. Zimmerman; senior warden, E. DeWitt Erskine; junior warden, Robert J. Davis; senior deacon, Charles W. H. Peterson; junior deacon, Robert R. Lichteuburger; stewards, Ernest Burns and Charles P. Weber; tyler, Rufus W. Carpenter; treasurer, Wm. H. McClinton; secretary, Fred M. Howerter; trustee, Wm. A. Smurthwaite.

A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was organized under a dispensation in the latter part of 1826 and instituted as Union Chapter No. 15 under a charter granted on the 11th day of January, 1827, with John M. Goodenow as first high priest under the dispensation, and Gen. Samuel Stokely, first high priest under the charter. The present high priest is Robert J. Davis.

A Council of Royal and Select Masters was organized and instituted as Union Council No. 2 under a charter dated Jan-

uary 6, 1830, and James E. Hill was chosen the first thrice illustrious master, and Charles G. Lawson is its present master.

A Commandery of Knights Templar was organized under a dispensation on October 16, 1849, and instituted as Steubenville Commandery No. 11 under a charter dated October 18, 1850, with William Leslie as its first eminent commander. The present E. C. is Hugh P. McGowan. James Means, Jr., was eminent commander from 1858 to 1869. He was made a master Mason in Steubenville Lodge No. 45 on October 6, 1849, and created a K. T. on December 6th. He is still a member of all the branches of York Rite Masonry, in full possession of his faculties and enjoys the association of his brethren in the lodge room as keenly as when he began his Masonic career sixty years ago.

The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry was established in Steubenville by the organization of a Lodge of Perfection under a dispensation dated April 28, 1902, and instituted under a charter dated September 18, 1902, and Clarence J. Davis was chosen the first thrice potent master. B. Frank Murphy is the present master.

A Council Prince of Jerusalem was organized under a dispensation issued in April, 1903, and instituted under a charter dated September 17, 1903. Frank Hartford was chosen its first sovereign prince, and Harry A. Zink is the present one.

Drummond Chapter of Rose Croix was organized under a dispensation and instituted under a charter granted on the same date as that of the council above mentioned, and Wm. A. Smurthwaite was its first most wise master. Lewis W. Zimmerman is its present master.

Meridian Lodge No. 234 was organized December 7, 1852, and a charter was granted on October 18, 1854, to Francis Bates, Joseph Hurwood, James H. Blinn, Thomas Brashear, Van Lightizer, D. C. Delano, Wm. H. Beatty, Wm. Boyd, James Carnahan and John Boyer. Mr. Bates, the first past master, was father of David Homer Bates, the war telegrapher and author. It

had a separate existence until November 10, 1885, when it was consolidated with No. 45, Hon. John M. Cook being the last past master. A Masonic Mutual Benefit Association was organized in 1874 on the principle of fraternal insurance, but after a few years' trial it was dissolved.

The lodge met at Murray's until the building of the original Dougherty block on the corner of Third and Market streets in 1837, where they remained until the completion of the McConville block, corner of Fourth and Market, in 1866. There they remained until about twenty years ago when they removed to their present quarters on North Fourth street.

Masonry of Steubenville and vicinity has been highly honored in the recognition given it by the supreme council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction in the city of Boston on September 20, 1904, by the creation of Clarence J. Davis, of Steubenville, a sovereign grand inspector general thirty-third degree Mason, and honorary member of its council. Mr. Davis has the honor and distinction of being created the first thirty-third degree Mason in eastern Ohio.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Jefferson Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 9, 1836, by Matthew R. Southard, and the following grand officers: David A. Sanders, Wm. McCree, Wm. H. Ross, Matthew Oaty, William P. Shatton, James Read, George Holt. The charter members were Wm. Hawkins, F. W. Armstrong, Philip Russell, Joseph Holmes, Joseph Bell, James Wyatt, James M. Thomas, Thomas Jackson, Isaac Platt, Wm. Turner. The lodge was instituted in the third story of the Spencer Building on the north side of Market street, east of Fourth. In 1842 it was removed to the Garrett Building on Third street, present site of the Union Deposit Bank, and in January, 1858, to old Kilgore Hall on the south side of Market, now the May and Salmon

blocks. Here it remained until January, 1873, when it occupied the fine building just completed on North Fourth street, a three story brick and stone structure, with the front ornamented by a statue of Charity.

Nimrod Encampment No. 3 was instituted on October 9, 1840, by David Churchill. The charter members were James O'Neal, Adm. J. Leslie, James M. Thomas, James W. Armstrong, Wm. Braeken, Wm. L. Cooper, Preston Roberts.

Good Will Lodge No. 143 was instituted on January 31, 1850, by W. C. Earle, grand master, and after a separate existence of forty-nine years was consolidated with Jefferson Lodge No. 6 in 1899.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 94, Daughters of Rebecca, was instituted May 16, 1874, by Rodney Foos, special deputy grand master. As the name indicates, it is a woman's organization, auxiliary to the order.

The lodges are all in a satisfactory condition financially and otherwise, and the building which is owned by the order is free from innumbrance and a revenue producer. Canton Doty Patriarchs Militant had a flourishing existence for a number of years.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Justice H. Rathbone, a Federal department clerk at the city of Washington during the Civil war, conceived the idea that a fraternal secret order of American origin based on the friendship between Damon and Pythias, if established among the younger men of the nation, would help to reconcile the sectional bitterness of the people engendered by the conflict. He therefore disclosed his plans to a few of his most intimate friends in that city, and on February 19, 1864, the Order of Knights of Pythias was founded and the first lodge organized. It was desired that as soon as the order was sufficiently strong in numbers and finance to plant the seed for what was thought would be a rapid dissemination of the principles and objects of the order in the West. Therefore, on March

22, 1869, under the instructions and with a dispensation from the supreme lodge of the order then sitting at Washington there arrived in Steubenville a committee composed of Samuel Reed, of Mount Holly, N. J., supreme chancellor of the order, and W. A. Porter, of Philadelphia, supreme banker of the order, who proceeded to organize and institute the first lodge of the order west of the Alleghenies, and named it Stenben Lodge No. 1 of Ohio. The meeting for that purpose was convened in the afternoon in Good Templars' Hall on the third floor of the Gallagher Building on South Fourth (No. 104), the ground floor of which is now occupied by the Miners' and Mechanics' Bank. The above named supreme officer presided, and the following were elected and installed: Thos. Aldridge, past chancellor; James Kelly, worthy chancellor; Robert M. Thompson, vice chancellor; George M. Elliott, recording and corresponding scribe; Charles Blinn, financial scribe; David Hall, worthy banker; Thomas Hanna, guide; Ross M. Myers, inside steward; Thomas Atchison, outer guide. The above with the following constituted the charter members: Edward Kell, Alexander Fisher, Charles Irwin, Henry Dray, John Fisher, Wheeler Carter, Harry Binger, William Hipsley. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, with a membership of about 500, present officers being: Joseph P. Stephens, chancellor commander; Chester W. Reed, vice chancellor; E. Robb Bryan, prelate; Fred Koelke, master at arms; Warren Bundy, inner guard; John Fisher, outer guard; Wm. G. Beck, keeper of records and seals; John N. Saulters, master of finance; Wm. Doepke, master of exchange; Spence Wallace, master of work; Josiah C. Ault, Wm. Ruddicks and Charles C. Fisher, trustees; Spence Wallace, E. Bradford Caswell and Frank H. Kerr, historians. Ivanhoe Company No. 7 of the uniform rank is a flourishing part of the order composed of members of this lodge. On the completion of the Salmon & Mooney block in 1874 the upper floor of that build-

ing was leased for lodge purposes, and was occupied until the completion of the Specht block at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets in 1887, when the more spacious apartments in that building were leased, and are still occupied.

Eureka Lodge No. 35 was instituted on February 15, 1872. It has a membership of 150 with the following officers: Elmer Ralston, chancellor commander; Fred Rowe, vice chancellor; John H. Prosser, prelate; Walter Day, K. of R. & S.; Charles Franke, M. of F.; John C. Butte, M. of E.; Harry Mande, master at arms; Henry Casinski, I. G.; John Rogers, O. G.; John Higgins, George Barthold, Jr., Morris Altman, trustees; Chas. McFeely, master of work. A company (No. 88) of uniform rank is also organized from this lodge.

For a number of years Steubenville was without a tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, due to the early organization moving its wigwam to Mingo Junction, though many of our citizens here retained their membership in the Mingo Tribe, but Past Sachem Chas. A. Coy, a member of Mingo Tribe No. 21, and a resident of Mingo Junction, came here in the fall of 1905 and started a petition for a new tribe. Many preliminary meetings were held and on February 9, 1906, the tribe was instituted under the name of Running Elk No. 64 in the Woodmen Hall, North Fourth street, by Great Chief of Records Thos. J. Irwin of Martins Ferry, assisted by Past Great Sachem John Stamm of East Liverpool, with sixty-seven charter members present. The officers selected were: Sachem attorney, E. De Witt Erskine; senior sagamore, J. C. Anderson; junior sagamore, Chas. E. Baker; prophet, Geo. W. Boyd; chief of records, Lawrence Jacobs; collector of wampum, Jos. Desha Smith; keeper of wampum, Dr. Wm. E. Kerr. The new tribe proved to be a very healthy baby and has grown both in membership and influence until today it stands out as one of the leading fraternal organizations. The structure upon which the order is reared is freedom, friendship and charity, and the lessons

taught are of the highest value of a pure and inspiring nature. While the applicant's religion and politics are not questioned, none can be admitted unless he believes in the existence of "God," in whose hands all power doth exist. The local tribe is enjoying a very healthy growth, the trustees securing the Orr property on Market street, numbering 513-15-17, where a beautiful council chamber was fitted up and a finely equipped social room with furniture of the best.

Knights of St. George are another fraternal society of comparatively recent origin.

MILITARY ORDERS.

An organization of the Grand Army of the Republic was effected in 1867 under the name of Webster Post. It occupied the third story of the building on the corner of Market and Court streets until about 1873, when some political differences caused its dissolution. On November 7, 1881, a new organization was formed under the name of Stanton Post No. 166, which has maintained a flourishing existence, although the ranks of the veterans are becoming thinned by time. They met for several years in what was known as the Walker block on Market street, but afterwards found a home with the K. of P. Lodges in the Specht building, where they still meet. Stanton Relief Corps No. 81 has proved an efficient woman's auxiliary to this post.

Encampment No. 16, Union Veteran Legion, meets once a month at the residence of Dr. George Shellart.

At one time there was a flourishing society of Sons of Veterans.

Fort Steuben Camp, United Spanish War Veterans No. 45, was instituted in 1899.

OTHER ORDERS.

Stanton Council No. 343, Royal Arcanum, was instituted on Thursday evening, June 26, 1879, by Deputy Supreme Regent A. S. White, with the following charter members: A. M. Blackburn, F. R. Marsh,

George E. Sharp, O. V. W. Chandler, W. C. Forbes, E. C. Chandler, Wm. Morrison, Wm. May, Frank M. Mooney, S. S. Culbertson, George N. Henry, J. H. Perkins, B. H. Fisher, T. P. Speneer, James A. McCurdy, J. M. Riley, Joseph Jordan, W. R. Zink, A. H. Carter. They have always met in K. of P. Hall. The order is based on the fraternal insurance plan.

Staubenville Lodge B. P. O. E. was instituted April 7, 1892, in the Specht building on the east side of North Fourth street. They remained there but a short time when they removed to the new Union Deposit Bank building on Third street, where they remained about five years, and in 1900 leased the second and third stories of the Manly-Poster building on South Fourth street, which has been fitted up with every convenience of a modern club house. The second story is devoted to club rooms, billiard parlors, etc., and the third story to balls and banquets. The social functions of this organization are always greeted with pleasurable anticipations which are not disappointed.

The Germania Turnverein was organized in 1874, and on June 10, 1881, purchased lot No. 112 on the east side of Third street above Washington. Here in 1887 they erected a large dancing hall and gymnasium, which has been a popular resort for members of the society and their friends.

The colored population has two Masonic lodges, Eastern Light, which meets at 216 Market street, and Stenbenville Chapter O. E. S., meeting at Sixth and Market. Also at the same place Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Loyal Lodge No. 3172, and Household of Ruth. The colored K. of P. includes Toussaint Lodge No. 51, and Court of Calanthe at 216 Market, and Pride of the East, Uniform Rank, at 208 Market.

Chandler Lodge No. 857, Knights of Honor, was organized in 1878, and meets at 139 North Fourth street.

Staubenville Grove No. 25, United Ancient Order of Druids, was organized in

1870, and has its hall on Fourth street north of Market.

Among the more recent organizations are: Liberty Council No. 111 National Union in Odd Fellows' Hall; Acme Conclave No. 87, Order of Heptasophs, K. of P. Hall; Prudence Crandall Court No. 24, I. O. O. C., Floto's Hall; Fraternal Mystic Circle Mingnonia Ruling No. 45, Odd Fellows' Hall; Jefferson Castle No. 30, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Gallagher Block; Advance Temple No. 2, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, same place; Jefferson Camp No. 3305, Modern Woodmen of America, 161 North Fourth; Stanton Camp No. 3842, Royal Neighbors of America, same place; Steuben Council No. 244, Protected Home Circle, same place; La Belle Tent No. 464, Knights of the Maccabees, 141 North Fourth; L. O. T. M., same place; Court Steuben No. 84, Foresters of America, Gallagher block; Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Holy Name school building; Steubenville, Aerie No. 421, Fraternal Order of Eagles, McConville block; Ohio Valley Council No. 283, United Commercial Travellers, K. of P. Hall; Shield of Honor, Gallagher block; Steubenville Council No. 472, Knights of Columbus, Dougherty block; Commandery No. 31, Knights of St. George, Odd Fellows' Hall; Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, 209 North Fourth; Ladies' Auxiliary Division No. 1, same; Schwaben Benefit Society, 211 North Sixth; Junior Order United American Mechanics, 511 Market; Jefferson Court No. 102 Grand Order of the Orient, 511 Market; German American Alliance, Societa Christoforo Colombo, 511 Market; Running Elk Tribe No. 64, Improved Order of Red Men, same; Genessee Council No. 96, D. of P., same; Steubenville Rod and Gun Club; Jefferson County Trade and Labor Assembly, Odd Fellows' building; Schlutzen Club, Potters' Local Union, Stationary Engineers, Fort Steuben Amalgamated Association and others which might be mentioned, some of which, however, dissolved after a short existence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the societies devoted to literature, art, etc., may be mentioned the Woman's Club, Query Club, Choral Society, Pope and Mozart Glee Clubs, all of which are in active operation. There are three brass bands, Bueche's Pattou's and Steubenville Marine; also four orchestras, Godfrey's, Imperial, Patton's and Sullivan's.

Among the minor manufactories of the city are the Steubenville and Kelly & Westmeyer bottling works, Thornburg broom manufactory, concrete construction company, Steubenville and Floto stove companies, Pearce and Scrivan's furniture factories, Feist candy manufactory, Blackburn, Kirehmer, Leo, Levite, Melching, Nath, Pareso, Simmons, Sinclair and Walters cigar factories, Kavanaugh gas engines, Collins & Crawford harness, American Home Music Company, Alexander and Cavitt planing mills, Steubenville stamp works, Mutton and Workman wagon manufactories. An interesting institution in the sixties was the C. Reese rope walk on North street.

The Steubenville Country Club was incorporated in the spring of 1908, and organized by electing the following board of directors: H. D. Wintringer, president; H. D. Westfall, vice-president; A. E. Douglass, secretary and treasurer; Van Horn Ely, E. E. Francy, H. G. Dohrman, J. E. McGowan, Wm. Mc D. Miller, S. C. Hill. A hillside tract of several acres was secured overlooking the river about three miles above the city from which is obtained one of the most beautiful views along the Ohio, golf links were laid out and a handsome club house erected with spacious porches, large reception hall with old fashioned fire places for wood burning, shower baths and all modern conveniences, the whole costing about \$22,000. The house was opened on Hallowe'en with an elaborate social function, and the place has become a popular resort for the 150 members, and those fortunate enough

to be their guests. An exceptional number of expert golfers is being developed.

Members of police department: Martin J. Larkin, chief; E. T. Zimmerman, D. W. Conner, Joseph Morrow, John Dunn, Richard Egerly, Lafayette Mercer, B. F. Matthews, Patrick J. Ward, John C. Snodgrass, Charles A. Haupt, John Hineman, George B. Wilcoxon, Fred B. Hull, Geo. S. Smith, Edmond Russell.

CITY GOVERNMENT, FINANCES AND POPULATION

The financial statement for last year is as follows:

Balance January 1, 1908.....	\$ 63,710.63
Receipts during the year.....	399,079.39
Total	\$462,790.02
Expenditures during the year.....	353,942.89
Balance January 1, 1909.....	\$108,847.13
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....	45,136.50

The general city indebtedness to be met by general taxation consists of \$9,000 Carnegie library bonds and \$14,000 garbage plant bonds. Total, \$23,000. Water works bonds to be paid out of water rents, \$160,000; sewer certificates to be paid by abutting property, \$94,704.58; improvement bonds to be paid partly by general levy and partly by assessment, \$113,000. Grand total, \$390,704.58. The Mears fund for the relief of the poor has \$10,000 four per cent city bonds to its credit, and the fireman's pension \$5,000 six per cent La Belle Iron Works bonds. There were ten and one-half miles of sewers constructed during 1908 and two miles the present year, making with those previously constructed, a present total of about twenty-two miles. The street paving system, which has attracted the attention of official visitors from other cities, both large and small, has been extended into the suburbs in every direction.

Elsewhere will be found county tables of population but it may be stated here that the population of the city in 1820 was 2,539; in 1830 was 2,937, in 1840 was 4,247, in 1850 was 6,140, in 1860 was 6,154, in 1870 was

8,107, in 1880 was 12,093, in 1890 was 13,394, and in 1900 was 14,349. It will be noticed that there was practically no increase from 1850 to 1860, but about 33 1-3 per cent from 1860 to 1870, and nearly fifty per cent from 1870 to 1880. This included additional territory added to the city into which there had been a gradual overflow during the previous twenty years. The increase in these two decades was about the average of the country generally. The increase was comparatively small from 1880 to 1900 when the "boom" period started, as indicated in the reports of our industrial and financial institutions. A numerical census taken in connection with the school enumeration in 1909 indicated a population of 20,287, divided as follows: North of Dock street, 4,681; Dock to Market, 5,349; Market to South, 3,537; below South, including Pleasant Heights, 6,720. It is probable that the census of 1910 will give a population of 25,000 in the city and township. Under these conditions real estate has greatly enhanced in value during the last ten years.

The mayors of the city since the adoption of the charter of 1851 have been as follows: Geo. W. Mason, 1851; Eli T. Tappan, 1852; John Shane, 1853-4; John S. Patterson, 1855-6; J. H. S. Trainer, 1857-8; John F. Oliver, 1859 to July 1861; John S. Patterson, July, 1861, to June, 1863; M. O. Junkin, 1863-6; George M. Elliott, 1867-8; Robert Love, 1869-70; Wm. T. Campbell, 1871-2; James Elliott, 1873-4; John F. Oliver, 1875-6; John Irwin, 1877-80; James Marion, 1881-2; James McConville, 1883-4; Henry Opperman, 1885-8; Osear Brashear, 1889-90; Wm. Scott, 1891-4; Wm. Riley, 1895-98; John P. Means, 1899-1902; Robert I. Scott, 1903-7. Thomas W. Porter, present incumbent, term expires 1910, but has been re-nominated.

The present city officers after the mayor are Frank King, auditor; Spence Wallace, treasurer; John N. Leetch, engineer; John H. Huston, solicitor.

Public Service Board—Henry F. Lawyer, president; John A. Saulters, vice-pres-

ident; Eli Fetrow, secretary; Harry G. Simpson, clerk; Geo. B. Hull, collector of water rents; John A. Saulters, acting superintendent of water works; John N. Leetch, city engineer; Thomas Woods, superintendent of streets.

Public Safety Board—John Fishinger, president ex-officio; G. G. Gaston, vice; A. Gladfelter, clerk; Martin J. Larkins, chief of police; Wm. B. Martin, chief of fire department.

Board of Health—Thomas W. Porter, president ex-officio; G. G. Gaston, vice; Wm. S. McCauslen, clerk; Wm. McMullen, P. W. Bougher, S. R. Stark; John Welch, health officer.

Sinking Fund Trustees and Tax Commissioners—E. M. Fisher, president; F. S. King, secretary and treasurer; Conrad Hutterly, B. R. Dawson, Peter E. Brady, Council—Winfield Scott, president; Wm. M. Trainer, clerk; John J. Dillon, A. S. Bernier, James W. Hutton, Charles Lawson, E. M. Geary, Wm. R. Boyd, Wm. Doepke.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY AND ITS WORK.

While not distinctively a Stenbenville institution the Jefferson County Medical Society has been so closely identified with the city that a brief notice of that organization will not be inappropriate here. The venerable Mrs. Johnson, whose vivacious reminiscences of pioneer days have enlivened some of our previous pages, intimated in an interview that the lack of "doctors" in the early days was not seriously felt, as in her words, "We wanted none of them, you would be a heap better off if you followed our old style in that respect today. For a spring of the year medicine we used sassafras and spicewood. To prevent sleepless night, the best thing in the world is a catnip blossom poultice placed on the back of the neck. Hops, bread, horseradish and flax seed make fine poultices. To produce a sweat we used pennyroyal tea. For vomiting—I mean to prevent it—and for sick stomach the finest

thing in the world is simply to scrape a little horseradish and mix in cold water, and take a drink. For light head from fever bake a poke root, as you would a potato, bathe your foot and place it to the sole as a poultice, and relief is yours in half an hour. Tar water cured most ordinary coughs, and for consumption and gravel we always found spikenard had no equal. That herb is one of the most valuable for many things. To stop bleeding produced by cuts we used fresh soot from wood ashes, or puff balls, and applied pounded elm bark as a salve. Buttermilk pills were infallible for biliousness or as a general corrective of the system, etc."

However confident the pioneers may have been as to the healing powers of the unlimited supply of "herbs" which was at hand, not unmixed occasionally with a little superstition, they did not disdain the help of more scientific remedies when opportunity afforded. Rev. Dr. Doddridge, as we know, had studied medicine, and no doubt ministered frequently to the bodies as well as the souls of his scattered flocks, and may safely be regarded as the pioneer physician of this section. When Dr. David Stanton removed from Mt. Pleasant to Stenbenville about the beginning of the year 1814 he had already attained a reputation as a physician and had an extensive practice at least from a territorial point of view. Dr. Benjamin Dickson was here about 1808, and Dr. Mason during the same period, so that by 1814 there were at least three regular physicians located at Stenbenville, whose practice no doubt extended throughout the county. By 1817 the number had increased to five. Dr. Wm. Burrell appears to have practiced at Smithfield at least by 1807, perhaps earlier. William and Anderson Judkin located there soon after, William subsequently removing to Stenbenville, and Anderson to Bloomfield, and from there to Richmond. Dr. Wm. Hamilton, of Mt. Pleasant, afterwards of Stenbenville, and Dr. Isaac Parkers, of the former place, were also early physicians, succeeded afterwards by the

Flanners. Drs. Riddle, Harrison, Vorhees and Johnson lived at Bloomfield. Drs. Hammond and McGinty were early at Steubenville, perhaps among the five noted in 1817. McGinty moved to St. Louis. Drs. Lester and Scott were among the second set of pioneers. Dr. Benjamin Tappan was one of the foremost physicians of his day, and received the highest training available in this country, supplemented by a course in European schools and hospitals. Dr. Thomas Johnson came to Steubenville in 1834, and carried on a successful practice for more than forty years. Dr. William Stanton was born in the north of Ireland, and was educated at Edinburg university. He came to Clark county, Ohio, in 1833, but became discouraged after a year and started to return home. Passing through Steubenville he met an old friend who induced him to locate here, where he remained until his death in 1895, after a practice of sixty-six years. Among the early physicians of Smithfield were William and John Leslie, father and son.

On July 17, 1858, a number of physicians and surgeons met in Steubenville for the purpose of forming a Jefferson County Medical Society. Ten days later at a meeting held at Dr. Tappan's office, a constitution was adopted with the code of medical ethics of the American Medical Association. A complete organization was effected on August 3, 1858, with the following officers and charter members: President, Benjamin Tappan; vice president, William Hamilton of Mt. Pleasant; secretary, Enoch Pearce; treasurer, Thomas Johnson; censors, William S. Bates, of Smithfield; A. T. Markle, of Wintersville; Joseph Mitchell, of Steubenville; E. Brugh. Dr. Tappan died on January 17, 1884, and Dr. E. Pearce is the only surviving charter member. Monthly meetings were held for discussion of medical subjects until March 8, 1861, when, owing to the Civil war, there was an intermission until November 1, 1864, when the meetings were resumed, and held regularly until November 7, 1891, when the

society affiliated with the Eastern Ohio Medical Association, including the counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Harrison and Belmont, which arrangement continued for ten years, when a redistricting of the state took place and the county society resumed its meetings. The present officers are Joseph Robertson, president; Wm. A. Strayer, vice-president; J. R. Mossgrove, secretary and treasurer.

While various matters of public interest were discussed by the society there was a movement inaugurated by it which not only had a state-wide influence, but has no doubt contributed largely to the amelioration of the lot of the incurable insane in other states. In the early part of 1865 Dr. Enoch Pearce, who had lately returned from service in the army, was solicited by Eli H. McFeely, one of the former trustees, to take the position of physician at the county infirmary in place of Dr. Scheetz, resigned. At that time the state made no provision for the care of the incurable insane, and when one was discharged from an asylum as incurable the only place of confinement for such, especially if the case was violent, was the county jail or a jail-like structure attached to the infirmary. Dr. Pearce's duties as infirmary physician did not necessarily imply any special attention to the insane, as their malady was regarded as hopeless. But their condition was such as appealed to every humane instinct. Confined in small cells in a stone building, absolutely destitute of every comfort, sometimes chained or handcuffed, frequently naked (both men and women), sometimes wallowing in their own filth, the details of their confinement were absolutely unprintable. With the approval of the trustees, who were as anxious as anybody to remedy this condition of affairs, if possible, Dr. Pearce brought the subject before the association at its meeting on April 4, 1865, and on motion the president, Dr. Markle, appointed the whole society a committee to investigate the matter and report at next meeting. A verbal report was made at the May meeting and a committee

consisting of Drs. Pearce, Hamilton, Markie and Tappan, appointed to reduce the details to writing, which was done at the next meeting, when it was adopted and a copy directed to be sent to the June meeting of the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. Pearce attended that meeting with the report, and was authorized to investigate the condition of the incurable insane throughout the state, and report to the next annual meeting. Blank forms with questions covering the subject were sent to every county, and the replies showed that the conditions in Jefferson were not exceptional, but the situation was as bad elsewhere, and in some counties worse, if that were possible. The information contained in the replies was collated, and was so shocking and startling that at the next meeting of the society at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the doctor was advised to withhold his report, as it would be attacked, and there might be danger that some of the charges might not be sustained. But the doctor had with him the original signed reports, and when the members saw them there was no further objection. The state society took up the matter, and a bill was

prepared for presentation to the legislature, providing for the erection of an asylum for the incurable insane, the only qualification for admission being that a patient had been discharged from one of the other asylums as incurable. Here an obstacle arose from the jealousy of the existing institutions, the managers fearing that if a patient discharged by them as incurable should afterwards regain his reason in the new asylum it would reflect on them. This would seem to be a very petty objection to a great philanthropic movement, but there was a condition and not a theory to confront, and the act was amended to enlarge the existing facilities, without having any asylum distinctively for the care of incurables. This was agreed to, and the state undertook to care for all its insane citizens without regard to whether they were incurable or not. In a few years the jails and infirmaries of the state were emptied of their insane inmates, who have since been cared for with decency and humanity. The credit for this movement rests with a Jefferson county society and a Jefferson county physician.

CHAPTER XXII

THE RIVER TOWNSHIPS

Stuebenville, Island Creek, Knox, Saline, Cross Creek, Wells and Warren—Towns of Toronto, Mingo, Brilliant, Irondale, Hammondsville, Empire, Rayland, etc.—Pioneer Schools and Churches—Early Trials and Later Developments.

STUEBENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

As most of the history of Steubenville Township and Mingo Junction has already been included in the general history of the county and in that of the city of Steubenville, it will only be necessary to include here and in the history of other townships such facts as are not related in the foregoing. The original township was erected on May 30, 1803, and included what are now Island Creek, Cross Creek and Salem townships, the two former being cut off on June 4, 1806, and the last named on June 3, 1807. According to the township minutes an election was held at the court house in Steubenville, Zaccheus Briggs presiding, when the following officers were elected by ballot: John Black, clerk; Zaccheus Biggs, James Dunlevy and James Shane, trustees; Richard Johnson and Jonathan Nottingham, overseers of the poor; Thomas Hitchcock, William Engle and Richard Lee, fence viewers; Matthew Adams and Samuel Hunter, appraisers of houses; Andrew McCullough, lister of taxable property; Thomas Gray, George Friend, Daniel Dunlevy and Thomas Wintringer, supervisors of highways; Anthony Blackburn and Andrew McCullough, constables. This was attested June 21. The next minute is as follows: "At a meeting of the subscribers,

trustees of the township of Steubenville on the 11th of October, 1803, ordered that the aforesaid township be divided in the following manner: Beginning at the Ohio River at the mouth of Wills Creek; thence up said creek to the head gate of Josiah Johnston's saw-mill; thence north to the township line; thence with said line to the river allotted to George Friend." Also from the Ohio River up said Wills Creek till opposite Benjamin Doyle's; thence south to Cross Creek, a straight course; thence down said creek to the mouth, with the town of Steubenville, to be in the district with Thomas Gray. (This is practically the present township except the part below Cross Creek.) Also from the mouth of Cross Creek up said creek on the south side of the township line west; thence south to the township line; thence east to the Ohio River, deeded to Daniel Dunlevy. As also from Wills Creek, a south course to Benjamin Doyle's; thence south to Cross Creek; thence up said creek to the extreme of the township in a west corner to the place of beginning, to be in the district allotted to Thomas Wintringer." The officers for the succeeding year were: Trustees, Brice Viers, John England, Thomas Patton; overseers of the poor, Jonathan Nottingham and Samuel Thompson; constables, Anthony Beck and Andrew McCullough;

supervisors of highways, Daniel Treadway, Jacob Arnold, Geo. Friend, Joseph Porter; fence viewers, Richard Cox and Philip Smith; house appraiser, Joseph Day; treasurer, Samuel Hunter. The only reference to changes in the township boundaries is a minute on June 30, 1806, to the effect that in consequence of a division of Steubenville Township, David Powell, late trustee, has fallen into the township of Cross Creek, Philip Cable is appointed trustee in his place. On the old minute book is found an entry of \$4.43 for conducting a pauper funeral. Under the "squirrel act" of December 24, 1807, requiring certain taxable residents to produce so many squirrel scalps annually with the view of exterminating those animals, Hans Wilson is credited with thirty scalps; Philip Cable, sixty; and Godfrey Richards, twenty-two; in all, 112 scalps. The idea of protecting squirrels had not yet crystallized. On April 1, 1811, it was certified that Mordecai Bartley had received 132 votes; John Adams, twenty-eight, and John McGraw, twenty-seven for justice of the peace. "July 10, 1813, Jacob Fickes produced his receipt from the treasurer for payment of \$2 for refusal to serve as trustee." The office evidently sought the man in those days. The present township has somewhat the shape of a rude letter B, having six full sections and eight fractional, fronting on Wills Creek and the Ohio River, the northern boundary being formed for a short distance by the creek, with straight lines on the west and south separating it from Cross Creek and Wells Townships. The area is about 7,100 acres, of which 1,676 are within the corporate limits of Steubenville. The principal streams are Cross Creek, George's Run and Wells' Run. The Wash system crosses it at Mingo, with C. & P. and W. & L. E. along the river front, and Panhandle to and up Cross Creek. Among the early settlers after Bezaleel Wells were the Johnsons, Bickerstaffs, Abrahams, Pernars, Powell, Lockard, Holbert, Myers, England, Potters, Ricks, Adams and Hills. Mrs. Johnson, nee

Mary Bickerstaff, was a mine of reminiscences. Her home was on eighty acres of land purchased from Bezaleel Wells a mile and a half west of old Steubenville. She remembered hearing Lorenzo Dow preach on the street in Steubenville in 1799 or 1800. It is known positively that Dow was in the Short Creek Valley in 1798 and preached to the pioneers. He was known to deliver eloquent discourses to an audience composed of one person. They lived in a log cabin, but the old lady declared there was "a heap of comfort in it compared with your damask curtained houses of to-day." Dow arrived at Steubenville on foot, for he would not ride. A report had gained circulation that a great divine was coming, whom some were not slow to claim a second Christ, which led to 200 or 300 persons gathering under a large tree that stood at the end of the public square. Beneath this tree was a bench upon which butchers cut up their meat, and there was also an upping block. When Dow arrived he look very seedy and travel worn, and staggered somewhat, which led to Mrs. Bickerstaff inquiring if he were drunk. Her husband replied, "Thee'll see directly." Mr. Dow mounted the "upping block" and began his sermon with these words:

"Sent by my Lord, on you I call—
The invitation is to all;
Come all the world, come sinner, thou,
All things in Christ are ready now."

The audience was so delighted that a collection was taken up and the receipts handed to the preacher, who sought out the most humbly attired person in the crowd, and handed the money to him, bidding him God speed in its use. The Bickerstaffs invited the preacher to their house, but he declined, saying, "I have not the time, my Lord's work must be done and I must go." The farm was paid for in produce. It was in this township on the Adams farm about a mile west of Mingo that the last Indian fight took place on Jefferson county soil, as related elsewhere. George Adams, fa-

ther of Henry Adams at the age of seventeen joined General Wayne's army, his home then being in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He aided in building Fort Recovery, and settled in Steubenville Township in 1796. Philip Smith, who was with the Crawford Sandusky Expedition, settled near Steubenville in 1799, where he lived until 1812, then removing to Wayne county.

MINGO TOWN.

Although Mingo Bottom was a historic point from the first advent of the white men into this valley, was the scene of the first recorded event in the county, had enough settlers before 1790 to at least discuss resistance to the forces sent to eject them, was the rendezvous of the Gnadenuten, Crawford and other early expeditions, became a railroad junction in 1853 and was the landing place for supplies during the building of the S. & I. R. R., was a camp during the Civil War; in short was a leading figure in all the county's history, yet down to the fall of 1869 there was not even the semblance of a village there. The surrounding country was divided into cultivated farms, with substantial homes, but at the place itself were but one small frame house and a little railway station. There was not even a postoffice, and the neighboring residents came to Steubenville to vote. The very name was appropriated by a postoffice in another section of the state, and when it was afterwards desired to utilize the old name which had indicated the spot for a century and a half, it was necessary to add to it the word "Junction." There was a locust grove on the river bank fronting the vanishing island, and another on the hilltop, both of which were favorite picnic grounds. The state road down the river here sought the base of the hill (now Commercial Street), passing the well known watering trough at Potter spring, and the noise of passing trains only momentarily disturbed the rural quiet of this peaceful valley. The Potter, Piehler, Means, Wells or Jump farms occupied the

territory, with Henry Farmer's place on the south and Adams on the west. What was known as the Potter and Means farms was purchased to the extent of 600 acres in 1800 by Rev. Lyman Potter and his son-in-law, Jasper Murdock, the former being a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Ohio and Pennsylvania. At his death the property was divided, Mr. Murdock's heirs taking what was afterwards the William Means farm, and Mr. Potter's son Daniel taking the part long known by his name. As related elsewhere, Mr. Potter, in the summer of 1869, sold the locust grove and a tract on the hill to a party of capitalists for the erection of iron works, and another piece to Matthew Hodgkinson. The erection of these concerns soon made a radical change. Mr. Potter died in September, 1869, and his son Daniel and R. Sherrard, Jr. were appointed executors. A small town began to grow up around the works in the bottom, and in 1871 the executors laid out an addition of forty-five lots. The next year Elisha P. Potter made an addition of twenty-five lots, and the executors forty-seven more, making a total of 117. To these additions were made by the Hodgkinsons and others until not only the bottom was pretty well occupied, but the town had crossed the railroad, and was creeping up the hillside. The depression following the panic of 1873 checked progress for a while, but in 1879 matters brightened up and with the enlargement of the iron works, discovery of oil and other industrial advantages, the town has made steady progress. In 1880 the population was 700 or 800, and in 1890, the first it figured as a separate civil division in the census reports, the population was 1,856, and in 1900 it was 2,954. The present population is about 3,500. Geographically the town is divided into four sections, known as North Hill, Church Hill, Reservoir Hill and East Side. The first section lies north of McLister Avenue, Reservoir Hill is between McLister Avenue and Ravine Street and west of Commercial Street, south of Ravine and west of the Pan Handle Railroad is Church

Hill, and East Side lies between the C. & P. R. tracks and the river.

Educational facilities were provided by the erection of Franklin schoolhouse on the hillside in 1873, which, with some enlargements, served the town until the Logan building, an eight-room brick, was erected on the East Side. This was supplemented by the erection of Lincoln school, a two-story brick structure on North Hill a few years later. The town continuing to grow the Franklin building was sold to the Odd Fellows and moved to an adjoining lot, while on its site was erected a fine structure of brick and stone, with the title of Central School building. This was completed in 1906 at a cost of \$60,000. No town of its size is now better equipped for educational purposes, either in primary or advanced grades. The first superintendent was Wilson Hawkins, and the present one Frank Linton. The present enrollment is 580, with 211 in St. Agnes school.

Mingo was made a postoffice about 1870, with Robert Turner as postmaster. His successors have been John Graham, David Long, Dr. W. J. O'Connell, W. T. Griffith and C. W. Dean.

A frame Presbyterian church, known as Potter Chapel, was erected in 1872, which, with improvements, is still standing. The pastors have been Rev. T. V. Milligan, S. Forbes, W. H. Houston, J. A. Platts, Alexander, D. Sharp, J. W. Wilson and W. H. Orr.

An M. E. mission was started about the same time and a small building erected in 1883, for which was substituted a larger and much finer building in 1897 at a cost of \$7,000. It was supplied by J. S. Rutledge in 1886-7, W. H. Lackey, 1888; J. F. Huddleston, 1889-92; J. E. Garrett, 1893-5; A. N. Adkinson, 1896; J. W. Satterthwaite, 1897-8; T. J. McRae, 1899-1900; A. W. Gruber, 1901-4; W. E. Fetch, 1905-8; J. B. Manley, 1909. George's Run M. E. Church, a couple of miles below, is supplied from Brilliant. A new church has recently been erected there.

The Methodist Protestants also erected a

neat church shortly after, Rev. W. A. Adkinson being among the early ministers.

St. Agnes Church and school were completed in 1898. There is also a Greek Catholic Church and a mission was carried on from St. Paul's, Steubenville, in the summer of 1893. The Free Methodists have meetings at irregular intervals.

The fraternal organizations include Junction Lodge, No. 414, K. of P., organized February 17, 1890; Logan Lodge, No. 848, I. O. O. F., organized on October 23, 1900; Improved Order of Red Men, Mingo Tribe, No. 21, organized September 25, 1899; George Washington Patriotic Slavonic Society, Peter and Paul Hungarian Beneficial Society, Haymakers' Association, L. C. B. A., and some minor societies. A flourishing branch of the W. C. T. U. has always been maintained.

The Mingo water and light companies were organized in 1899, being separate corporations, controlled by the same persons. A complete water plant has been constructed and maintained, with a pumping station at the river, reservoir and mains. The town is also well lighted, the streets paved and the buildings up to date. The local directors of the two companies named are Joseph May, president; Hon. John A. Mansfield, S. Stark, Clifton Hanna and B. F. Dawson; H. L. May, secretary.

The First National Bank of Mingo was organized in 1901, and its last statement shows resources amounting to \$158,177.75. W. D. Armstrong is the cashier.

There are two hose companies in the village, under the charge of Hugo Pekrlnh, fire marshal. The village officers are as follows: Mayor, F. L. McCoy, solicitor, Carl Armstrong; treasurer, John Bryson, civil engineer, S. E. Floyd; marshal, Scott Roe; street commissioner, Patrick Barrett; weighmaster, Thomas Godfrey; members of council, B. W. Skipper, M. M. McCaffrey, Stephen Clark, George Graey, W. Hanna, F. Pfeister.

The hamlet of Deandale lies about a mile below the town and below this is Harmony schoolhouse, at the mouth of

George's Run, a good two-room structure, recently enlarged and improved. Hill's schoolhouse stood back on the hill, between Steubenville and Mingo.

A family named Powell, from Brownsville, Pa., settled two miles west of Steubenville about 1812 and preached the doctrine of Swedenborg, gathering a small congregation in the city, which lasted some thirty-five years, when David Powell, the preacher, moved away and the society went down.

At the northern end of the township, now occupied as the residence of R. Castner, formerly stood the Speaker Tavern, a convenient halting place for man and beast. The well of pure cold water located just across the road has long since been filled up, and the picturesque stone bridge across Wills Creek was removed and rebuilt farther up the stream to allow additional room to the iron works located there. The proximity of the water works and other inducements have resulted in the growth of a neat little hamlet in that locality.

Some parties who recently purchased the Means farm, west of Mingo, have laid out a section of it, known as Copperhead Flat, for a cemetery, so that the village will no longer be dependent on private graveyards of Steubenville cemetery for interments. The construction of a beautiful concrete fountain in the center of the plat has been completed and several small fountains have been erected in various parts of the grounds. The water for the fountains is piped from the historical spring located on the Means farm, near what is known as the Horse Shoe Bend on the old street car line.

One of the early township schools was taught in the winter by a man called Madcap, and one McCulley, from Baltimore, taught in the summer. Parr's was one of the old schools.

TORONTO.

Although justly claiming to be the leading town in Jefferson County outside of Steubenville, it is within a comparatively

recent period that Toronto has been more than a very small village. The celebrated "Auver" Mike Myers, whose interesting history has been related, in return for his services as a government scout, was awarded fractional section 25, in township No. 4, on the west bank of the Ohio River, being the southeast corner of the present Knox Township. He sold 100 acres of this land to his brother, George Myers, who afterward sold to John Dupuy, and in the year 1818 the latter laid out a small town, which he called Newburg. The lots were 60x120 feet, the streets were fifty feet wide, and space was provided for a public square. Although there was no manufacturing in those days, yet the location of the town above the highest flood line and the beauty of the situation attracted settlers to the little hamlet, and later the place became a well known steamboat landing, as well as an inlet to the back country. The first hotel was kept by Michael Myers, Jr., son of the famous scout, the first store by Joseph Kline, and the first blacksmith shop by James Toland. The place was not without a reputation, sometimes not most favorable, for being an isolated place, lawless characters took advantage of the fact to make it a resort. There was little change in the village until the advent of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, in the fall of 1856. The pioneer pottery of Carlyle & McFadden had been started in 1853, and the coal and fire clay beds of that section had begun to attract some attention. Nevertheless progress was still slow and in 1880 there were only 500 inhabitants in the village proper, which, however, had spread beyond its original boundaries. As the railroad company already had a station named Newburg on its line, near Cleveland, this one was given the name of Sloane's, after William Sloane, who was liberal in granting a right of way. After 1880 the town began to grow rapidly, the census showing a population of 2,536 in 1890, and 3,526 in 1900, of which 1,285 had spread over into Island Creek Township, the line at present running about through the cen-

ter of the town. The present population is about 5,000.

In 1881 it was decided to incorporate the town, and by a vote of the citizens it was named Toronto, a title suggested by Thomas M. Daniels, a pioneer manufacturer who died in 1884, Toronto, Canada, being the home of his business associate, W. F. Dunsbaugh. The first municipal officers were: Mayor, J. H. Roberts; clerk, Edward T. Finlay, treasurer, T. M. Daniels; marshal, J. S. Culp; councilmen, S. M. Robinson, Theodore O. Grover, George Horne, Dr. J. W. Collins, Jefferson Saltzman and J. O. Freeman. The mayors since then have been S. B. Taylor, J. H. Paisley, A. J. Stewart, H. H. Smith, E. E. Francy, Charles Miller, Howard Smith, W. B. Francy and Stanton Casey.

Until 1887 the council met in a building belonging to George Pracht, but in that year a municipal building was erected, costing \$5,000, which was enlarged in 1892. In 1899 the corporation limits were extended both north and south, the former taking in what had been known as the village of Fosterville and outlying territory, in all covering about 112 acres. At the south end what was called Markle, with twenty-five acres, was included. This new territory is rapidly filling up.

Previous to 1863 the nearest postoffice was Jeddo, a mile down the river, but in that year "Sloane's Station" secured an office of its own, the first one in charge of George Magee, being in a box car near the Main Street crossing of the railroad. A. C. Peters succeeded in 1865, who resigned in 1884, when George C. Pugh was appointed. A. J. Stewart succeeded in November, 1885, and Fred Knagi in July, 1889. The office was made a presidential one in October, 1890, and Mr. Knagi re-appointed for a term of four years. Dr. B. Dennie succeeded him in 1894, M. B. Edwards, Jr., in 1898, and Robert B. Stewart, the present incumbent, in 1906. The office is now located in Odd Fellows' Block on Third Street.

Although the potteries had pumps of

their own, the town generally was dependent on the primitive methods of wells and cisterns for its water supply until 1891. At a special election, held on July 6, 1889, the council was authorized to bond the town for \$50,000 for the purpose of constructing water works, which was done, and in April, 1890, appropriated land belonging to David Walker on the hill west of town for a reservoir. A pumping station was built at the foot of Clark Street and six miles of pipe laid by 1891, when the works were started. Since then the pipage has been doubled. The cost of the works was about \$75,000, necessitating a second issue of \$25,000 bonds. The plant has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day, and the pressure is 140 pounds to the square inch, thus insuring ample fire protection. M. B. Edwards, Jr., was superintendent until 1898, when he was succeeded by William Dawson, who served about two years and was succeeded by William Bushfield, the present incumbent. Of course an efficient fire department succeeded the "bucket brigade" on the completion of the water works, and the volunteer hose company won the world's championship in the races at Salem, Ohio, in 1899. Three companies are quartered in the town building with the mayor and other municipal officers. William Paisley is chief and the members are as follows: No. 1, John Biddle, captain; Charles Hienke, lieutenant; Fred Myers, C. Stull, Frank Arnold, James Farris, Frank Paisley. No. 2, Charles Murray, captain, Edward McKinley, lieutenant; John Allison, J. O. Goodwin, J. C. L. Hales, James Duke, Jesse Weekly. No. 3, W. Duke, captain; Charles Carnahan, lieutenant; John Wellington, Delmer Walker, George Leytzkus, Uirt Nally, Percy Welk.

Following close on the opening of the water works was the Toronto Electric Light Company, which proceeded to erect an up-to-date plant, furnishing some 2,000 incandescent lights for public and private use, with about twenty miles of pole lines. This plant was purchased by the Stenbenville and East Liverpool Traction Com-

pany in 1907, and is now operated by that corporation. The streets are not only well lighted but well paved with fire brick, a sewer system has been installed and the town is rated as one of the best in the Ohio Valley.

There were early township schools in what is now known as Toronto, as there were elsewhere through the county, but they were ungraded, and the educational history really begins with the incorporation of the village. The predecessor of the Central High School building, however, aspired to the dignity of a graded school, and when that eight-room structure was completed in 1893 the entire system was brought to a high degree of efficiency. With the extension of the boundaries, Fosterville building on the north and Markle on the south, each with a two-story brick, were brought into the system. In 1900 a twelve-room building, well equipped, was completed at the corner of Findlay Street and Loretta Avenue, and the high school removed thither. Its cost was about \$25,000. The first superintendent of schools was Abraham Grove, succeeded by S. A. Harbourn, S. K. Mardis and Prof. Williams. There are now about 800 pupils enrolled in Toronto schools, in charge of the superintendent and twenty teachers, and there is no lack of educational facilities. In addition, there are enrolled 175 pupils in St. Francis' parochial schools.

Rev. J. M. Bray seems to have delivered the first Methodist Episcopal sermon at Newburg in 1837, under some shade trees on the river bank. A class was organized, under the leadership of John Bray, Sr., in 1841 or 1842, and then matters remained dormant for more than thirty years. On February 14, 1874, Rev. J. Q. A. Miller, then in charge of Thomson Chapel, Steubenville, visited the place and held services in a schoolhouse standing on the Frauey property. A class of twelve was formed, including J. W. Myers, A. C. Peters, J. B. Peters, Joseph P. Bowles, Samuel Johnson, H. H. L. Carroll, J. W. Dawson, J. C. Kelly, Thomas Greer and wife, Henry

Myers and James Robinson. A revival brought in 199 members, making the whole number 213. Rev. J. R. Roller was appointed pastor in March and the next year a brick church, 42x62 feet, was built on Main Street, with a capacity of 450, on a lot previously secured by Mr. Miller. The cost was \$5,000. The charge was associated with Somerset circuit, and in 1876 Mr. Miller became pastor. In 1880 it was associated with Mingo, A. J. Culp pastor, and in 1883 under the pastorate of Rev. M. C. Grimes, the debt was extinguished at the sacrifice of some ground. J. S. Hull supplied the charge until 1889, followed by J. S. Rutledge, and in 1890 it became a station. His successors were: M. J. Slutz, 1890; J. J. Billingsly, 1891-2; W. D. Starkey, 1893-4; J. S. Secret, 1895-7; S. W. McClure, 1898-9; E. T. Mohu, 1900-1; W. H. Dye, 1902-5; Alfred Walls, 1906; J. W. Moore, 1907-8; J. R. McRay, 1909. In 1899 the building was enlarged and greatly improved architecturally. A chapel was built in the north end in 1894, which is served by the Empire pastor.

The Methodist Protestants claim to be the first permanent religious organization in the town. It was inaugurated by Rev. J. A. Hamilton on January 10, 1851, the class being composed of Thomas Mahan (leader) and wife, F. H. McFerrell, Michael Bowles, Mary A. Crawford, Martha M. Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford, W. B. Sloane, Mary and Thomas McFerrell, Henry Myers, and wife, Sarah A. Myers, David Sloane and wife Mary, Martha and Rebecca A. Myers, James Lyons and wife, Rosanna and David Estelle and wife. Mr. Hamilton preached about three months, when Rev. E. A. Brindley took charge and remained until 1860. In 1853 a frame building 30x40 feet was erected on River Avenue, and this was afterwards enlarged and rebuilt one-half larger. In 1857 Newburg mission was attached to Wellsville and East Liverpool, under title of Newburg circuit, which lasted until 1868, when the appointment was made a station, under the name of Sloane's. The first trustees were

Lorenzo Jewett, James Lyons, F. A. McFerren and George Carlyle. The only charter member now living is Mr. McFerren. Rev. William Hastings was pastor from 1860 to 1872, inclusive, succeeded by F. A. Brown four years, J. B. McCormick and A. B. Cochran one year each, Charles Caddy in 1878, A. L. Sarehett, William Hastings (second time), J. A. Thrapp, C. E. Sheppard, F. P. Hummel, W. E. Harrison. A fine brick structure, with a capacity of 800, was erected in 1888, since which time the congregation has greatly increased. One of the keepsakes of the church is an old leather chair in which Hon. E. M. Stanton once sat and heard Mr. Hastings preach here.

On the evening of July 4, 1869, Rev. W. R. Vincent, pastor of Island Creek Presbyterian Church, held an open air meeting on George Morrow's place. Other services followed, and on December 13 steps were taken towards building a church, which was carried out, and a frame chapel was begun the next year and dedicated on October 30, Rev. J. P. Caldwell preaching the sermon. An organization was formed November 28, 1873, under the name of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, with Andrew Robertson, John Franey, Thomas Hunt, Charles L. Young and David Aten as ruling elders. Mr. Vincent was succeeded by Rev. J. N. Swan, who remained a little over a year, followed by Rev. S. Fisher, from August, 1876, to August, 1879. He was followed by Rev. M. A. Parkinson and Rev. Mr. Norris and Rev. W. F. Weir, who served from January 1, 1892, to August, 1899, during which time, in 1894, a new church and parsonage were erected on Third Street, being the largest and most expensive in the place, and equipped with a first class pipe organ. The cost was \$25,000. Rev. McIlvaine succeeded Mr. Weir, followed by Rev. McCulloch and Rev. E. A. Hodill, the present pastor.

Rev. J. M. Jamison preached the first sermon for the United Presbyterians and a society was formed by Rev. J. Kennedy in 1869, with twelve charter members, as

follows: George McGee and wife Mary, A. H. Gaston and wife Jane, W. Harper, wife and daughters, John Burns and wife Mary, Mrs. Gibbon and daughters. Messrs. Gaston and McGee were ruling elders. Rev. J. H. Leeper was the first pastor, who served a short time, and the congregation depended on supplies until January 1877, when Rev. Braden became pastor and served eighteen months. Rev. Joseph Buchanan, of Steubenville, then filled the pulpit until 1886, practically without compensation. Rev. W. H. McMurray became pastor in 1888, and served ten years, during which period the congregation largely increased. He was succeeded by E. F. Gillis, who resigned in 1899. He was followed by N. H. Headger to 1901, R. W. Caldwell to 1904, supplies to 1907, and W. J. Engle to the present. The church, a neat frame building, 36x46, was erected in 1870.

The Roman Catholics had a mission, served from Steubenville, in 1882, but a resident pastor was appointed in 1884, in connection with Mingo, Brilliant and Hammondsville. A new church, named St. Francis, was begun in 1886 by Rev. A. M. Leyden, and completed the following year, costing \$10,000. It is an imposing brick edifice of florid Gothic. The parochial house was built in 1892, and Rev. Father McNally established a school of two rooms in 1899, under charge of four Loretta sisters, to which two rooms were added in 1908 at a cost of \$6,000. There are now five teachers, one in music, and 175 pupils.

The Church of Christ was organized on June 15, 1890, by Elder E. A. Bosworth, of Steubenville, with thirty-five charter members. Aten's Hall, on Fourth Street, was used for worship, the pulpit being generally supplied by students from Bethany College. In 1892 a handsome church was built on River Avenue, with a seating capacity of 500. The building is of white fire brick with red trimmings, and furnished with handsome red oak pews. It was dedicated December 18, 1892, and the pastors since then have been A. Baker, I. F. Hoskin, M. A. Banker, S. L. Todd, W. R. Sey-

tone, William Stiff, F. D. Draper, J. W. Daryl, J. W. B. Smith, J. L. McDonald, J. Hunt Beard, B. H. Johnston.

A Greek Catholic church and parsonage were built in the upper end of the town in 1902. Its material is fire brick and the cost was about \$5,000. Revs. Emil Leregally Bisenha and Alexander Dudinsky each represents a pastorate of two years. Basil A. Volasin is the present pastor, with a membership of 110.

In 1893, Rev. H. L. Grabau, rector of St. Paul's Church, Steubenville, started a mission in Toronto under the name of St. Jude's. Services were held in a hall and at a subsequent visitation of the bishop fourteen were confirmed. Rev. C. P. Cogswell had charge for a while, and after his departure lay reading was maintained for some months, when the mission was discontinued. A small legacy has since been left for the benefit of the mission should it be revived, of which there has been some talk.

The fraternal organizations are well represented in Toronto, including the Junior American Mechanics, organized August 26, 1888, 175 members; Ancient Order of Hibernians, March 10, 1904, 125 members; Eagles, December 19, 1906, 85 members; Red Men, March 27, 1908, 75 members. The Lodge No. 583, F. & A. M., was organized in 1900, and has 135 members. James McFarland was the first W. M. The I. O. O. F. also have a good organization, and at one time had a large building, with hall, which has since passed into private hands. G. W. Shuster Post, No. 239, represents the G. A. B. and there is a lodge of Jr. U. A. M. At one time there was a Protected Home Circle, No. 129.

The first bank organized in Toronto was the Toronto Banking Company, in 1889, Jefferson Saltzman, president; John Logan, vice president, and J. M. McClave, cashier; capital \$25,000. They went out of business in 1893. Their home was in the I. O. O. F. building. The Citizen's Bank purchased this property in September, 1896, and continued in business until Feb-

ruary, 1902, when it was purchased by the Bank of Toronto. The Bank of Toronto was started in 1894 by L. H. Hilsinger and others and was changed into the National Bank of Toronto in August, 1907, with L. H. Hilsinger, president; Guy Johnston, vice president, and J. C. Hilsinger, cashier, with a capital of \$50,000. Its last published statement, September 1, 1909, showed resources of \$321,321.02, and aggregate deposits of \$218,735.59. The First National Bank of Toronto was organized in the spring of 1907, with a capital of \$50,000, with W. B. Stratton, president; W. B. Goncher, vice president, and T. J. Collins, cashier. Its last statement showed resources of \$215,885.80, and aggregate deposits \$110,106.28. Both banks do a large business, and have the full confidence of the community. During the nineties there was a Home Building and Loan Company, with a permissible capital of \$300,000, but its business was wound up and absorbed by a company in another city.

ISLAND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Island Creek Township, which was separated from Steubenville on June 4, 1806, and joins the latter on the north, contains thirty-six sections of Township 7, Range 2, and four full and seven fractional sections of Township 3, Range 1, of the original seven ranges. Its name is taken from Island Creek, which cuts through the middle of the township from west to east, emptying into the Ohio at Costonia, opposite Brown's Island. Wills Creek drains the township on the south, and the river front is rugged and hilly, developing westward into an excellent farming country. Wheat, corn, oats and fruit of all kinds, and sheep and cattle are the principal products. White oak, sugar maple, walnut, locust, beech and other woods were once plentiful, but the portable sawmill has made sad havoc among the groves in the last twenty years. Among the early settlers were Isaac and James Shane, Andrew Ault, Daniel Viers, Nathan Palmer,

Michael Castner, William Jackman, Jacob Cable, Richard Lee, James Ball, William Jackson, John House, Daniel Arnold, John Simpson, Richard Brisbane, James Patterson, Charles Armstrong, Adam Hout, John Moore, Charles Porter, Thomas Fleming, Andrew Huston, Joseph Howells, James Crawford, Abel Crawford (the latter owning the Red Mill, near Mt. Tabor, early in the century), John Rhinehart, Moses Arnold, John Frederick, George Watson, Samuel Hanna, James Ekey, Rutherford McClelland. The fathers of Judge William Day and Judge Phillips of Iowa, the father of the late Judge William Lawrence of Ohio, and father of Hon. Joseph Fowler, ex-United States senator of Tennessee, were early settlers of this township. Joseph Howells was the grandfather of William Dean Howells. Philip Cable, who was a judge of the Territorial Court as early as 1798, and afterwards a justice of the peace, was somewhat eccentric, but nevertheless a very popular man, so popular in fact that he officiated at most of the marriages. He had such an extensive practice along this line of his profession that he adopted a short service so that waiting couples would not be delayed by much ceremony. The service usually ended with the words: "Give me a dollar, kiss your bride, and go about your business." Having no one present on one occasion he called in his wife and colored servant, saying, "In the presence of my wife, Dolly, and Black Harry, I pronounce you man and wife—give me my dollar." Mr. Cable settled below the mouth of Island Creek in 1785, where Ephraim Cable was born the same year, and at one time was claimed to be the first white child born in the county, but we have seen that Absalom Ross, of Mingo, has the prior claim, in addition to another noted later. Cable, Sr., built a block-house, where he lived, and reared the elder children of a family of twelve. His name has been perpetuated by a bend and eddy in the Ohio River, at the foot of Brown's Island. Ephraim Cable was a soldier in

the War of 1812. His wife was Sarah Clemens, who bore him fourteen children. Michael Castner, grandfather of Thomas P. Spencer, Esq., who built a mill at the head of Wills Creek at the beginning of the century, was on the site of Stenbenville while it was a wilderness—before the place was considered as a town-site. He owned a store on the Monongahela River and one in Kentucky, riding on horseback from one to the other, and going through this region, he frequently stopped on the site of Steubenville. He bought a thousand acres of land in what is now Island Creek Township, and he was one of the pioneer merchants of Steubenville. He built the large brick dwelling near Two Ridge Church, now occupied by Dr. John Kilgore, and his remains are interred in the graveyard nearby.

The first election for township officers was held at the residence of Daniel Viers, but there is no record of the same. Flour and saw mills were numerous in early days, of which an account is already given.

Ephraim Cooper and William Campbell built the first cabin on the line now the state road between Wills Creek and Yellow Creek, in 1795. Andrew Ault came to this township in 1797 from Pennsylvania. He was the son of a privateer during the Revolution, who was captured while bringing prizes into the port of Philadelphia, he not knowing the British were in control, and was sent to England as a prisoner. He escaped and returned to America, building near Redstone the first linseed-oil mill in the West. Descendants still own the land in this township upon which Andrew settled. Andrew Huston, of the blood of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas fame, came from the Cumberland Valley in 1809, locating at the mouth of Wills Creek, the house being on the site of the present Stenbenville water works. He afterward removed to the central part of the township, where was born John Andrew Huston, father of Sam Huston, the late county engineer, the homestead still standing. Sam Huston had in

near Richmond, in Salem Township.

Outside of Toronto extension, Alikanna and Pekin are the only hamlets in Island Creek Township, it being especially a farming community. At the former place is located the pumping station of the Steubenville water works, and adjoining is Stanton Park, a popular amusement resort. About a mile above is the Country Club, overlooking Brown's Island and the famous King farm. There is quite a settlement at Alikanna extending up Wills Creek. A small hamlet named Millvale was platted by Joseph Beatty in 1873, but this has become a part of Stanton Park.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first intimation we have of schools in the township is the statement that the first religious services were held in school-houses as well as in the woods and private houses. Mt. Tabor school was held in a log house, first built for a dwelling in 1812, the first teacher being William Jackman. Marks of the foundation are still visible. In 1814 a log structure was erected in the Mt. Tabor district. Destroyed by incendiary fire four years later, a brick house his possession an iron tomahawk found in Wills Creek and an iron Indian axe found was erected, in which school was taught during the earlier days by Lancelot Hearn, John Hawhey, John Beeboot, George Armstrong, James Mitchelltree. The late Judge William Lawrence, who was born in Smithfield Township, attended this school. There are now twelve schools in the township outside of Toronto, located on or adjacent to the following farms: Moreland, in Section 33; Johnson (Island Creek), Section 35; Grafton, Range 2, Section 1; Ford, 9; Morrina, 16; Smith, 18; Porter, 19; Taylor, 20; Kilgore, 27; Mt. Tabor, 30; Weldon, 32 and 33.

The first religious organization in the township seems to have been what is known as the Island Creek Presbyterian Church, organized by Rev. James Snodgrass, of Steubenville, who was installed pastor on

November 24, 1800. Preaching was held at Pittenger's, near Bowling Green, Carr's Ridge and on the present site of the church, a large tent being used in summer. The first church edifice was built of round logs in 1802 on land donated by Ephraim Cooper. This was displaced by a hewn log house in 1810, which lasted until 1825, when it burned down. That year Mr. Snodgrass resigned and was succeeded by John C. Sidball, who served until 1835. During his administration a brick church was built, which was occupied until 1856, when it was partially destroyed by a storm. A larger and better building took its place in 1858, which still stands. Rev. Thomas F. Magill was pastor from 1835 to 1840; John K. Cunningham, 1841-53; Samuel Forbes, 1876-79; Rev. M. A. Parkinson, 1880.

The next organization formed by Mr. Snodgrass was the Two Ridge Presbyterian Church, on the Steubenville and Richmond Pike, about nine miles west of the former place. The congregation was formed about 1802 or 1803, the people meeting in various places until 1810, when the first place of worship was erected. Mr. Snodgrass was succeeded by Rev. William McMillan, who continued pastor of this and Yellow Creek Church, afterwards Bacon Ridge, for six years. The first session was composed of James Cellars and James Bailey, to whom Samuel Thompson, Andrew Anderson, George Day and Thomas Elliott were added. A new house of worship was erected in 1816, and afterwards on May 21, 1819, Rev. Thomas Hunt became pastor of this and Yellow Creek Churches, which arrangement continued until 1828, when he devoted his entire time to Two Ridges and remained until October 4, 1836. During this time James Torrance, Benjamin Coe, Henry Shane, William Winters, James Milligan and David Gladden became elders. Rev. Joseph Kerr succeeded Mr. Hunt, and he by Rev. William Eaton on October 21, 1844. John Leech, John McGregor and David Johnston were elected elders during this time. Mr. Eaton retired in April, 1853, and the

following summer a new house of worship was erected, which about twenty years after was considerably enlarged and improved. After an interval of two years Rev. David R. Campbell became pastor, and Philip W. Coe and John Huston elected elders. On March 19, 1856 William Plummer and James G. Allen were elected. Mr. Campbell retired in October, 1861, and after a vacancy of a year and a half Rev. George Fraser was installed, in the summer of 1836. Thomas Hunt, John Rex, George D. Rex and T. P. Ross were installed as elders on April 24, 1864, and on November 19, 1865, Robert Stark, Richard Wright and Samuel Kirk were elected deacons. Rev. J. B. Dickey succeeded Mr. Fraser in 1867 and on December 19 Robert Stark and Richard Wright became elders. During this period twelve feet were added to the building. Mr. Dickey, after three years' service, was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Lawbangh, who remained but eight months. On September 3, 1871, John Leech and Thomas Robertson became deacons, and in April, 1873, Rev. Israel Price became pastor for two-thirds of his time. On February 7, 1874, William Stark and John Leech became elders and Samuel Huston, Simon B. Warren and William Gilkinson deacons, later Darwin Rex. A women's foreign missionary society was organized in 1874. Mr. Price retired in the fall of 1877, and the church was without a pastor until January 9, 1879, when he was succeeded by J. C. McCracken. His successors were W. A. Williams and Rev. Mr. Clark. The place is now vacant.

Pleasant Hill congregation, in Section 9, was organized on March 27, 1866, with twenty-four members. John Morrison, John M. Robertson and Beatty McFarland were elected trustees; John C. Robertson, treasurer, and Thomas Sanders, secretary. A good brick church was erected in 1876, Hiram Cope, the contractor, and Thomas Frith, of Steubenville, doing the stone work. The pastors have been the following: R. H. Van Pelt, beginning in 1868; J. F. Boyd, in 1870; Robert Herron, in 1876;

J. C. McCracken, in 1878; S. C. Faris, in 1885; J. P. Leyenberger, in 1893; T. W. Hine, 1904. Mr. Sanders is still clerk. The present ruling elders are C. R. Shane, D. S. Carr; deacons, Thomas Sanders, John M. Robertson; members, forty-three.

Rev. James B. Finley began preaching in the neighborhood of what is now Mount Tabor in 1814, and organized an M. E. class at the home of Adam Jackman, composed of Richard Coulter and wife, Adam Jackman, Mary Jackman, Margaret Jackman, Jane Patterson, Isabel Whittaker, George Alban, Garrett Albertson, — Stuckland, William Nugent, Richard Jackman, Jane Jackman, Jane Armstrong, John Crawford, James Crawford, Martin Swickard, Margaret Swickard, Jacob Vail and others. Swickard was with the Crawford expedition and died at the age of ninety-six. Richard Coulter was leader and preaching was continued at Jackman's house for twelve years. A brick building was then erected and occupied for thirty years. In 1856 a neat frame structure was erected, which is still occupied. Except during a brief interval, this charge has been supplied from Richmond, the present pastor being W. A. Kinney.

The next M. E. congregation, known as the Island Creek, was organized by Rev. James M. Bray in 1837. The class included John Bray and wife, William Taylor and wife, — Fleming and wife, John Fleming and wife, William Flenning and wife, John Dobbs and wife, Mrs. John Nixon and daughter, and two others, making sixteen in all, which number was increased to thirty-eight before the year was out. A church 30x40 feet was erected during the summer of 1838, and dedicated by Rev. P. K. McKue. It was made a part of Richmond circuit and John Bray was the first class leader.

Center M. E. Chapel and cemetery adjoin the Winters farm in Section 16. Rev. J. Williams and Dr. Hare were the first preachers here, and formed a class in 1847. It included Alexander Glenn and wife, Thomas Glenn, Charlotte Morrow, Richard

Morrow, Washington Nicholls and wife, Mary and Sarah Nicholls. Alexander Glenn was leader. It was a part of Richmond circuit until 1849, when it was made a part of Wintersville circuit. A frame church, 32x42, was built in 1849 and dedicated in 1850 by Rev. Nicholson. The other early ministers were John E. McGaw, William Tipton, R. Cunningham, William Devinney, S. F. Miner, George Crook, R. L. Miller, Chester Morrison, Robert Boyd, W. H. Tibball. — Chrissman, James Bray, S. H. Nesbitt, — Blackburn, John Huston, J. Conn, Alexander Scott, D. K. Stevenson, J. R. Keyes and J. Weaver.

An M. E. organization was effected at Alikana in 1873, with the following members: Samuel Speaker and wife, Eli Albright and wife, David Blackmore and wife, John Nixon and Mrs. William McElroy. Private houses were used for meetings until 1880, when a small frame building was erected. This lasted until 1895, when the increased membership necessitated larger quarters, and the present church, seating about 250, was built. Rev. A. J. Culp was the first pastor, and after that the congregation was served regularly in connection with Thomson and Finley Chapels, the present one being J. E. Miller.

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

Knox Township, named after the first secretary of war, was one of the original five into which Jefferson County was divided, its boundary beginning at the north-east corner of Stenbenville Township (Island Creek); thence west to the western boundary of the county; thence with the county line until it strikes the line of Columbiana County; thence east with the line of Columbiana County to the Ohio River; thence with the meandering of the river to the place of beginning. Two justices; election at the house of Henry Pittenger. This took in all the northern end of Jefferson County, including the present townships of Saline, Brnsh Creek, Ross and part of Springfield. It is now composed of twenty-

four sections of Township 13, of Range 2, and seven fractional sections of Township 4, Range 1. It is drained on the north by Hollow Rock and Carter's Run, on the east by Jeremy's and Croxton's Runs, and on the west by Town Fork of Yellow Creek. Like the other townships fronting on the river, the eastern portion is very rugged, becoming less so towards the west. The limestone soil is good, and the township rich in fire clays, coal and formerly timber, white oak prevailing. Its territory is historic and was the scene of many a struggle between settler and Indian. James Alexander, who came in 1796, was one of the first, if not the first, white settler in the present township. Isane White came in 1798, James McCoy in 1799, Baltzer Culp at New Somerset in 1800, and there were Thomas McLean, John Edminston, Charles Watt, Robert McClellan, James Alexander, George Culp, John Bray, Martin Swickard and others, of whom we have no record. Michael Myers, Sr., settled on the west bank of the Ohio below the mouth of Croxton's Run in 1800, and John Johnson settled on Jeremy's Run in 1801. Michael Myers established a ferry opposite Gamble's Run, and built a large stone house on the Ohio side, where he kept a hotel for at least forty years. As already intimated, Myers had a previous reputation as a scout and Indian fighter. As early as 1774 he had killed two Indians on Carter's Run, at the present intersection of the roads from Knoxville and New Somerset to the Hollow Rock camp meeting grounds. This was shortly after he had aided Cresap to kill the two Indians in a canoe through the machinations of Dr. Connelly, the British agent at Fort Pitt, who was anxious to embroil the colonists with the redskins to check the rising spirit of independence, thus bringing on the Dmmore War. In a statement made by Myers in 1850, he gave an account of the affray to Lyman C. Draper, he then being about 105 years of age, but in full possession of his mental faculty. In May 1774, he crossed the Ohio River to a point near the mouth of Yellow

Creek, in company with two other men, for the purpose of looking at the country. They went up the creek two or three miles and stopped at a spring (Hollow Rock), where they camped for the night. Having spuncelled their horse they turned him loose to graze, and kindled a fire. Soon after they heard the horse's bell tinkling as though he were running rapidly. At first Myers suspected that a wolf had scared the horse, and, taking up his rifle, ran to the point of the hill, where he saw the horse standing still and an Indian stooping at his side, trying to loosen the spuncels. Myers, without further investigation, shot the Indian, and as soon as he reloaded ran up the side of the hill and discovered a large number of Indians encamped. One Indian with a gun ran toward him, but kept his eyes on the horse. Myers immediately discharged his gun at the second Indian, and without knowing the result of the shot, wheeled and ran toward the spring, but he found his companions had left the camp. Myers returned to the Virginia side, where he found them. The next morning several Indians crossed to Virginia and inquired at the Baker cabin (where Logan's relatives were afterwards murdered) as to who had killed the two Indians the previous evening, but Greathouse (by whose name the Baker cabin is often called to this day) would not permit any one to give the Indians the least satisfaction. This, of course, added fuel to the fire. The encampment discovered by Myers, no doubt, was a part of the Logan camp. Myers always claimed that he was one of the party firing on the boatload of Indians who crossed the river to investigate the murder of Logan's people. The scene of this incident was very near the place where Henry Pittenger afterward settled—where Rev. William Pittenger, author of "Daring and Suffering," one of the most thrilling narratives of the Civil War, was born, and within a mile of Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose graveyard are buried the remains of one of the historically noted men of this

county. The grave is marked by a very pretentious marble stone:

MICHAEL MYERS,
DIED AUGUST 11, 1852, AGED 107 YEARS.
Soldier, rest, thy warfare o'er;
Dream of battlefields no more;
All thy conflicts now are past;
To thy home thou'rt gone at last.

The remains of Katherine Stickler, his wife, are at his side, Mrs. Myers having died in 1861, at the age of ninety-six years. A son, William Myers, died in Toronto, April 19, 1899, aged eighty-eight years, and his wife, Cynthia Myers, died two months later. The Myers estate possesses the very venerable long rifle which did much execution in the hands of its owner. This rifle is a prototype of the weapon used not only by the Indian fighters, but by the riflemen who won distinction in the Revolutionary War. This weapon was unknown in what was, and what is now, called the "tide-water" regions, where the inaccurate musket and shotgun were employed. The long rifle was brought to the Pennsylvania frontier by the Swiss Germans, and of course found its way to Virginia, and Carolinas; and the bold men of the mold of Myers who ventured into the Indian country previous to the Revolutionary War, coming, as they did, from Pennsylvania or the Virginia Valley (including Maryland), had this most effective arm. While the long rifle was very heavy, the physical training of the pathfinders enabled them to handle it as readily as the light breechloader of today. The great advantage of the rifle to the pioneer was its accuracy, thus saving ammunition, which was of vast importance. Even the young sons of the pioneers learned to bring in a piece of game for each bullet discharged so unerring was the aim demanded. This was the effective weapon which gave the Americans more than one victory in the Revolutionary War. The Myers rifle, which was called "Limber Jennie," is six feet in length.

The ancestor of the McClellan family,

Robert McClellan, a cousin of Robert, the noted scout who was with Wayne, was among the first settlers of Knox Township, coming from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1808. Descendants still occupy the land.

On Monday, April 3, 1802, the electors of the township met at the house of Henry Pittenger, at which James Pritchard was chosen chairman, and the following officers elected: Township clerk, John Sloane; overseers of the poor, Thomas Robertson, Jacob Nessley; trustees, William Campbell, Isaac White, Jonathan West; fence viewers, Peter Pugh, Henry Cooper, Alexander Campbell; appraisers of houses, John Johnston, J. P. McMillen; lister of taxable property, Isaac West; supervisors of roads, John Robertson, Calvin Moorehead, Richard Juekman; constable, Joseph Reel. On April 4, 1803, sixty-four voters being present, an election was held. Sloan was re-elected clerk; trustees, William Stokes, Thomas Bay (who was with Williamson at Gadenhutzen, and a squatter on Yellow Creek territory in 1785), and Henry Pittenger; fence viewers, Joseph Reed, William Campbell, William Sloan; appraisers of houses, Robert Partridge, Thomas Robertson; lister of taxable property, Isaac West; supervisors of roads, Peter Pugh, James Latimer; constable, David Williamson; justices, J. L. Wilson, James Ball.

In dividing the county into civil townships little or no attention was paid to the township surveyed lines, Smithfield Wayne, Cross Creek and Salem being the only civil townships identical with those numbered by the government surveys, and consequently several of the civil townships embraced fractional parts of the numbered townships.

As already indicated, Toronto, as first laid out, was entirely within the boundaries of Knox Township, occupying the southern corner. New Somerset, however, is the oldest hamlet in the township. It is in the northwest corner of the township and was laid out by Baltzer Culp in February, 1816. The lots were 60x150 feet and

the streets fifty feet wide. It never grew beyond the proportions of a hamlet, showing a population of seventy-seven in 1870, the only year it obtained separate mention in the census reports, and is no larger now. Knoxville, in the center of the township, was laid out by Henry Boyle in March, 1816, with lots 60x120 and the main street sixty feet wide. Located back from the railroad, like New Somerset, it has remained stationary, showing 168 inhabitants in 1850, 131 in 1860, and 165 in 1870. Like New Somerset, the only public buildings in the town are the churches mentioned below.

EMPIRE.

When we come down to the river front, a different state of things exists, and we find a recent development of marked activity. Three miles above the Toronto railway station stands the village of Empire, an old settlement, but a young town, which has had a greater variety of names than any other place in the county. It is located at the mouth of Jeremy's Run, the origin of whose name is forgotten. In 1821 Alexander Stewart, Sr., bought from a man named Bittenburg all that part of Empire lying above Stewart Street, while Lewis K. McCoy subsequently, through a lucky investment in a lottery ticket, secured a large tract on the south side. A fine grove of sugar maples furnished one of the most famous camps in the county, and when this was cleared away the place was named Stumptown. Capt. James Young, a sailor, came here in 1850, bringing with him a collection of Shanghai chickens, probably the first in the county, from which the little hamlet took the name Shanghai. His house stood close to the present C. & P. depot, and was surrounded by a spacious yard, but was moved east a short distance, when the railroad came, and has since been extensively altered. W. Stanley occupied it as a dwelling, followed by Abraham Peters as a tavern keeper, in 1855. The town was called Olive City for a while, in honor of the youngest daughter of Lewis K. McCoy,



CHURCH OF CHRIST, TORONTO



CENTRAL SCHOOL, TORONTO



M. E. CHURCH, TORONTO



FIRST M. P. CHURCH, TORONTO



ST. FRANCIS CATHOLIC CHURCH, TORONTO



FIRST U. P. CHURCH, TORONTO

who afterwards laid out the place. Capt. James Young kept the first store and Alexander Zook had the first blacksmith shop. Reference has been made to an early boatyard operated by Frank Shane, and a sawmill owned by Moses Campbell. The fall of 1856 brought the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and for some reason the railway officials, not fancying the name Shanghai, or perhaps desiring to compliment McCoy, who had given them a right of way through his property, named the station after him. The next year Mr. McCoy laid out a town with lots 50x100 feet and streets sixty feet wide, which was afterwards made an election precinct, under the old name Shanghai. Samuel Henry was the first to build on the new town plat. The introduction of fire brick making brought business to the place, and it being also the railway station for New Cumberland and the territory across the river, made it a place of some importance, but its marked growth came after 1885, mainly as a result of the establishment of the Empire sewer pipe plant. That company offered the town sufficient bricks to erect a public building on condition that it be renamed Empire City. This suited the people, and steps were taken to incorporate it into a hamlet under that name, with the following officers: Trustees, Samuel P. Berry, president, A. P. Culp and B. Whitcomb; clerk and treasurer, James Stone, Jr.; marshal, Henry Chambers. The hamlet first appears in the census of 1890 with a population of 441, which had increased to 509 in 1900. The increasing population calling for advancement from hamlet to village, on December 4, 1896, a petition was presented to the trustees asking that this be accomplished. An election held on December 26 resulted favorably, and on June 7, 1897, the secretary of state officially proclaimed Empire as a village, the word "city" being dropped. The first village officers elected on April 4, 1898, were as follows: Mayor, E. S. Minor; councilmen, M. O. Gillespie, George Knisely, T. R. Griffith, Frank Culp, E. H. Vandyke, H. H.

Beardsmore; treasurer, James Stone; clerk, F. W. Stone; marshal, Gus Whitcomb. Mayor Minor was succeeded by Birch Whitcomb, and he by Thomas Griffith, the present incumbent. The present population of the place is about 800. Immediately above Empire is the flourishing suburb of Ekeyville, laid out and named by James Ekey about twenty-two years ago. It has a population of about 400 people, and there has been more or less talk of consolidating it with Empire. A feature of the latter place is the neat municipal building in a small park full of flowers and shrubbery, the ground being the gift of Mr. McCoy.

Previous to 1862 the residents of this place had to go to Port Homer, two miles above, for their mail and it is not so very many years when they, as well as the Sloane's people voted at Knoxville, three miles distant. In the year named, however, a postoffice was established here and named McCoy's, to correspond to the railway station. Prior to the opening of the railroad Shanghai was a relay station for stages carrying the mail, but this does not seem to have given any postal facilities. John Atkinson was the first postmaster, but enlisting during the War of the Rebellion, he was killed in battle and was succeeded by his deputy, M. O. Peters. Mr. Peters, after a long service, was succeeded by Mrs. L. S. Atkinson, widow of the first postmaster, who served until early in 1899, when she was succeeded by George Johnson, who, in turn, was succeeded by Pharaoh Bell and R. Whitcomb, the present incumbent. When the name of the town was changed to Empire, the postoffice and railroad station were changed to correspond, so that uniformity now prevails. Between here and Toronto are the hamlets of Calumet and Freeman's.

There were numerous thrilling incidents at Shanghai during the "dark and bloody days" of its early history, but the occurrence which attracted more attention than any other, owing to the prominence of the parties, was the shooting of Joseph Me-

Donald by Lewis K. McCoy on Saturday evening, April 6, 1867, at 6:30 o'clock. There had been an old feud between the parties, and on the day named McDonald, who was a resident of New Cumberland, across the river, had been to Steubenville on business. He started for home on the C. & P. evening train, and when it arrived at Shanghai McCoy was there with a carbine. McDonald started towards the ferry landing but had not gone far when some words ensued, and McCoy fired his gun, killing McDonald almost instantly. He at once surrendered to the authorities, and was tried for murder in the first degree at the November term of court following. The best legal talent, both local and foreign, was engaged in his behalf. The trial lasted a week, and the jury, after an all night session, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. McCoy was sentenced to life imprisonment, but was pardoned a few years after, and lived quietly at home until his death. He had been a wealthy man, but the expense of his trial and subsequent mismanagement dissipated most of his fortune. It is worth noting that notwithstanding some of the happenings at Shanghai and Newburg during their earlier history these hamlets became among the most law-abiding places in the county with a population above the average type; a position they have since maintained. Empire was one of the first places in the county to be voted "dry."

Fraternal orders have been represented in Empire by Knights of Pythias No. 352, Heptasoph Conclave No. 184, and Junior American Mechanics No. 38.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

School was held at Sugar Grove about 1800, but records of pioneer schools are scarce. There was also a school at Shelly's farm near Osage about the same time, and there is a graveyard here supposed to be older than the school. The first schoolhouse at Empire was built in 1858, Casterman Quim being the teacher. The village now

has two good school buildings with six rooms, one of which is the high school. At Knoxville there is a good two-story frame building, containing, with one exception, the only township high school in the county. The other schools are located as follows: Section two, Warren farm; seven, Campbell; ten, Berry; nineteen, Shelly; twenty-one, Edminston; thirty-four, Yellow Creek. Also a large school at Ekeville.

Sugar Grove M. E. church justly claims to be the pioneer religious organization of the township. It stands very near the Saline Township line, four miles below the mouth of Yellow Creek, and two miles from Empire. The society was organized by James B. and John Finley between 1800 and 1802, the first class including Jacob Nessley, Randall Hale, John Hale, Charles Hale, James Pritchard, Nathan Shaw, Joseph Elliott, Benjamin Elliott, Robert Maxwell, John Sapp, John Clinton, Jacob Buttenberg and John Herrington, with Charles Hale as leader. The first services were held in a house of round logs, 20x25 feet, which in a few years was replaced by a hewn log building, 25x30. This was burned in 1841, and replaced by the brick structure still standing. The burying ground which was in use before the church was built is one of the oldest in the county, and contains the graves of numerous pioneers whose records have been obliterated. Many of the stones have sunk beneath the surface, and have themselves become entombed while vegetation flourishes luxuriantly above. Preachers were supplied from New Somerset and Knoxville.

One of the oldest religious organizations not only in the township but in the county is the Good Hope Lutheran Church at Bowling Green or Osage in Section twenty-five. It was organized by Rev. John Stanch, a Lutheran missionary, on September 12, 1806. For six years he looked after the Germans of that locality, preaching in their own language from house to house, and had thirty-five baptisms and thirty-five confirmations. He was succeeded by Rev. John Rheinhardt, another traveling mission-

ary, in 1812, preaching from house to house for four years, this charge being part of quite a large circuit which he supplied. In 1816 the sum of \$371.25 was raised with which a frame church was built on the present site, among the early communicants being the Reinharts, Stonebrakers, Easterdays, Grimes, Smiths, Culps and others. Rev. Rheinart remained until 1836, the preaching meanwhile being changed from German to English, and was succeeded by Rev. James Manning, who also had charges at Jefferson, Annapolis and Yellow Creek. Rev. Alexander Pope served from 1838 to 1848 and was succeeded by Rev. Amos Bartholomew, and he in turn by Rev. J. Sparks in 1849, who remained ten years. In 1852 a new church was built, costing \$500. The old building was dragged to an adjoining lot and used for awhile as a stable. The new one was placed on the same foundation, and with some alterations still stands. Mr. Manning returned in 1859, but the Civil war coming on he seems to have been too ardent to suit some of his congregation, so he did not remain long. Rev. J. Singer served from 1865 to 1867, when there was a vacancy for eleven years, during which time Rev. J. K. Melhorn and others acted as temporary supplies. While Rev. Dr. Geberding was in charge of Jewett congregation he proposed separating Bowling Green and Bethel from Salem and Jefferson, which was done, and on June 30, 1878, Rev. A. H. Kennard accepted the double charge, the services being held partly in German and partly in English. He left in 1882 and Rev. J. N. Wolff supplied the next year. Rev. C. S. Holloway was installed July 1, 1884, and left October 7, 1886. The congregation at Bethel or Yellow Creek had become so small that services were abandoned, and the church was used for a number of years by a Union Sunday School, which also died out, and the building is now an abandoned wreck, with Mr. and Mrs. J. Culp sole survivors of the congregation. On March 1, 1887, Osage was united with Annapolis, but shortly after was transferred to Jewett.

Rev. J. F. Booker served two years, then Rev. Kimerer supplied until Rev. O. Reber took charge December 14, 1890, and remained until 1892. Supplies were furnished until 1903 when Mr. Groff, a student of the Chicago seminary, held regular services; Rev. Methorn in 1905, and J. J. Myers the next year. C. E. Read, from the seminary, served the next year and into 1907, and received a permanent call in the spring of 1908, taking charge on May 31. He also has a mission at Wellsville, and the two places now have regular services. The centennial of the church was observed September 10-12, 1906, by a meeting of the Western Conference of the Pittsburgh Synod and a general reunion with a most interesting programme.

The Knoxville M. E. Church started in 1830 with services in a schoolhouse, Henry Cooper, class leader. Shortly they removed to an unfinished brick building occupied by the Presbyterians. The building was destroyed by a storm, when services were discontinued, but were revived in 1857, using a house built by the joint efforts of the Methodists, Presbyterians and United Presbyterians. Differences arose, ending in a lawsuit, and the building was abandoned. The Methodists then built a frame church, 32x53 feet, which has since been occupied when there were services, which have been irregular.

New Somerset M. E. Church was organized by Rev. Joshua Monroe about 1836. J. B. Pinley probably preaching the first sermon. The original class was composed of Mary Hartman, Susan Hartman, Catherine Saltsman, Martin, Jane, Philip and Delila Saltsman, Solomon Hartman, William and Hannah Barcus. A schoolhouse was used for a place of worship until the building of a frame church, 30x40 feet. It is at the north end of the village, fourteen miles from Steubenville. The first ministers were Joshua Monroe, John Minor, Dr. Adams, Philip Green, David Merryman, Simon Lock, Harry Bradshaw, J. C. Kent, Thomas Winstanly, Walter Athy, George McCaska, William Divinna, Edward Tay-

lor, William Knox, A. H. Thomas, Samuel Longden, J. E. McGaw, J. Shearer, William Tipton, S. F. Minor, Theophilus Nean, Chester Morrison, George Crook and R. L. Miller. After them came R. Boyd, W. H. Tibbetts and John Chrisman in 1856-7; John Wright, J. F. Nessler, 1858-9; J. M. Bray, S. N. Nesbitt, T. M. Stevens, 1860-62; P. K. McCue, J. Hollingshead, 1863; W. S. Blackburn, 1864-5; S. H. McCall, W. B. Grace, R. M. Freshwater, 1866-8; G. D. Kinner, J. R. Keyes, 1869-71; J. Q. A. Miller, 1872; G. W. Dennis, 1873-5; A. J. Lane, 1876; J. H. Rogers, 1878; J. E. Hollister, 1878; F. Huddleson, 1886-8; M. J. Ingram, 1889; since supplied from other points.

Rev. Samuel Taggart and John Donaldson organized the Knoxville United Presbyterian Church in 1837 with seventeen members. Isaac Grafton, Samuel White and Gilead Chapman were chosen ruling elders, and Dr. Watt, J. Stokes and Isaac Grafton, trustees. Rev. Wm. Larrimer became pastor on April 1, 1838, and continued until 1848, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. Campbell, who remained until 1854. Rev. J. H. Peacock took charge in September, 1859, and remained until April, 1867. On July 1, 1871, Rev. J. B. Borland began serving it along with his Richmond charge until 1887. It was separated in 1888 and was served by J. W. Best to 1891; J. B. Gandy, 1894-8; L. L. Gray, 1898-1906; R. B. Fulton, 1907-9, and now by R. A. Kingan. The present church edifice was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$3,600 and was dedicated by Rev. S. J. Stewart, of Steubenville. It is a frame building, 32x48 feet.

The Disciples Church of New Somerset was organized September 19, 1840, by Elder John Jackman, with the following members: Joseph Marshall and wife, Matthias Swickard and wife, G. H. Puntius and wife, Daniel Householder and wife, John Billman and wife, Hannah Leatherberry, Jeanette McGhee, Emily Coffman and Mary Householder. The first officers were Joseph Marshall, G. H. Puntius and Matthias Swickard, elders; and Daniel and Peter

Householder, deacons. Chas. E. Von Vorhis was the first regular preacher at \$37.50 for one-fourth of his time. His immediate successors were John Jackman, Marlow Martin, Eli Regal, Cornelius Finney, Thomas Dyal, J. M. Thomas, J. D. White, Mason Terry, J. A. Wilson, Robert Atherton, D. O. Thomas, A. Skidman, M. P. Hayden and others. A brick church, 28x40 feet, was erected in 1841, which was replaced by a larger structure about 1890.

Although Rev. J. M. Bray held M. E. services at Empire many years ago the Methodist Protestants had the first organization, Rev. F. A. Brown having formed a class in June, 1873, composed of James Stone and wife, Levi Henry and wife, M. O. Peters and wife, Geo. H. Hinkle and wife, Bernard Herron and wife, John Adams and wife, Margaret Mushrush, Letitia Atkinson, Nancy J. and Elizabeth Hinkle, Lena Bell, Jennie Wherry, Nancy Maxwell and Wm. H. Jones. Trustees, J. C. Maxwell, Bernard Herron, Geo. H. Mushrush, James Stone, John Adams, M. O. Peters and Wm. Jones. A frame church was erected, 32x50 feet, and dedicated December 28, 1873. The first pastors were F. A. Brown, J. B. McCormick and John Daker; later, Rev. J. W. Rice.

The M. E. congregation organized about 1890 and built a neat frame church, holding 300 people. It is served in connection with Sugar Grove. The recorded pastors are S. B. Salmon, 1893-5; H. F. Patterson, 1896-9; A. H. Loomis, 1900; N. B. Stewart, 1901-2; W. W. Burton, 1904-5; C. E. King, 1906-7; Ellwood D. Scott, 1908-9.

There is a good sized congregation of Free Methodists at Keyville, which meets in McGaffrick's Hall.

Reference has already been made to Tunnel mill, one of the old landmarks in the northwest corner of Knox Township. The tunnel by which this mill was fed was dug in the year 1815 by Abner Moore. It is seventy yards in length, cut through a solid rock with a decline of fourteen and one-half feet, equal to about twenty-five horsepower. The creek from where the

tunnel starts makes a bend in horseshoe shape of one mile, coming round and passing within thirty yards of the mill.

William Maple came to Ohio on June 15, 1797, landing on the Ohio shore at a point between Elliottsville and Empire. He emigrated from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he resided only a short time, coming there from Trenton, N. J., where he lived at the time of the Revolution and at which place he enlisted in the American army. After coming to Ohio he settled on the hill above Port Homer. Benjamin Maple, son of William, bored one of the first salt wells in the northern part of the county, on Hollow Rock run, the boring being done by spring pole, after which he started to build a mill, but sold it unfinished and then bought produce which he took down the river on a keel boat and traded for furs, which were brought back on mules and transported eastward to market.

SALINE TOWNSHIP.

Saline township, so called from its salt wells, which lies immediately north of Knox, and occupies the extreme northeastern section of Jefferson County, shares with Steubenville Township the honor of being early historic ground. As early as 1764 Bouquet and his army of 1,500 soldiers marched through here into the heart of the Indian country, taking the lower part of the Yellow Creek Valley, whose march is thus described by Parkman:

"Early in October the troops left Fort Pitt and began their westward march into a wilderness which no army had ever before sought to penetrate. Encumbered with their camp equipage, with droves of cattle and sheep for subsistence, and a long train of packhorses laden with provisions, their progress was tedious and difficult, and seven or eight miles were the ordinary measure of a day's march. The woodsmen of Virginia, veteran hunters and Indian fighters, were thrown far out in front and on either flank, scouring the forest to detect any sign of lurking ambuscade. The pio-

neers toiled in the van, hewing their way through woods and thickets; while the army dragged its weary length behind them through the forest, like a serpent creeping through tall grass. The surrounding country, whenever a casual opening in the matted foliage gave a glimpse of its features, disclosed scenery of wild primeval beauty. Sometimes the army defiled along the margin of the Ohio, by its broad eddying current and the bright landscape of its shores. Sometimes they descended into the thicket gloom of the woods, damp, still, and cool as the recesses of a cavern, where the black soil oozed beneath the tread, where the rough columns of the forest seemed to exude a clammy sweat, and the slimy mosses were trickling with moisture; while the carcasses of prostrate trees, green with the decay of a century, sank into a pulp at the lightest pressure of the foot. More frequently the forest was of a fresher growth; and the restless leaves of young maples and basswood shook down spots of sunlight on the marching columns. Sometimes they waded the clear current of a stream with its vistas of arching foliage and sparkling water. There were intervals, but these were rare, when, escaping for a moment from the labyrinth of woods, they emerged into the light of an open meadow, rich with herbage, and girdled by a zone of forest; gladdened by the notes of birds, and enlivened it may be, by grazing herds of deer. These spots, welcome to the forest traveller as an oasis to a wanderer in the desert, * * * On the tenth day the army reached the River Muskingum."

Hutchins, the historian, supplements this by the following: "Friday, the 12th, the path led along the banks of Yellow Creek, through a beautiful country of rich bottom lands on which the Pennsylvanians and Virginians looked with covetous eyes, and made a note for future reference. The next day they marched two miles in view of one of the loveliest prospects the sun ever shone upon. There had been two or three frosty nights, which had changed the whole aspect of the forest. Where a few

days before an ocean of green had rolled away there now was spread a boundless carpet, decorated with an endless variety of the gayest colors, lighted up by the mellow rays of an October sun."

Just below where Yellow Creek enters the Ohio, the present site of the old McCullough mansion, is the reputed location of the camp of Logan's relatives, who were inveigled to the Virginia shore and slaughtered. An Indian trail extended up Yellow Creek for five miles, at the end of which there was a spot used regularly for encampments, and stones have been unearthed there still bearing the marks of fire. The same trail was used by American soldiers traveling to and from Fort Laurens, and it became one of the earliest wagon roads in the county. Nature was especially beautiful here, the streams crowded with fish and the forests with game. Martin Saltsman, one of Knox Township's early settlers, declared that in a few days' hunt on Yellow Creek he would kill more than fifty deer. No wonder the Indians parted from these hunting grounds with reluctance. Prehistoric remains are found on the De Sellen farm near Port Homer, so-called fortifications and mounds, from which numerous relics have been collected, a carved stone column about two feet long and fifteen inches in diameter. On Yellow Creek are remains of white pine forests destroyed by Indians who tapped the trees for resin, which they used as salve and to aid in kindling fires. A fair amount of hemlock yet clothes the rugged hillsides, but the other evergreens have practically disappeared.

While Jacob Nessley, Sr. (coming from the German settlements of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania), did not settle on the Virginia side of the river until 1784, he was in this region much earlier, and of this fact he left an enduring monument. On the river bank, a short distance south of the mouth of Yellow Creek and in sight of the McCullough mansion, is an overhanging rock, upon which is carved "Jacob Nessley—1776." The tradition is, as re-

lated by William G. McCullough (a great grandson), that Jacob was prospecting in Virginia, and crossing the river to the Ohio side (Indian country) was chased by the Indians. Reaching this overhanging rock, he jumped into the river; he then dived and coming to the surface under the rock, he remained in hiding, and the Indians supposing him drowned, left him to his fate. As soon as the way was clear, he returned to Virginia, obtained a tool and cut his name and the date upon the surface of the rock as noted.

Samuel Vantilberg settled in what is now Saline Township, near Port Homer, in 1796. Joshua Downard came in 1785, and returned permanently in 1796, living more than one hundred years; William McCullough at the mouth of Yellow Creek about 1800; Jacob Nessley, Jr., a little earlier, buying large tracts of Yellow Creek land from the government, also Jeremiah Hickman and James Rogers. Joshua Downer was here by 1800, prospecting among the hills and valleys, being the first to discover salt in this township about 1806. Samuel Potts and his brother Henry came about 1803, and preceding them were William and Henry Maple, the father of Andrew Downer, the Crawfords, Jacob Groff, Charles Hammond, who gave his name to Hammondsville, the Householders and others whose names are lost.

William Wells, one of the first justices, bought land in February, 1798, from Robert Johnson, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, being lots four and five in the ninth township, second range, at the mouth of Little Yellow Creek. The same year Wells sold to James Clark. There was a formidable blockhouse on a point immediately south of the creek's mouth, erected, perhaps, by squatters previous to 1784. While the site has been washed away, the foundation was seen by persons now living. This blockhouse, until very recently supposed to have been west of the creek's mouth, on Blockhouse Run, was so constructed on the first river bank that it was surrounded by water, and had command not only of the

river, but likewise of a vast expanse of territory, the most natural point in all this region for defensive works.

The country developed very rapidly. As we have seen, the land was good, and Yellow Creek with its tributary streams furnished water power for numerous flour and other mills that were among the last in the county to succumb to the new order of things. The knowledge of the complete mineral resources of Yellow Creek was yet in the future, but there was progress.

A stone hotel was built at the mouth of the creek, and when destroyed by fire in 1897 the date of its erection (1803) was discovered carved in a chimney stone. The first road in the county was made from a point opposite Charles Town (Wellsburg) to Yellow Creek in 1804. It is possible that the masons who built the hotel also built the two stone-arch bridges, one over the mouth of Wills Creek, the other over the mouth of Island Creek, both doing service until recently. They were of the architecture of the bridges afterwards adopted for the National Pike.

IRONDALE AND HAMLETS.

Joshua Downer's discovery of salt water on Yellow Creek in 1806 was on the present site of Irondale, and a well was put down by Samuel Potts. It furnished sufficient brine to make six barrels of salt per day, and soon after James Rodgers sunk two more wells, each yielding five barrels per day. This infant industry naturally built up a hamlet around it, and soon there was in existence a village, to which was given the name Pottsdale. A bank was opened by the Potts brothers, and as salt was in good demand at \$16 a barrel the little community assumed quite a business-like aspect. The salt was hauled to the mouth of the creek by carts or wagons and then shipped by boat. In a few years the competition from larger wells in other parts of the county compelled a discontinuance of the salt industry here, and Pottsdale reverted to a rural community. Thus it re-

mained until 1861 when coal mining was begun here, with John Hunter as manager, the railroad now furnishing transportation. A new village was laid out, taking the name of Huntersville. The advent of the Pioneer Coal Company in 1869, with its rolling mill employing 150 hands, gave a boom to every class of business. The town was enlarged and renamed Irondale. It first appears in the census of 1870 with 751 inhabitants. The same year a store was started in the village by Morgan and Hunter, with R. G. Richards as manager, who was also the first postmaster. Mr. Richards served about two years, and was succeeded by C. P. Evans, Geo. Burnside, James Dennis, Burnside second time, John F. Gilson and T. A. Hoyt. The erection of the large blast furnace by the Morgan Coal and Iron Company in 1870, a large hotel built by Mrs. Mary Crans, and other improvements, made Irondale the most flourishing community in the county, and when the panic of 1873 came it had an estimated population of 1,500. When that panic came, however, the mills shut down and the declension was nearly as rapid as its rise. The census of 1880 showed a population of only 399, but with the inauguration of new enterprises noted in our chapter on manufacturing, the village began to pick up, and in 1890 there were 694 inhabitants, who had increased to 1,136 in 1900. Its permanent prosperity is now assured.

Linton at the mouth of Yellow Creek was a small hamlet for several years prior to 1831, the old hotel building dating back to 1803. Jacob Groff kept a small store. In the year first mentioned William H. Wallace, then twenty years of age, a native of the province of Quebec, came there from New Lisbon, and entered into partnership with Groff, and became the first postmaster. He left there in 1839. Although there never was much of a town here yet coal mining, the ferry, railroad station, and the fact that it was the entrance to Yellow Creek Valley gave it some importance. But the mines were worked out, the old hotel burned, the postoffice was discontinued, and

the place is now simply a railroad junction under the name of Yellow Creek station. The electric road along the river shows some good engineering work in underground crossing beneath the C. & P. railroad.

When Mr. Wallace left Yellow Creek he opened a store and postoffice three miles below, and called the place Port Homer in honor of his son Homer. It soon became a prominent shipping point for all that section. The product of the numerous distilleries, flour mills and salt wells hauled to Linton and Port Homer created an active trade that was surprising. Although steamboats were in operation flatboats were still favorite carriers for down river shipments. They were comparatively inexpensive, and time was not an important item. Boat building, milling, salt boiling and distilling employed a large force of men, and the river warehouses would be filled with the products mentioned, their handling giving employment to hundreds of men. All this has passed away and the flood of 1884 practically annihilated the few remaining warehouses, leaving nothing but the foundation stones, and sometimes not even them. Mr. Wallace sold out his Port Homer business in 1851. The place is still somewhat of a center for shipment of apples from the extensive orchards in that vicinity, with probably a dozen families in residence.

Hammondsville, lying between Irondale and the river, was laid out on the property of Charles Hammond in 1852. W. H. Wallace came from Port Homer the same year and started the first store and postoffice. A hotel was built by Joseph Russell, and building generally was quite lively that year. The Hammondsville Mining and Coal Company was organized with Mr. Wallace as manager, who also began making fire brick in 1856 but sold out to Lacey and Saxton in 1858. There were steam saw mill, merchants, blacksmiths, wagon makers, etc., but no church, although the Roman Catholics bought a schoolhouse and held services in it. The panic of 1873 affected the town seriously, but its effects were somewhat counteracted by the four

large stores of W. H. Wallace & Sons, which carried on trade in every branch of business only since emulated by the extensive department stores in the larger cities. Among other evidences of their enterprise they published a newspaper whose main object was to advertise their business. Mr. Wallace continued to be postmaster until his death, September 10, 1897, having served sixty-seven years in the three offices named, for a longer period than any other postmaster in the United States. He was succeeded by his son, R. G. Wallace, then by George Crook and John Madden, the present incumbent. Hammondsville appears in the census of 1870 with 504 inhabitants, and after that is counted with the township generally.

The fraternal societies are pretty well represented in Saline Township, Irondale Lodge No. 533 having been formed in 1869. A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was formed in Hammondsville in 1873, and on March 1, 1906, removed to Irondale. A Knights of Pythias Lodge was formed at the latter place about ten years ago, and to these have been added the Junior Order United American Mechanics and United Clay Workers of America.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

An Irishman named McElroy taught a school in a log cabin at the mouth of Yellow Creek in 1800, and at about the same time there was a school on Pine Ridge; in 1804 there was one on Yellow Creek, above the site of Hammondsville. A stone schoolhouse was erected by the Nessleys and McCulloughs on the McCullough farm, at the mouth of the creek, and the supposition is, it was built by the masons who built the hotel and bridges.

In a few years it rose to the dignity of an academy. Here Jacob Nessley McCullough was educated, and in material success he rivaled Senator Sharon, his railroad and other interests at his death being valued at about \$10,000,000. At present the most imposing school house in the

township is the two-story seven room brick structure at Irondale, built about twelve years ago, with a capacity of 400 children. The present enrollment is 317. Hammondsville has a two room frame structure, the lineal successor of the old school of 1804. Port Homer has a comparatively new building. The other township schools are located in section five near De Sellem place, section seventeen, "Tarburner," and section seven, McCullough.

The first religious services in Saline Township were held at the mouth of Yellow Creek, and in 1800 an M. E. Society was organized at the cabin of Jeremiah Hickman. It was many years, however, before there was a church within the township boundaries. Sugar Grove and other churches over the line being convenient. When Irondale began in 1869 to grow into a good-sized hamlet union services were held in the school house, which were continued with more or less regularity until about 1872, when the Methodists formed a separate organization and built a neat frame structure. Among the early pastors were Revs. G. B. Smith, A. W. Gruber, J. R. Keyes and W. I. Powell. This place with Hammondsville was served from other points for several years, but since 1890 has had the following pastors: W. C. Meek, 1890-92; A. C. Girdefield, 1893-4; W. J. Powell, 1895-7; S. A. Peregoy, 1898-1900; J. H. Conkle, 1901; M. C. Grimes, 1902-4; P. C. Peck, 1905-7; J. F. Rankin, present incumbent.

Shortly after the M. E. organization the Presbyterians formed a separate organization and built a neat brick church. Rev. Mr. Brown was a pioneer pastor, and there was a good congregation. The place has been vacant, however, for the last nine years, Rev. K. P. Simmons having been the last incumbent. Shortly after this the Disciples organized a congregation and built a neat brick church. Subsequently the Free Methodists, most of whom came from Empire, formed a congregation and built a place of worship.

On December 4, 1873, thirty persons who

had attended the Disciples Church at New Somerset organized a congregation at Hammondsville with William McConnell and J. R. Maple, elders, and Isaac Iddy and D. Z. Maple, deacons. J. W. Kemp was pastor for several years, but the place is now vacant. The Roman Catholics also established a church here, but no services are now held. Subsequently an M. E. Church was organized, of which Rev. J. A. Young was an early pastor. The later have been M. J. Ingram, 1890; H. W. Westwood, 1891; D. Davies, 1892; R. O. Payne, 1893-4; J. A. Young, 1895-7; E. S. Smith, 1898-9; J. F. Ellis, 1900-1; J. G. Gamble, 1902-3; E. E. King, 1904-5; P. N. Phillips, 1906-9.

In Section 17, adjoining the Taylor farm near the Knox Township line, is a tract of about seventeen and one-half acres which has become famous as the Hollow Rock camp-meeting ground. These meetings were inaugurated about seventy years ago, and each summer have attracted crowds from all quarters. At times they have been conducted by the Methodists, and then by branches from that organization, but at present the institution is conducted by an incorporated company which is undenominational in character. At present the ground is held on a twenty-year lease, of which eleven years have expired.

CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Cross Creek Township, within a mile and a half of the river and joining Steubenville on the west, was separated from the former on June 4, 1806. It is the sixth township of the second range and contains thirty-six full sections. It was surveyed into sections by Alexander Holmes in 1801 and into quarter sections by Benjamin Hough in 1802.

Among the first settlers were: William McElroy, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, William Whitecraft, George Mahon, James and Daniel Dunlevy, Mary McGuire and family, Augustine Bickerstaff, John Johnson, Eli Kelly, John Rickey, George Halliwell, John McConnell, John Long,

John Scott, Moses Hunter (1797-1800), John Ekey, James Thompson, John Permar, James Scott, Thomas White, Jacob Welday (a German), Hugh McCullough, John Foster, John Williams, Joseph Dunn, Nathan Caselaer, Alexander Smith (who laid out New Alexandria in 1831, and was the first to introduce horse-mills in this country), George Brown, William Moore, John McCann, Aaron Fell, William Hanlon, J. A. J. Criswell, John Lloyd, James Maley, Jonathan Hook, Peter Ekey, David Powell, Robert Hill (just over the line in Steubenville Township, in 1798), Thomas Johnson, William Cassell, John McConnell, William McConnell, William Woods, Charles Maxwell, the Stokes and the Dinsmores (1800-9). Robert McConnell came about 1811, and settled on land later occupied by Joseph and Robert H. McConnell; Thomas Elliott, Andrew Anderson, John Wright, Samuel Irons, John McDonald. Most of the settlers were Protestant Irish, and brought with them the vigor and steady habits incident to that people. The country was favorable to agriculture, and after the forests were depleted the Pittsburgh or No. 8 coal veins furnished plenty of fuel. The township is drained by Cross Creek and tributary streams, from which it derives its name, with Wills Creek on the north. It has always contained some of the best farms in the county, and was among the leaders in wool growing industry. Its location was better suited to agricultural development than to the growth of large towns or cities, and consequently there are none within its borders, and manufacturing is practically non-existent, although, as we have seen, this was not the case in former days when every stream furnished power to grind the grain, saw the wood or make textile fabrics. The cotton factory built on Cross Creek about half a mile above the mouth of McIntire in 1814 and afterwards changed to a woolen factory by John and James Elliott, and then run by George Marshall, was the most extensive affair of the kind in the county outside of Steubenville. Accounts have already been

given of the early distilleries in which Cross Creek played a prominent part, and the last distillery in Jefferson County had its home on this classic stream.

The first election for township officers was held at the home of John McCullough. Mary McGuire occupied what afterwards became the birthplace of the celebrated orator, William Gibson, and subsequently the County Infirmary, the new buildings of which were completed in the fall of 1905 at a cost of over \$100,000. It is one of the finest and best equipped institutions of the kind in the country. The views from there and other points along the pike, disclosing three states, and a wonderful array of hill and valley, forest and stream are such that the proprietors of many summer hotels might envy.

VILLAGES.

New Alexandria, the principal village in the township, was laid out by Alexander Smith in 1831; it is on the south side of the township, Wells Township line being its southern boundary. There was a collection of houses here prior to 1831, and Matthew Thompson kept a hotel as far back as 1820. The place was then called Tempo from the fact that Mr. Thompson kept a temperance hotel, something quite uncommon in those days. Mr. Thompson also kept the first store, and was also the first postmaster. Mr. Smith started a hotel and store in 1831. Distant from rail or water transportation the growth of the town was necessarily hampered, but it was quite a local center of trade for the rural community surrounding it. The village was incorporated in 1871, and the first officers were elected in that year as follows: Trustees, John Johnson, Charles Fellows and Charles Wallace; marshal, J. D. Golden. The census of 1850 gave a population of 198; of 1860, 228; of 1870, 167; of 1880, 175; since which there has been but little change.

Wildewood Lodge No. 590 was instituted here on July 25, 1874, with the following charter members: W. J. McCann, J. T.

Puntney, D. M. Long, D. M. Scott, C. Braunfass, D. F. Harrub, Isaac Martin, Martin Solesby, Geo. W. Fellows, Wm. D. Fell, N. B. Buckingham, Nathan McGrew, James Hyndman, with Mr. Puntney, N. G., and D. M. Long, recording secretary. This lodge is still in a flourishing condition. Idlewild Encampment No. 199 was instituted on September 17, 1875, but after several years' operation was dissolved. A society of United American Mechanics No. 50 was also organized but dissolved soon after 1897.

David Freelin built the first house at what was afterwards the village of Wintersville, laid out by John Winters, about five miles west of Steubenville in 1831. Mr. Winters built a hotel, and opened the first store, James McCoy doing the carpenter work on the building. Frank Reynolds kept the second hotel, and a man named Lyle the third. A short distance west of the town where the road "forked" to Richmond and Cadiz respectively was also a hostelry which was quite a resort for driving parties from Steubenville and elsewhere, especially sleighing companies on winter nights. The number of these caravansaries here and elsewhere gives an idea of the style and volume of the old interurban travel. The hotel at "The Forks" was the terminus of the old plank road from Steubenville. As elsewhere related, it was noted during the Morgan raid where Maggie Dougherty was wounded while looking out of a window, and near where Henry Parks was killed. Robert McCoy was the second storekeeper and first postmaster. Valentine Priest was an early merchant and postmaster for many years. Eliza Priest succeeded him, but the diminishing importance of the village and the establishment of rural delivery has since abolished the postoffice. The population is given at 107 in 1840, at 121 in 1850, 127 in 1860, and 113 in 1870, and is now about 100.

On the opening of the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Thomas Holmes started a small store and postoffice about ten miles

west of Steubenville, and built a saw and grist mill, from which the postoffice took the name of Holmes' Mill. He was postmaster until 1873, when he was succeeded by A. McManus. The rural delivery also put this out of business, the only postoffices in the township now being Fernwood, Reed's Mills and New Alexandria.

The developments of the Gould oil field a few years ago made some industrial excitement in the southern part of the township, but like all movements of that kind it was transitory. There has lately been some oil and gas development about New Alexandria, and the Steubenville field extends into the eastern side of the township. The Pan Handle and Wabash systems give a rail outlet to the central and southern sections, and the projected Steubenville and Canton electric line will traverse the northern end.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There were said to be schools in Cross Creek Township as early as 1800, but the first authentic record of such is one which was standing in 1804 near what is known as No. 4 school house on land afterwards owned by Mrs. Usher Stark, the first teacher being an Irishman named Green. It is worth while to note here the extent to which the Irish schoolmaster figured in the educational development of the northern and central sections of the county as the Quakers or Friends did in the southern. A schoolmaster named Evans held forth in a log cabin in District No. 1 in 1807. A subscription school was taught in the Long settlement in 1809, Mr. Morrow being the first teacher. The ox gad was used freely on the pupils as a persuader to industry and good behavior. David Boyd was the second teacher. The subscription price was \$1.50 for three months. Richard McCullough taught in District No. 5 in 1806. After these dates schools were common, and no township in the county is now better supplied. The present school houses in the township include one at New Alexandria, high and elementary school near

the old Hukill school, new two-story school west of Wintersville, one in Section 1 southeast corner of township, Ekey in Section 9, England in Section 11, Lyle in 14, George in 22, White in 26, and Reed in 29.

The first record of religious services in Cross Creek Township was the result of the agreement with Dr. Joseph Doddridge, who was then holding monthly services at Steubenville, to also conduct services according to the Book of Common Prayer at the house of Mary McGuire about four miles west of the city. This agreement is dated December 1, 1800 and provided that Dr. Doddridge should hold service here every third Saturday. Just how long these services were held at Mrs. McGuire's we are not informed, but that they grew into the parish of St. James by the year 1814 we learn from Dr. Doddridge, he remaining rector until 1823, when he was succeeded by Rev. Intrepid Morse, then in charge of Steubenville. It was probably about the date first named above that an acre of ground was secured in the southwest corner of Section 33 near the Wayne Township line, as affording a more central location for the country members, while those living near the city could be accommodated at St. Pauls. A commodious frame building was erected for those days, and we find on December 1, 1816, a petition from the St. James congregation to the general convention, asking leave to form a diocese in the western country. This petition was signed by William McConnell, Robert Maxwell, John Cunningham, Samuel Tipton, Alexander Cunningham, James Cunningham, George Mahan, Widow Mahan, Andrew Elliott, Gabriel Armstrong, John McCullough, James Foster, Benjamin Doyle, William White, Thomas White, John McConnell, James Strong, Hugh Taggart, Richard White, John Foster, James Dugan, William Graham, Daniel Dunlevy. When the diocese of Ohio was organized in 1818 St. James reported fifty-two communicants and over one hundred baptisms within two years. After Dr. Doddridge gave up the charge, the congregation, which met for

worship at White's school house was in charge of Rev. Mr. Seaton until about 1817. He was a man of ability, but drank freely, in which respect, however, he did not differ materially from the community generally, which had a distillery on nearly every farm. He retired, however, from the ministry and purchased a farm near Olivesburg, Richland County, at an advanced age. Rev. Intrepid Morse, the new rector at St. Paul's, Steubenville, then took charge of the infant congregation, and infused new spirit. Under his direction a frame house of worship was erected, probably in the fall of 1820. On July 7, 1821, Andrew Elliott and wife, on whose farm the church had been erected, conveyed the acre tract to Robert Henderson, Tom McConnell and Daniel Dunlevy, trustees, for the nominal consideration of \$15, the deed reciting that the church had been already built. On May 10, 1825, the parish was incorporated under the name of "St. James' Church, Cross Creek," with Edward Leves and Gabriel Armstrong, wardens, and William Cunningham, James Dugan and Daniel Dunlevy, vestrymen. The church was consecrated the same year by Bishop Chase. To the few living who have personal recollections of Father Morse it is not necessary to say that he had the courage of his convictions, and with the kindest heart in the world, literally obeying the injunction of his Master and dividing his goods with the poor, whenever and wherever he found a wrong he combated it with all his fervor and ability. Intemperance had become a crying evil, fashionable in society, ignored by the church, and allowed to the fullest extent by public sentiment. He set his face firmly against it, both in city and country, and we find the following in a book of notes preserved by the late Robert A. Sherrard, father of the late R. Sherrard, Jr.: "It was during the time while Rev. Mr. Morse was pastor of St. James' Church that he formed the first temperance society in it, that was to be found anywhere in Jefferson County, except in Steubenville, which



AMERICAN CHINA COMPANY, TORONTO



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, TORONTO



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, TORONTO



NORTH FOURTH STREET, TORONTO

last mentioned society was the first in Steubenville or the county, and was gotten up under the vigilance of Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, Rev. Mr. Morse and others. I. R. A. Sherrard, signed the pledge of both societies the fall of 1830." At first Dr. Morse seemed to have received little encouragement in his temperance work, either from his own flock or from other bodies. But the leaven was at work, and in a few years other societies were formed, and finally distilling, if not drunkenness, became an extinct industry in Cross Creek Township. He continued in charge of St. James' until 1837, after which the parish was served by the following rectors: Rev. Richard Grey until 1851; Humphrey Hollis until 1855; Charles Flaus until 1857; Edmund Christian until 1863; Henry Lewis until 1866; W. E. Webb until 1868; T. K. Coleman until 1870; Joshua Cowpland until 1875; James Hillyer until 1880. For awhile services were somewhat irregular, service being rendered from St. Paul's, Steubenville, and by Rev. T. A. Waterman, Clive Benedict and C. P. Cogswell. There were 401 baptisms to 1874, eighty-one marriages to 1875, and 200 confirmations to 1863. The loss of the records by fire prevents an accurate statement later. At present the parish is in charge of Rev. E. B. Redhead, of St. Stephen's Church, Steubenville.

Rev. Wray, originator of Cross Creek Presbyterian Church, appears to have preached at the house of Thomas Elliott as early as 1816, and Rev. Obediah Jennings came from Steubenville in 1820 and preached at the house of Judge Anderson, later the residence of Joseph Potter. Meetings were also held occasionally at the old log school house, later the site of Stark school house. Rev. C. C. Beatty preached sometimes at the house of Walter Hanlon, and meetings were also held at the homes of Stephen Riggs, William Dinsmore and George Day, where Rev. Thomas Hunt also preached. In 1835 the erection of a permanent building was agitated and in 1837 a substantial brick structure was built in

Section 17 about two miles from present Fernwood station. George Day gave an acre of ground for church and graveyard. The following spring a petition was presented to the Presbytery, asking for organization, and Rev. C. C. Beatty was appointed to attend to the matter, when the church was organized with twenty-five members, fifteen from Two Ridges, seven from Steubenville, two from Richmond, and one from Beech Spring. George Day, Allen Hanlon, James Stark, Alexander Morrison and James McCoy were elected ruling elders. Rev. Joseph H. Chambers became the first pastor on February 27, 1839, and remained over eleven years. In 1845 a parsonage was built costing between \$500 and \$600, and in 1870 additions were made costing \$350. In 1873 the church caught fire on a Sunday morning, probably from a defective flue, and was entirely destroyed, with no insurance. The erection of a new building was begun at once, and dedicated on December 14, 1873, with sermon by Rev. A. M. Reid. The new structure is of brick, and cost \$3,946. Rev. J. F. Boyd became pastor on May 9, 1870.

Jacob Long settled in Cross Creek Township in 1802 and had a class on the head of Slab camp, a branch of McIntyre. The exact date at which Long's M. E. Church was organized is uncertain. Meetings were possibly held as early as 1807, and Rev. J. B. Finley and A. McElroy preached here in 1813. An accession from St. James' Church strengthened the congregation, and a substantial brick structure was erected. It is on Bloomingdale circuit, and pastoral services are provided from that point.

Wintersville M. E. Church was organized in 1835 at the residence of Wm. Roberts, about a mile from town, and in 1841 he built at his own expense a house of worship near his residence. Soon after it was sold to the Richmond circuit for \$600, and was dedicated in 1842 by Rev. George Holmes. Among the first members were Jacob Vail, Henry Oliver, William Roberts and Samuel Martin. In 1868, the old structure becoming dilapidated and too small for the

congregation, a new edifice was decided upon, and a location selected at the west end of Wintersville. The new structure, a two-story brick with auditorium above and Sunday school room below, 62x42 feet, was completed in June, 1869, at a cost of \$10,000. It was dedicated by Samuel Nesbitt. Rev. J. Weaver was one of the first ministers after the place became a station, and among his successors have been the following: M. J. Ingram, 1886; Jas. A. Rutledge, 1887-9; A. W. Newlin, 1890-2; J. C. Smith, 1893-6; T. H. Taylor, 1897-9; S. P. Lloyd, 1900-02; J. S. Hollingshead, 1903-4; E. S. Bowers, 1905-7; E. O. Morris, 1908-9.

New Alexandria M. E. Church was organized in 1838, the ground being deeded by Nathan Thompson. The first trustees were John Thompson, James Holmes, John Casey, Sr., Andrew Scott, William Elliott, John Moore, William Fields, John George, Matthew Thompson. A small brick structure served for many years, but this has recently been replaced by a fine new edifice, also of brick, up-to-date in every particular. It was dedicated on Sunday, September 19, 1909, and preparations are now being made to install a new organ. It is on Brilliant circuit with Ekey's and George's Run, and served by the same pastor.

Ekey M. E. Church was organized in District No. 3, in 1850, and the first burial in the attached graveyard was David, son of Andrew and Nancy Ekey, on November 23, of that year. Revs. Wharton and Kent were the first ministers, and the first members were James Elliott (class leader), Andrew and Nancy Ekey, Andrew Elliott, Rev. Tipton and Rev. C. A. Holmes. The first meeting was held at Andrew Ekey's residence and subsequent ones in the school house until the erection of a neat frame church, which is still standing.

Among the early residents of this township was one "Billy" McConnell, who circled about McIntyre Creek, professing to be a witch doctor. When butter failed to collect in the chnru, or cows had the hollow horn or other troubles his powers were

called into requisition. Prof. Christie wrote a book concerning him about 1830 (which is now out of print. There was no doubt plenty of superstition among the pioneers of this township as well as elsewhere, but all stories about killing of witches by shooting silver bullets through a dummy intended to represent them may be set down as apocryphal so far as they apply to this locality.

Joseph McConnell on September 17, 1816, laid out a small town near Fernwood, called McConnellsville, but no residents ever came to infuse in it the breath of life

WELLS TOWNSHIP.

Wells Township lying immediately south of Steubenville was originally a part of Warren, and was not made a separate township until 1823, when twenty-three full and five fractional sections were cut off from Warren and named after Bezaleel Wells. It was a sort of enchanted land in those days, a rich soil covered with sugar maples, elms, white and black walnut, oaks, hickory, cherry, hackberry, spicewood, paw paw, wild plum, wild grape, with intervals of wild rye, pea vines, and all sorts of wild vegetation. The streams were not large, Salt Run and Blockhouse Run emptying into the Ohio, with parts of McIntyre, Rush Run and other minor streams. Its locality naturally attracted hunters if not settlers at a very early date, and tradition places a blockhouse at the mouth of the run of that name about a mile and a half below Brilliant. In fact, it was in this locality that Sam Huston found the flint instrument before described, which indicated the presence of man in this valley possibly 10,000 years ago, but that does not come within the scope of ordinary history. Be all this as it may it seems determined that in September, 1792, Henry Nations and Daniel Scamhorn crossed the Ohio River hunting a location in the northwest territory. They landed opposite Charlestown (Wellsburg) and proceeding down the river camped on Blockhouse Run, where they erected a

small cabin with portholes. It may be that their cabin was the original blockhouse, the record on this point is not entirely clear. They made a small clearing but their chief support was necessarily in hunting, and they were waylaid and killed by Indians in the spring of 1793.

Thomas Taylor came from Pennsylvania and settled on Section 30 in 1778, and Oliver and Ebenezer Spriggs the same year. Among other early settlers were Philip Doddridge (the founder of Brilliant), John Barrett (settled in 1799 and was appointed justice of the peace by the governor holding the office for thirty-eight years, and as justice he performed the first marriage ceremony in this part of the county), John Jackson (military), Daniel Tarr (soldier of the War of 1812), Smiley H. Johnston (a descendant, in direct line, of Oliver Cromwell), Joseph Hook, Samuel Dean, James Everson, William Roe, Nathaniel Dawson, William Louiss, Robert Shearer, E. Willet, John Putney, John Armstrong, Archibald Armstrong, ———— Sprague, James Davis, James Moore, John Burns, Gideon Goswell, Israel Cox, Henry Swearingen, Ira Dalrymple, J. McCulley, Amos Parsons, John Riekey, Jacob Zoll, Benjamin Linton, Matthew Thompson, Harden Wheeler, Joseph Rose, Henry Hicks, John Jacks, the Doughertys, Millhollands, Grahams, etc.

The tragic fate of the Riley family has already been told in the chapter relating to the pioneers, but some fresh facts having been gleaned from Hon. William H. Tarr, of Wellsburg, they are worthy of insertion here, especially as they refer to the last Indian massacre in this valley. The victims had taken up a claim and built a cabin about a mile and a half west of Brilliant, the family consisting of the father, mother and two boys and two girls, aged about fourteen or sixteen years. Early in the spring of 1792 they were engaged in gathering sugar-water when the Indians came upon them. The father, mother and one boy were tomahawked on the spot. The oldest boy fled to the blockhouse on the

river and escaped. The Indians took the two girls, and fearing pursuit, hastily fled. One-half mile west of what is now the village of New Alexandria, at what is still called the Cold Spring, one of the girls became frantic and was killed with a tomahawk. After the peace resulting from Wayne's victory much interest was taken and many conjectures made along the border as to the fate of the captive girl. As the years passed, various rumors came out of the West—rumors of death by tomahawk, death by grief for her murdered family and of adoption by the Indians. Nothing, however, was sustained by facts or carried with it even a semblance of truth. Among the three volunteers from this vicinity in the War of 1812 was James Riley, the boy who escaped to the blockhouse. A rumor having become current after peace was declared that some prisoners from this part of the valley were among the Indians, young Riley obtained a permit from the commandant at Fort Meigs to go among the Indians, and there he found a woman, middle aged, in full Indian dress, morose and 'stupid, with every trait of savage stamped on her appearance. She was the long lost sister, and well remembered the murder of her family, but no amount of persuasion could induce her to return. These were her people, she knew no other, and with them she would remain. The kindly hand of Fate has cast a veil over the future of the captive girl; most likely she followed in the train of the wandering savages westward until the end came. The three volunteers mentioned above were William Tarr, Felty Mendel and James Riley, all from Brooke County, and some of their descendants are living there at this day. The graves of the Rileys are on lands belonging to the estate of the late Smiley H. Johnston, just back of Brilliant. The cabin from which the Rileys went to meet their death is still standing; about 100 rods west of the cabin, on slightly elevated ground, in an old orchard is the last resting place of the Rileys. No kindred hands are

near to care for these lonely graves. They, too, have passed to the great beyond. No enclosure surrounds the spot where they lie. The rough unlettered stones crowned with the moss of the passing ages still mark the spot where the martyred Rileys rest. A solitary osage orange tree spreads its bright green leaves protectively over all, typical emblem of a resurrected life to come. Vandal hands have never disturbed their silent slumber and no other graves have ever been permitted here. Side by side, father and mother, brother and sister, lie. The storms of winter and the bright sunlight of summer have come and gone for a hundred years over the last martyrs to the cause of civilization.

The first election for township officers was held at the house of widow McAdams on April 5, 1823, David Humphrey, Archibald Armstrong and Richard Sperrier being elected trustees, R. A. Sherrard, clerk, and John McAdams, treasurer. The old mills are referred to elsewhere. The township is well supplied with coal mines, the principal output having been at Brilliant, where are located the McGhie-Deter glass works and the power house of the traction line to Steubenville, to which a franchise has been given for extension down the river to Rayland.

BRILLIANT.

The town of Brilliant is older than the separate organization of the township, having been laid out by Philip Doddridge in 1819, on land purchased from James Ross. It was not only an attractive site for a town, the river bottom at this point being wide and backed by beautiful, sloping hills, but it was a very important location from a commercial point of view. In the early times all roads led "to a point on the Ohio River opposite Charles Town," and at this point Philipsburg was built. The early records make frequent mention of roads building from all directions to intersect this one very important thoroughfare; important in the fact that great droves of cattle were brought over it on the way to the

eastern markets, crossing the river here. Philipsburg was also a shipping point for flour and whisky, large quantities of these products having been hauled over the Charles Town (Wellsburg) road from long distances back in the country to the river for shipment in flatboats to points on the Mississippi. Before the town was laid out there was accommodation for man and beast at the ferry landing. The first tavern was kept by Matthew Thompson and Nathan Dawson, the latter having charge of the bar. Mr. Thompson tried running his hotel on the temperance plan for awhile, calling it Tempo Tavern, but this did not suit the pioneers, so he conformed to the spirit of the times. One of Doddridge's first operations was building a house for hotel purposes, and in 1820 James H. Moore purchased it and opened it for the accommodation of the public. In 1882 Mr. Moore was appointed postmaster, and the same year Harden Wheeler and Joseph Rose opened the first store, followed by several other enterprises. Henry Hicks was the first physician. The town grew slowly until 1836 when Messrs. Means, Collier and Wilson laid out a new addition and called it La Grange, which name was also adopted for the railway station in the fall of 1856, although the postoffice retained the name Philipsburg. It was a quiet little place, one of the attractive sights being a large beehive on Cleaver place, conspicuous from the river as well as the railroad. In 1850 the village had a population of 363, which dropped to 154 in the next decade, but rose to 228 in 1870 and 361 in 1880. The erection of a glass house and rolling mill during the next decade brought the population up to 646. In the meantime, the town had been incorporated as Brilliant, after the name of the glass company, and the titles of the postoffice and railroad station were changed to correspond. The destruction of the original glass house and the wrecking of the rolling mill tended to check the advance of population, which nevertheless was 944 in 1900, and is now about 1,000, including the Spaulding Ad-

dition at the south end of town. During this period an Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 772 was organized and also one of United Order of American Mechanics. The mercantile establishment of W. H. Rodgers successfully rivaled those in the larger cities and drew trade from a large section of country on both sides of the river. A town building, with city scales, hose company and municipal offices occupies the center of the village. There has been considerable gas development in this section lately, and some oil back in the country.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

As elsewhere there were schools in the township from an early date, but the first general organization seems to date from September 15, 1826, when the trustees of the township met at the house of the clerk, Robert A. Sherrard, and directed said clerk to divide the township into seven districts as follows: District No. 1 to be known as Point Finley; No. 2 as Middle; No. 3 as Jefferson; No. 4 as Adams; No. 5 as Monroe; No. 6 as Center; and No. 7 as Franklin. On March 3, 1845, District No. 8 was formed on petition of residents of No. 4 and called La Grange. On petition of other residents of the same district joint sub-district No. 9 named Pleasant Hill was formed of parts of Wells and Cross Creek Townships by arrangement of the two boards in April, 1858. Joint sub-district No. 10 and 11 was formed by the Probate Court on September 17, 1878, after the boards had been unable to agree. It was called Blue's Run, and was formed from Districts 2 and 3 in Wells and District 2 of Warren Township. Brilliant now has a neat three room school house, and the others are located in Section 36 of the first range and the following sections of the second range: Nine (Tarr), 10 (Salt Run), 11 (Riddle's), 21 (Merryman), 22 (Runyon), 23 (Cusick), 24 (McIntyre), 29 (Willard), 30 (Cole), 34 (Sixsmith), 35 (Scott), 36 (Rose).

The first Presbyterian meetings held in

Wells Township were at the houses of Messrs. Armstrong and Sprague about the year 1800. After that they held meetings in a tent, from which the first house of worship to the name of "Tent Church." It was afterwards called Centre, from a town plat subsequently laid out, although the church, hotel and a blacksmith shop were as far as the town ever developed. It was about midway between Warrenton, Smithfield and Mt. Pleasant, and several annual musters were held on the site of the embryo village. A Scotchman named Robinson was the first minister of whom there is any account, neither is there any record of the erection of the first building. The first person buried in the graveyard was John Armstrong, on July 16, 1810, and the deed for the land was made in 1826 by John Jackson to the trustees.

Oliver's Church, in Section 29, was organized before the formation of the township. Thomas Oliver emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland, in the spring of 1806, and settled on the headwaters of Rush Run, two miles above Sherrard's mill. He was reared a Presbyterian and brought with him a certificate of membership from Ireland, and also from a Methodist class whose meetings he had attended. In his new home he found the nearest Presbyterian place of worship to be at Steubenville, ten miles distant, and the nearest Methodist at Hopewell, five miles. So he formed a Methodist class at his own house, where there was subsequent preaching by the circuit riders. Among the early preachers were William Argo, James Wheeler and Henry Oliver (an elder brother), the latter being too Calvinistic to suit his hearers. Oliver's house was used for preaching until 1817, when a house of hewn logs was built on the edge of Oliver's farm, which was used for about fifty years, when a frame building took its place. It is on Smithfield circuit, with Holmes and Hope-well.

Brilliant was without a place of worship until after the building of the rolling mill in 1883. Then mainly through the influ-

ence of the Spaulding family a frame structure was erected in the addition and dedicated as a Congregational Church. When the mill ceased operating it was found impracticable to support it, and the building was sold to the Presbyterians and has since belonged to that denomination. The transfer was made about 1886, and the congregation is supplied by the Mingo minister.

A Methodist organization was formed in Brilliant about 1890, and in 1892 a circuit was formed, including George's Run, Ekey's and New Alexandria, with the following ministers: W. C. Evans, 1892; T. R. Yates, 1893; J. B. Hawks, 1894; E. S. Smith, 1895-97; G. F. Humble, 1898; A. M. Misel, 1899-1900; J. O. Davidson, 1901-3; W. S. Nicholson, 1904-5; R. B. Van Fossen, 1906; W. P. Baxter, 1907; D. B. Cope, 1908-9.

A Disciples Church has recently been formed in Brilliant, with a good beginning.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Warren was one of the original five townships into which greater Jefferson County was divided in 1802, the other four being Stenbenville, Knox, Short Creek and Archer. Previous to this the civil divisions were as follows: Richland Township—Jacob Coleman being tax collector for 1799, the returns having been made to Jacob Martin, William Wells and Alexander Holmes, commissioners; York—Thomas Richards being collector in 1798; Kirkwood—Thomas Richards, also collector for this township in 1799; Warren—John McElroy, collector for 1798 and 1799; he produced a discharge signed by William Bell and Benjamin Doyle, two of the former commissioners; Wayne—David Moodley, collector for 1799; Wayne is again mentioned in the commissioner's journal for 1802, in that John Hannah, collector for the townships of Richland, Wayne, Knox, St. Clair and Beaver, had made returns. In the same record it is noted that the county tax listers had made returns: Robert McCleary for Warren, John Matthews for

Cross Creek, Charles King for Steubenville, George Day for Wayne, Isaac West, Jonathan Paramore and Enos Thomas for St. Clair. The lister for Beaver had not made returns.

Township 1, Range 1, takes in the northeast corner of Wells Township. Wells Township includes Fractional Township 1, Range 1. Had the surveyed township been complete it would have extended east of Warrenton six miles, or to the Pennsylvania line. Warren Township was gradually reduced in size, and when Wells was taken off the northern end in 1823 it left twenty-five full sections and five fractional sections. Rush Run, Short Creek and Deep Run have cut through the hills, exposing rich coal veins, which have contributed greatly to modern industrial development, as did the streams themselves in pioneer days afford power for manufacturing to an extent that made this one of the busiest sections of the country. Settlers were early on the ground, and with the settler came the necessary blockhouses for protection, for the savage conflict was continuous and irrepressible. Several were located at the mouth of Short Creek, the original probably being cabins of more than ordinary strength fitted with port holes and other means of defense. The well known Carpenter's Fort was originally, no doubt, a structure of this kind, about a hundred yards up the creek from the site of the present C. & P. R. R. station at Portland, now Rayland. It was built in the summer of 1781 by John Carpenter, whose history is related elsewhere, and was soon followed by others. George Carpenter, a noted Indian spy, built a blockhouse below the mouth of Rush Run about 1785, and the next year Enos Kimberly, Robert McCleary, Benedict Wells, John McElroy, John Humphrey and others settled at the mouth of Short Creek, where the town of Warrenton now stands. About the same time John Tilton, Charles Kimball and two or three others, with their families, settled on the present site of Tiltonville. In a blockhouse here Caleb Tilton was born,

and it has been claimed that he was the first white child born west of the Ohio River. His descendants still live in the neighborhood. It will thus be seen that at the time the Marietta contingent passed down the river there was a regular chain of settlements along the water front of Jefferson County, from Yellow Creek almost to what is now the Belmont County line, from which they doubtless procured supplies and information, and then coolly arrogated to themselves the title of first settlers of Ohio. New England was never backward in this respect. Robert McCleary came to the township in 1790, Joseph Tilton about the same time, Solomon Seamehorn in 1797, Lishys and William Lewis in 1801-2, James McCormick in 1810, and Maxwells the same year. In fact, the lands fronting the river were soon taken up mostly by settlers from Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and then pushed back into the country, which was well adapted to agriculture and subsequent wool growing, flouring and other mills dotting the streams.

Robert A. Sherrard, in his diary of events in Warren Township, states that old George Carpenter, as early as 1778, had made an improvement on the west side of the Ohio River, on the bottom about a mile and a half above the mouth of Short Creek, and about one mile below the mouth of Rush Run. And like many others of these early settlers, he expected to hold it by improvement right. And for better security against the Indians he had a blockhouse built, in which his family and others who had made improvements above and below his blockhouse on the river bottom frequently took refuge in case of Indians skulking about. Mr. Sherrard truthfully says that not all the border outrages could be justly chargeable to the Indians. White men, dressed and painted in Indian style, frequently murdered and plundered in cold blood innocent families, and the blame was laid on the poor redskins and vengeance taken upon them for crimes with which they had nothing to do. The Indians would

naturally retaliate, and a general Indian war would follow. The diary continues:

"In the summer of 1781 Old George Carpenter, father of young George, and his family occupied the blockhouse on the west side of the river, and raised corn, flux, potatoes, pumpkins, beans, etc., on land he and his wife had cleared, for he it remembered that in these early times women turned out and helped the husband to pick brush, make fence, hoe corn and potatoes, reap, bind and shock grain, make hay, pull flax, and scotch, spin and weave it. The Carpenter family occupied the blockhouse the chief of the time until the final overthrow of the Indians by Wayne's army in the fall of 1794, and the death of Old George and his wife, George Carpenter, Jr., the second son, kept possession of the homestead after his father's death. Notwithstanding it had been so long settled and at so much risk of life or captivity by the Indians when the land office was opened in Steubenville in 1801 young Carpenter had to enter and pay for that part of the section on which their improvement had for a long time been made. An apple orchard had been planted on it at an early period, for when I saw it first the spring of 1812 the apple trees looked large enough to be half a century old, but no doubt the rich virgin soil of the river bottom was of such a nature as to force young trees forward of the apple kind very rapidly. When we first settled in Warren Township, five miles out from the mouth of Short Creek, the exploits of old and young George Carpenter were much talked of as deer and Indian hunters. It was common talk that for several years after peace was made by Wayne's treaty, August 20, 1795, George Carpenter, Jr., was in the habit of going out on Stillwater hills, bordering on the Tuscarawas river, for the special purpose of having a deer hunt, and would camp out and stay and hunt for the space of two or three weeks before he would return home. This was his practice each fall after the skin of the deer had become what hunters termed good, for it must be kept in mind that from June to September deer skins taken by the hunter were worthless, as they would not grain, and for that reason skin dressers would not purchase them. These rinds Carpenter generally made before the Stillwater hills were settled and the ground occupied by white settlers, yet there were some few pioneer settlers scattered here and there along Stillwater bottoms and also on the rich bottom lands of the Tuscarawas River. Urick, an old German, had a mill in operation in 1805 at the time we arrived and made a settlement in Jefferson County, not far from where the village of Urickville now stands. It seems to me that it was built in 1804, and at that time there must have been a number of settlers scattered around and the prospect of more soon. It was further said of George Carpenter, Jr., that on more than one occasion he brought home on his return from a hunting excursion a good rifle, which he said he found in a hollow tree. But it was generally believed that he had come across some solitary Moravian Indian from one of the Moravian villages on the Muskingum River, who, like Carpenter, was out alone deer hunting. So great was Carpenter's hatred and antipathy against the Indians, whether friend or foe, that even in those peaceful times he could screw up his conscience to such a point that he could shoot down a harmless Indian and bring home his gun. He had been taught by his father and all the old Indian hunters with whom he associated from childhood that

it was right to kill the Indians as it was to kill rattlesnakes. George Carpenter, Jr., came to a severe and untimely death. He had sold the old homestead on the Ohio River to Thomas Shannon, of Warrenton, and with the proceeds purchased a farm on Stillwater, within the bounds of his old hunting ground, to which he moved his family in 1817. Having learned to tipple and drink whisky at a very early period, as was common with many of the pioneers, he practiced drinking in the little unfortunate town of Warrenton, that had the good luck almost every spring of having all its rats drowned by overflow from the river, which was a place of considerable resort for the purpose of whisky drinking for the first twenty years or more of its existence up to 1823.

"After Carpenter moved to Stillwater the habit of using spirituous liquors grew so strong on him that he made daily use of it. At the last sugar making he ever lived to see he kept whisky by the jug full at the sugar camp, and whether he had drunk to such excess as to bring on delirium tremens I am not able to say, but be that as it may, one night as he lay sleeping in the sugar camp he either dreamed or conjectured that the Indians were after him, and to get clear of them he jumped up and stepped into the first kettle of eight, each filled with boiling sugar water set in a furnace, and from one kettle to another he splashed in and out of each until he landed in all the kettles and their boiling contents. So badly scalded were his legs and feet that he lived but a few days, lingering in great misery, and died, as he had lived, without repentance. It is worthy of remark that the Indians he murdered in time of peace so haunted him as to bring about his death finally."

The township was organized soon after the formation of the territorial government. John Humphrey, John McElroy and Benedict Wells were the first trustees elected, and Robert McCleary was the first justice of the peace—from 1790. On the organization of the state in 1803, an election was held at the mouth of Short Creek and Robert McCleary and George Humphrey were elected justices, and Joseph McKee, James Reilly and John Patterson, trustees.

Other early settlers were James Johnson, whose two boys made a dramatic episode in border warfare; James Perdue, John Russell, William and Joseph Humphrey, Thomas Taylor, Thomas Sprague, Joseph Dorsey, William Rowe, Capt. Daniel Peck, a soldier in the war of 1812; Joseph McKee, Solomon Schamehorn, Jeremiah Tingley, John McCormick, John Patterson, Joseph Chambers, Adam McCormick, Erasmus Beckett, John Bowne, Charles Oliver, John B. Bayless, Richard Haythorn (whose farm was the scene of the

Johnson episode), James Hodgens, William Smith, Moses Kimball, Charles Jones, Joseph Medill, Martin Beckett, Henry Brindley, Charles Kimball, John McElroy, Alexander and James McConnell, David Rush, David Barton, John Winters, Samuel Patton, James Campbell, John Edwards, Peter Snedeker, John Henderson, Robert and William McCullough, Joseph Moore and John Dawson. The inhabitants of the river front had a regularly organized government, with seat at Mercer Town in 1785, with John Carpenter and Charles Norris, justices.

The next era was milling and shipping, among the early millers being Joseph Tilton, Mr. Nichols, William Smith, Robert Patterson, James Hodgens, Joseph West, John C. Bayless (who had two stone mills on Short Creek), John Bone, Sherrard, Joseph and Ralston McKee, woolen manufacturers, four miles up the creek, further particulars of which will be found in the chapter on manufacturing. Thomas Liston was a flatboat builder when that industry, allied with milling, was the greatest industrial factor of the county. Along the water front of Warren Township hundreds of skilled mechanics were employed day and night in constructing boats to convey to the southern markets the products of the many flour mills and distilleries on the creeks. On the river front there were immense warehouses, filled from basement to roof with flour and other products of grain, ready for shipment to southern ports. Hence the name Portland, in which village until recently stood three-story warehouses, as evidence of former prosperity. It is said that in the first quarter of the century and up to 1850, one standing at any point on Short Creek could see, at any time of day, as many as thirty four and six-horse wagons, on the way to the river loaded or returning empty. Among other followers of this industry were Joseph Large, Nathan Borran, Stephen King, James Attis, Nathaniel Sisco, Charles Wilson, John Driant, Joseph Hall and Charles Noble, a wagoner. All the river ware-

houses suffered more or less from the floods of 1832 and 1852, but the demands of trade caused their restoration. It was different, however, with the flood of 1884. There was no call to repair its ravages, and what it left of the structures, which was little, rapidly went to decay. Then came wool growing and fine sheep breeding, in which Jacob Creaner, John Medill, J. C. McCleary and E. M. Norton were leaders, the latter's farm, below Portland, known as Vinecliff and still occupied by his daughter, Miss V. Norton, being celebrated for beauty of location and high state of cultivation.

That this section was numerously inhabited in prehistoric times is evident from the abundance of relics found and numerous mounds on the river bottom.

WARRENTON AND TILTONVILLE.

Warrenton village was laid out by Zenas Kimberly in 1805, although, as noted, the ground was occupied by settlers some time before that date. It is situated on the river bank, just above the mouth of Short Creek. John Tilton is said to have had the first house, and the third one, belonging to the Hatheway family, built in 1800-1, is still standing, along with the Tilton house. Two additions have been made to the original town. Among the early merchants were John and Thomas Shannon. The village stands on a rich alluvial bottom, but unfortunately has suffered from such extreme floods as those of 1832, 1852 and 1884, when the town was practically under water. During the days of heavy steamboat traffic the town was a busy place, but the railroads running along the base of the hill have left it to one side and Rayland, across the creek, has become the outlet for Short Creek Valley. According to the census of 1850 Warrenton had a population of 292 in 1850, 240 in 1860, and 241 in 1870, since which time it does not appear in the census returns. The present population does not exceed two hundred.

Tiltonville, in the southeastern part of

the township, on the river bank, was laid out by John Tilton in 1806, having two streets running parallel with the river bank, on which fronted seventy-two lots. It did not grow rapidly, and in 1833 contained but seventeen houses. It was quite active during the days of flatboat building, referred to above, which trade lasted about twenty-five years. In 1870 the population was 214, but this was increased subsequently by the introduction of a pottery. In 1900 the census showed 308. During the early part of Grover Cleveland's first administration it was decided to incorporate the town, and the majority of voters being of the same political faith as the then existing national administration, changed the name of the village to Grover and sent a petition to the Postoffice Department to have the name of the postoffice changed to correspond. The authorities, however, did not look favorably on the change, so the postoffice name still remains Tiltonville, as does also the railroad station, while the name of the corporation is Grover. In this connection it may be remarked that the tendency to drop names which have a local historical significance and substitute titles of no special meaning or use except that they strike somebody's fancy cannot be too severely deprecated. A flagrant instance of this occurred in the northern end of the county, when Tunnel Mill and Moore's Salt Works, both of which told their own story, were dropped for Pravo and Holt, meaningless to everybody except, perhaps, to their authors. Fortunately, in that case, the extension of the rural delivery system has abolished both offices, and the new names have already sunk back into deserved oblivion. Tiltonville is fortunate in being above the highest river floods yet recorded, and hence has not suffered like some of its neighbors. A K. of P. lodge has been formed here, and Warrenton had at one time a lodge of American Mechanics.

Yorkville is a small hamlet about a mile below Tiltonville, which has grown up about the mines at and near that place. Just above Tiltonville a plat was laid out

November 10, 1890, by Sarah Giesey and Catherine Hodgens, under the name of Highland City, near a large prehistoric mound, on which has been erected a small cluster of houses.

RAYLAND AND RUSH RUN.

Portland, as has been already indicated, is one of the oldest settlements in the township, being near the Carpenter block-houses. As the country became more populous it became a drovers' stopping place, cattle from the interior being driven here for the eastern market because in the dry season the river was fordable at this point, thus saving ferrriage, and thus the place received its name. But what was an advantage in this respect was a disadvantage in others, for the steam at Warrenton furnishing a better steamboat landing, the bulk of trade naturally went there, and Portland remained with but little more than a name. Even the coming of the railroad at first made little change, but the location being higher and the local river business dropping off, the hamlet on the south side of the creek naturally increased at the expense of the other, until now it has become a thriving village, lately incorporated under the name of Rayland, to which the postoffice and railroad station have been made to correspond. A lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 12, has been organized, and it has all evidences of modern progress. One of the landmarks of the place is the old Bayless stone mansion, just west of the C. & P. Railroad, built by John B. Bayless in 1838.

Rush Run, two miles and a half above Raymond, was for a while quite a shipping point for coal and brick, as well as a stage connection for Smithfield, but now is a very quiet little hamlet.

Coal developments on the west side of the township a few years ago induced rapid increase in population and the building of the mushroom village of Laurelton, which has since been abandoned by reason of the mines being worked out. A relic of the

boom remains, however, in Connorsville postoffice.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There were early schools at Warrenton, Tiltonville and elsewhere in the townships, and we know of a pioneer school at Hope-well, but the records on this subject are very meager. The present schools, however, are fully up to the standard, there being excellent buildings in Warrenton, Rayland and Grover. In addition there are schools in Sections 28, 30 (Short Creek), 35 (Finley), 36 (Lupton), 8 (Rush Run), 20 (Hopewell), 31 (Neel), and Special No. 9.

Rev. George Callahan, a farmer and Methodist preacher, held the first M. E. services in the northwest territory, so far as there is any record, at Carpenter's blockhouse in 1787. On Warren Ridge, between Rush Run and Short Creek, and about four miles from Rush Run Station, is Hopewell M. E. Church, claimed to be the oldest church of that denomination organized and built in this territory, although this claim is disputed by Holmes Church, in Smithfield Township. The old church was only a few feet from the present building, and the church yard is filled with graves whose marks testify to very early burials. The older stones (flagstones from the neighborhood) are now beneath the surface, and when exposed by excavating about them show neither date nor name, although some have initials very crudely scratched with the point of a hunting knife, evidently. One of these found by Miss Jones, daughter of Thomas T. Jones, a descendant of an early settler, in 1899, bore the date of 1799. She made no note of the fact, but the date was impressed upon her mind because she was a student of local history and was examining the gravestones with a view of obtaining a basis for fixing the date of the church's establishment. Bishop Matthew Simpson, in a biographical sketch, mentions that his grandfather, Jeremiah Tingley, settled on Short Creek

in 1801, and that the family attended Hopewell Church. The old log building had a neatly constructed gallery in it, certainly built long after the church was erected, and some aged men, with good memory back to childhood, recently declared that the gallery was an old structure as far back as 1813. There would seem to be good ground for the claim that Hopewell was built as early as 1798, two years before Holmes Church, which has claimed the distinction as the first Methodist Episcopal Church built northwest of the Ohio, and, according to tradition, there was close association by intermarriage between members of the two congregations, and considerable argument as to which of the two churches was the older, in which argument Hopewell came out ahead. It may be added, however, that tradition at Holmes tells a different story. Shortly after the building of Hopewell a chapel called McKendrie, and afterwards Good Intent, was established on the Short Creek side of Warren Ridge, but some fifty years ago a new church was built on the run about a mile from the river, called Rush Run Church, and Good Intent abandoned. Both Hopewell and Rush Run have neat frame buildings. Rev. Nicholas Worthington preached at these churches soon after their founding and also at Oliver's. He entertained Lorenzo Dow and Bishop Asbury, and J. B. Finley also preached there. Hopewell was originally in Smithfield circuit, and Rush Run in Warrenton, but both are now in Tiltonville, as is also Yorkville. M. E. services were instituted at Warrenton at an early date, and a neat frame building erected, and a congregation was organized at Tiltonville in 1825. For many years Warrenton was at the head of an important circuit, some of the later ministers being Rev. J. A. Rutledge, 1886; W. C. Meek, 1887-89; J. E. Cope, 1890; J. R. Hoover, 1891-93; J. S. Hollingshead, 1894-96; A. W. Harris, 1897-1900; D. B. Cope, 1901-3; F. I. Swaney, 1904-5. In the latter year Tiltonville was made the head of the circuit, and the next year Warrenton was dropped out entirely,

the circuit including Hopewell, Rush Run and Yorkville. J. R. Keyes, 1906-7; Charles Simpson, 1908-9.

Presbyterian services were held at Warrenton early in the last century and a frame church erected. When the population began to shift over to Portland a new church was built there west of the railroad, about 1876, and the Warrenton building was soon after abandoned. The present congregation numbers about seventy-five members. Rev. J. H. Patterson was pastor here for several years before and after 1897. Rev. Mr. Bingham has present charge.

A colony of Seventh-Day Baptists, headed by Jacob Martin, settled on Warren Ridge in 1798, and built a church and schoolhouse of logs. Enoch Martin and Messrs. Birch, Stone and Phillips were early preachers. After this the society disintegrated and became extinct.

A mission has recently been started at Tiltonville, connected with St. Paul's Church (Protestant Episcopal), of Steubenville. Services are held at intervals in a hall by Rev. Father Sidener and others.

Mr. Calderhead, about the time of the organization of Piney Fork, also organized an Associate Presbyterian organization on Warren Ridge, which lasted till his death. He did considerable work in the way of pioneer preaching, but had the common failing of his day—too much addiction to drink. Ezekiel Palmer conducted singing schools on Warren Ridge in the Baptist meeting house in 1807-8, also on Irish Ridge, between Mt. Pleasant and Warrenton, being the pioneer in that direction. The new style of notes had just been published and was very popular.

Zenas Kimberly was granted a ferry license at Warrenton in 1798, and John Tilton had a similar one at Tiltonville in 1797.

In the graveyard at Tiltonville, known as the Indian Mound Cemetery, is the grave of Susannah, wife of John Tilton, there being a monument to her memory, the inscription noting that she had "departed

this life October 15th 1838; aged 88 years, 9 months and 20 days.' Near this stone only a few months ago (1899) was one over the grave of Susannah, her daughter, bearing the death date of 1792, but the stone has since disappeared. Near the grave of Mrs. Tilton is that of Elizabeth Morrison, the inscription on the stone giving the date of death as September 18, 1798, and her age seventy-three years. Mrs. Tilton was the mother of seventeen children, among them Joseph, Caleb and two named John, one son of that name having been killed by Indians, the other named for him. Caleb

was born on the site of Tiltonville in 1785. William Stringer is a descendant of John Tilton, his mother having been a daughter of Joseph Tilton. A great-great-grandson of John and Susannah Tilton (to William and Minnie Stringer O'Brien) was born Friday, July 7, 1899, on the site (or near the site) of Fort Carpenter, and but a few yards from the corner of Township 1 of Range 1 on the land given to Ephraim (Zenas) Kimberly by the government, the conveyance being the first deed recorded in Jefferson County.—Hunter's Notes.

CHAPTER XXIII

CENTRAL AND WESTERN TOWNSHIPS

Mt. Pleasant, Smithfield, Wayne, Salem, Springfield, Ross and Brush Creek—A String of Enterprising Towns—Interesting Quaker Episodes—First Silk Factory in the United States—Higher Institutions of Learning—Early Salt Industry—Oldest Postmasters—The "Old Log Schoolhouse."

MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Outside of Steubenville Mt. Pleasant Township probably figures more largely in Jefferson County history than any other township in the county. It has furnished eight members of the state Legislature—Dr. William Hamilton, George Mitchell, Ezekiel Harris, Joseph Kithcart, Amos Jones, Cyrus Mendenhall, Pinkney Lewis, Benjamin Comley and Dr. J. T. Updegraff, the three last state senators. It has also furnished three lieutenant governors—Benjamin Stanton, who was a member of Congress from Bellefontaine; Thomas B. Ford and Robert B. Kirk, afterwards minister to one of the South American republics; Senator Sharon, the great California capitalist; Congressman J. T. Updegraff, the Howells, Flanner and others of literary fame. Ex-Congressman J. J. Gill was brought up here. Although small in both territory and population, like ancient Greece, it made up in quality what is lacked in quantity. The township was originally part of Short Creek, but on March 3, 1807, that part of the seventh township, range three, remaining in Jefferson County after Belmont had been set off was separated from Smithfield, leaving eighteen sections in the southwestern corner of the county, to

which was given the name of Mt. Pleasant, from the village already established. This was just one-half of the size of a government standard township. Settlers, however, had been there long before. Robert Carothers and Jesse Thomas were said to have been among the first, they coming from Pennsylvania in 1796, and settling where the village now stands. Adam Dunlap came the same year and settled east of the present town, on what was afterwards the John Weatherston farm. Colonel McCune, John Tygart, Joseph McKee, William Finney, Adam Dunlap, David Robinson, John Pollock, William Chambers and Benjamin Scott came in 1798-99, with doubtless others. These settlers were not Quakers or Friends. The first two were from Pennsylvania and the others from that state, Virginia or Maryland.

In 1800 there was another class of immigrants. North Carolina contained a considerable Quaker element, which was dissatisfied with the situation in regard to slavery. When the Constitution of the United States was adopted the belief was held by Washington and other statesmen that the slavery question would ultimately solve itself by dying a natural death. If there had been any prospect of realizing that hope it was dissipated by Whitney's

invention of the cotton gin in 1793, by which the value of slave labor was increased many fold. As there was no hope of the abolishment of slavery in the cotton states, its opponents had to accept the situation or emigrate, and our Quaker friends chose the latter. Jonathan Taylor was among the advance guard who came in the spring of 1800 and settled west of town on the farm afterwards owned by D. B. Updegraff. (Joseph Dew came on July 6, locating in what is now the western part of the village. John Hurford and Amasa Lipsey came the same year, Robert Blackledge in 1801, Jeremiah and Faith Patterson and son Mahlon, Nathan Updegraff and wife Ann, and Aaron Thompson in 1802, and Elisha Morris and son Enoch in 1804. The latter brought with them apple seeds from North Carolina and planted the germ of the first apple orchard. Nathan Updegraff built the first mill, and was a leading Friend for many years in the Short Creek monthly meeting. His son Daniel was the father of Hon J. T. and D. B. Updegraff. Other early settlers were Aaron Kinsey, Isaac Ratcliff, Joseph Steers, Merriek Starr, John Hogg, Archibald Job (a Defoe descendant), William McConnaughy (in the battle of Bunker Hill), Joseph Gill, William Hawthorne, Aaron Packer, Samuel Irons, Elizabeth Sharon (grandmother of the late Senator Sharon), Eli Kirk (pioneer hatter and grandfather of Mrs. J. W. Gill, of Steubenville, and father of Robert Kirk, lieutenant governor of Ohio), Elisha, Caleb and Solomon Bracken, Thomas, Clark and Matthew Terrell Osborne Ricks, George W. Mitchell, Porter Mitchell, Robert Evans, R. B. Smith James Johnson, Joseph Kithcart, William Woods, Isaac Brown, Jacob Flanner (uncle of Abbie), Paren Cuppy (who killed an Indian on a stream named for him in Smithfield Township), James Taylor, Edward Lawrence, William Robinson, William Chambers, William Lewis, Benjamin Scott (whose wife's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson, was the first buried in the town-

ship on the present Kithcart farm in February, 1800). John Taggart's team was the first to pass over the road to Irish Ridge from Short Creek, and William McConnaughey's the second. Trees are still standing grown from apple seeds brought by Taggart from the East.

Among other noted residents of Mt. Pleasant Township were Robert Kirk, who was a member of Congress, lieutenant governor and minister to the Argentine Confederation; M. E. Bishop Merrill; William Lawrence, who was five times elected to Congress, and was subsequently comptroller of the treasury under President Grant, and Hon. J. T. Updegraff, three times elected a member of the House of Representatives, whose daughter, Miss Grace, became a distinguished vocalist.

The township, watered on the north side by the waters of Short Creek and its tributaries, is mostly high, rolling land and contains some of the model farms of the county. The great coal development along this valley and up Long Run is treated elsewhere.

MT. PLEASANT VILLAGE.

Mt. Pleasant Village was laid out by Carothers and Thomas in the fall of 1803, the plat being recorded on October 1 of that year, the former owning the eastern and the latter the western end. The land on which the village was located was considered so attractive that it is said that when the government offered the land for sale in 1800, twenty men camped on the site awaiting their chance to purchase the section. The matter was decided by lot, Carothers drawing the prize. The village was nick-named Jesse-Bob Town, probably by some of the disappointed ones, but that title soon died. The original plat contained 132 lots 60x160 feet, with two main streets, Concord and Union, eighty feet wide, and North, South, East and West streets each sixty feet. Enoch Harris started the first store in Mt. Pleasant in 1804 in a small log building near where A. D. Humphreville's cabinet shop was afterwards located. The

house disappeared long ago, and the lot came into the possession of Joseph Walker. Joseph Gill started the second store in 1806, between what was afterwards the drug store and Chambers's tinshop. Besides carrying on mercantile business he conducted a tannery, packed pork, had a farm and dealt extensively in wild lands. This property passed into the hands of Frank Mitchell. John Hogg started the third store in 1812. He manufactured woolen goods, flour, leather and often reduced the leather to harness and saddles, and during the War of 1812 he employed many workmen in producing saddles, harness, belts and cartridge boxes for the American troops. The pork packing industry carried on by these men was very extensive. Before the Stillwater Canal was in operation Mt. Pleasant was the most extensive wheat market in the state, there being numerous mills in the Short Creek Valley reducing the grain to flour, which found profitable market on the lower Mississippi. Hogg also manufactured nails, which were so high in price, compared with farm produce, that the necessity was very urgent if the settlers used them. It is related that Robert Harriman, of Hammond's Cross Roads, carried two bushels of oats to Mt. Pleasant and received in exchange one pound of nails! In Mt. Pleasant there were numerous blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, tailors, hatters, weavers, shoemakers, spinners, tanners and printers. Benjamin Scott opened the first tavern in 1806, opposite what was afterwards the Burris house. It was removed many years ago. Soon after Mr. Buchanan started a second tavern in the building afterwards used by David N. Miller as a harness shop. The barroom was made of hewn logs, and in this room soldiers were enlisted and their bounties paid in the War of 1812. The old cupboard is yet in existence, with its shelves and wooden doors. Dr. William Hamilton was the first physician, and Dr. Isaac Parker the second. The former, in 1835, established in Mt. Pleasant a small hospital for the care of insane

patients, one of the first in the state. Dr. Robert E. Finley studied medicine under Dr. Hamilton, and with his brothers, Patrick and Thomas, manufactured salt on Short Creek in 1817. The town seems to have made little progress previous to 1812, but the war which began that year imparted new life and produced the industrial activity noted above. Three additions have been made to the original plat of the village, by Caleb Dilworth, Enoch Harris and Israel French. The town became not only an industrial but a literary and publishing center, and perhaps the only rural community in the county where such an occurrence as the Flanner episode could be expected. The Howells family came in 1813 and soon after moved to Steubenville. Ellwood Ratcliff was an early wagon manufacturer. He sold a wagon to William Stillwell for \$12 in beef and \$6 in cash, no one piece of which represented a greater amount than a "fip" ($6\frac{1}{4}$ cents). He manufactured hames, splitting them out of tree stumps and hauling them to Steubenville and exchanged them for wagon iron. Banknote paper was among the manufactured articles.

The first Mount Pleasant bank was established in 1816, with Joseph Gill as president and Lewis Walker cashier, who was succeeded by Enoch Harris. It carried on business until 1846, when it was decided to close up its affairs, which was accomplished by 1850. The capital was \$100,000, and Mr. Gill was its only president. In the meantime, in 1848, the Mount Pleasant Branch of the State Bank of Ohio was organized, with a capital of \$100,000. John Watkins was the first president, James H. Gill a member of the board of control, and Jonathan Binns cashier. John Hogg became president on the death of Mr. Watkins in 1855, but only served about a year when he resigned on account of ill health and was succeeded by Mr. Gill, who served until 1859 and was succeeded by Joseph Cope. Mr. Binns was its only cashier. After the adoption by Congress of the National Bank Act, measures were taken to

close up its affairs, which were finally concluded by January 1, 1880. The First National Bank was organized in 1863, with a capital of \$175,000, and was the natural successor of the old state bank. William Price was the first president and Jonathan Binnis cashier. In 1872 Dr. J. T. Updegraff became president and Isaac K. Rateliff cashier. In 1877 Dr. Updegraff was succeeded by Mr. Gill. The bank's charter was renewed in 1883 and again on February 24, 1903.

In 1904, Michael Gallagher, a prominent citizen of Dillonvale, organized a new bank at Mt. Pleasant, under the name of the People's National, and shortly after purchased most of the stock of what had then become the Mount Pleasant National Bank, which went into voluntary liquidation, being practically absorbed by the People's. The following spring the lending stockholders of the Mount Pleasant Bank organized a new company, under the name of the Citizens' Savings Bank, with a capital of \$25,000, that of the People's being \$50,000. Both banks are now in operation, Michael Gallagher being president of the People's Bank, with E. B. Jones cashier, and C. M. Brown president of the other, with Ernest Hayne cashier. The last statement of the People's Bank showed resources of \$202,600.04.

There was one industry in Mt. Pleasant between sixty and seventy years ago that was so unique as to merit special description, and space has been reserved for it here rather than in the general review of the county's industries. We refer to the silk factory, the first of the kind in the United States. William Watkins, who came to Steubenville in 1819 and subsequently built what is now the McCook mansion, on North Seventh Street, planted a grove of mulberry trees and began the cultivation of the silkworm. His efforts, however, went no farther than to create an interest in the matter, but in 1841 Thomas White, an itinerant dentist, arranged with John W. Gill to plant a mulberry orchard of twenty-five acres on the latter's farm near

Mt. Pleasant. As soon as the trees were of sufficient size the propagation of silk worms was begun and in 1842 Mr. Gill erected a two-story frame cocoonery 18x40 feet, in addition to a 20x30 feet brick, in which the *moris multicaulis* proceeded to work. Shelves about two feet apart, made of reticulated cotton cloth stretched over wooden frames, filled the buildings from floor to ceiling. They were movable, and when the worms attained a length of half an inch they were laid on these stretchers and fed on mulberry leaves. The eggs were brought from France. The silkworm breeds twice a year and the eggs will hatch without special attention save keeping them at the proper temperature. At the proper time the worms instinctively climb for the purpose of spinning cocoons, and at this juncture oak branches are thrown in, on which they spin the cocoons, ensheathing themselves in about five days. The cocoons are placed in boiling water to kill the larva, the floss picked off, and after softening them in warm water the threads are carefully reeled off and wound on spools. The strands are then twisted three to five together and woven into what is known as raw silk. Silk noils were made from the floss into what was known as knickerbocker woolens. The first figured silk made in the United States was turned out here, and silk velvet, hat plush, dress silks of various colors and ribbons were among the early products of the factory. The silks were made by the old process known as the "Draw Boy Loom," and the first pattern made was the buckeye burr, the ground being a light buff. The figures were about an inch apart and a quarter of an inch in diameter. Henry Clay, the Whig candidate for President in 1844, was presented with a vest pattern from this piece, and the voters in this factory all voted the Whig ticket printed on white silk made here. Had Clay been elected and the tariff sustained, it might have extended the life of the industry. The first American flag ever seen in China was made here and taken to the Celestial Empire by Caleb

Cushing, the American minister. The looms in this mill were three yards long and one wide, operated by cords passing overhead and drawn by a boy in regular succession. After weaving three yards operations were stopped to clean off the warp or chain, which was called "picking the parry," which rest was highly appreciated by the boys. The velvet silk loom had different gearing and a brass wire was placed above the cotton warp, after which four picks were thrown in to bind the cotton and silk chains. The silk ends protruding from the cotton warp formed the fine plush found on the velvet. The ribbon looms were much the same as at present, save that they were operated by hand. The loom was nearly square, with eight distinct warps and shuttles, all operated by one weaver. The shuttles closely resembled a snuffin in shape. The building used for the factory had been originally a salt warehouse, and all the machinery used was made in the establishment. Three and sometimes four weavers were constantly employed, and about twenty laborers, male and female. John Rox, Jr., was foreman. In the fall of 1846 the factory was moved to Wheeling, and abandoned a few years later.

Mount Pleasant postoffice was established on April 1, 1813, with James Judkins as postmaster, succeeded by William Judkins, December 29, 1823; Sammel Steer, September 25, 1825; John Watson, March 1, 1828; Amos Jones, April 12, 1837; David Chambers, November 1, 1853; Robert W. Chambers, August 22, 1861; Miss Harriet Atkinson, March 23, 1869; Robert W. Chambers, December 19, 1870; John F. Mitchell, 1885; James M. McManus, 1889; Thomas F. Mitchell, 1893; Jesse M. Bennett, present incumbent, 1897.

The good times induced by the War of 1812 were not continuous. The panic that caused such financial disaster in 1819 was most discouraging to the settlers, for some of them were in the town booming business, having laid out Mt. Pleasant in two parts, hoping to bring the two together as one

town and join with Trenton, a short distance away, but today they still remain in three parts. In writing of this panic, S. S. Tomlinson, an aged resident of Mt. Pleasant, says: "For the better part of two years little relief was realized from the great calamity that fastened itself upon every individual and every branch of business. A majority of the banks of the state were overthrown, but some maintained their ground, among them the Mt. Pleasant bank. Very few products of the soil would command money, even at the lowest price. Although distilleries were abundant, corn commanded only ten cents a bushel, while wheat and oats were only articles of barter. Although taxes were very low, it was with the greatest difficulty that money could be obtained with which to pay. My father was a mechanic, his principal business being the manufacture of chairs, and during the time of this financial distress, Samuel Irons, the owner of one of the most desirable farms in Mt. Pleasant Township, called at the shop, proposing to exchange beef for chairs, stating that he was under the necessity of killing a beef so he could sell the hide for money with which to pay his taxes. Between 1820 and 1830, a family named Bartoe, living in Harrison County, having stored their wheat for several years, discovered that the weevil was working on it and seemed likely to destroy it. They therefore had it ground into flour, selling one hundred barrels to John Bone, at the mouth of Short Creek, for one hundred dollars. Nevertheless the town picked up again, and, as we have seen, was prosperous during the manufacturing era, which gradually declined, leaving the little village on the hill the center of a well-to-do rural community, with homes of culture and refinement. The building of the railroad up Short Creek, within a mile of the village, did not cause it to take much part in the industrial development of the northern part of the township, which made little change in the town itself. The population of the village in 1850 was 755, of which 90 were colored; in 1870 it was

563, including 13 colored; in 1880, 693; in 1890, 644, and in 1900, 626, which is about the same at present. The underground railroad, the first abolition convention, free labor store and other incidents of the place are treated of elsewhere.

There was, of course, a burying ground at Mt. Pleasant from the beginning, and the New Highland Cemetery was laid out in 1882.

Mt. Pleasant has always taken an active interest in the temperance cause. A society was organized in 1835, with a pledge to abstain from alcoholic or distilled liquors, but allowing the use of fermented liquors, which gave it the name of "half way society." A total abstinence society had been organized in 1837, and in 1840 the Sons of Temperance were organized by Isaac McDonald and E. L. Worthington, of Steubenville. The Martha Washington Society was formed the same year, and one of the treasures of the D. M. Mulner family, is a silk banner made in the town and presented to the society, on one side of which was the motto, "Our Cause Is God's; Our Course Is Onward," and on the other, "On Female Influence Rests the Destiny of Man." The Sons of Temperance continued in active operation about fourteen years, and were succeeded by the Temple of Honor, which was organized September 9, 1854, and lasted about ten years, when the enlistment of so many of its members in the War of the Rebellion caused its disbandment. A lodge of Good Templars was formed in 1869, and continued in operation four or five years. There was probably no need of a women's temperance crusade in Mt. Pleasant, but the women joined in the work in neighboring towns. The Murphy movement in 1876 developed into the Social Degree, in connection with the Temple of Honor, and Band of Hope, a juvenile society. D. M. Mulner opened the Temperance Exchange Hotel in 1847, when that kind of a hostelry was an exception. When the Legislature enacted a township local option law, Mt. Pleasant took advantage of it and voted its enforcement, notwithstand-

ing the larger alien population which had come into the township. It was evaded more or less in Dillonvale and that town remained "wet" until the adoption of county prohibition in the fall of 1908, when it resumed its original dryness.

The fraternal societies have been well represented in the town during recent years, including Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F.; Manchester Unity Lodge, same; Gabbal Encampment, No. 41, same; Idelia Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah; Knights of Pythias; J. T. Updegraff Post, No. 449, G. A. R., and United American Mechanics.

Trenton, one mile west of Mt. Pleasant, was laid out about the year 1815 by Elwood Ratcliff. It has remained a quiet little hamlet of about 100 people. The postoffice is Emerson.

DILLONVALE.

The industrial development arising from the impetus to mining of coal caused by the opening of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad in 1889 centered about what had long been known by the classic name of Annadelpia, where there had been a pioneer paper mill and two grist mills, one of them an imposing stone structure, known as the Updegraff-Barkhurst mill. It was a quiet spot on the creek, a couple of miles from Mt. Pleasant village. It had been platted by Nathan Updegraff as far back as February 20, 1816, but never occupied as a town. On February 22, 1889, a new plat of thirty-three lots was made, to which was given the prosaic name of Dillon, which has since expanded into the more euphonious title of Dillonvale. Additions were soon made and the town grew rapidly until April 25, 1902, when it was incorporated with a claimed population of 2,000, since increased, so it is said, to 2,500. Even if the census fails to fully verify these figures, it is the fourth largest town in the county. That it has become a flourishing community is evidenced by the fact that the First National Bank of this place, started about 1900, by its last statement showed resources

amounting to \$270,950.92. W. M. Catlett is the cashier. The Knights of Pythias have a lodge, No. 584. The old mill still stands, a monument to other days. The Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern Road, now a part of the Vanderbilt system, reaches the W. & L. E. at this point. The former has so far been operated only as a freight road, principally coal, but there is no doubt that passenger traffic will be added in time. There is also a good pike from here to Smithfield, six miles distant. A postoffice was established here in 1889.

Long Run, about three miles up the creek, is an unincorporated mining hamlet, with Ramsey as the postoffice.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Records of the pioneer schools of Mt. Pleasant Township are scarce, but it goes without question that the educated people who settled on the Short Creek hills did not neglect the necessities of the rising generation that shortly made this a literary center of the county. Schools there were in the village and county, and at a very early date steps were taken in the direction of higher education. While the first female seminary in the West was opened at Steubenville, the first conception of such an institution was at Mt. Pleasant. In the year 1816 the yearly meeting of Friends appointed a committee of ten, consisting of Abel Knight, Jonathan Taylor, Nathan Updegraff, Isaac Parker, William Herald, David Brown, Emor Bailey, James Paty, Richard Barrett and George Slugart, to receive contributions for the purpose of founding a boarding school. Some opposed the project on the ground that it might foster pride and slothfulness, and the subject lay dormant until 1824, when the meeting was informed that Thomas Roth had bequeathed five thousand dollars for that purpose. This acted as a stimulus and a committee was appointed to receive and take charge of the money. The Hicks trouble in 1828 dampened the enthusiasm, and nothing more was done

until 1831, when it was reported that great interest was manifested in the matter, and additional funds had been subscribed. A committee of forty-one members was appointed to solicit further help, select and purchase a site near Mt. Pleasant and report plans for a building. It was found that \$6,927 had been subscribed, with promises from eastern and English Friends, so in 1832 a site of sixty-four acres was purchased from Dr. William Hamilton at \$42 an acre. The committee recommended to the yearly meeting that the institution should be a finishing school for both sexes, and that the building should consist of a central house for family and general purposes, with a wing at either end, one for boys and the other for girls by which plan it was thought that effectual separation of the sexes would be secured. A subscription of \$2,000 was promised from England if the project was carried out. The whole subject was referred to the meeting on "suffering," which ordered the work to proceed. A contract was made with Abel Townsend to erect a building for \$10,000, the center building to be forty feet front by forty-six feet deep, each wing to be thirty-six feet front by thirty-two feet deep, the center to be three stories and the wings two stories high, besides basement, a belfry on top of the center building, with a walk around it, the whole making quite an imposing structure, with a frontage of 112 feet. The house was completed in 1836, and in January, 1837, was opened for pupils. Daniel Williams was the first superintendent, with his wife Elizabeth as matron. Teachers in the male department were Robert S. Holloway and George K. Jenkins; female department, Abby Holloway, wife of Robert, and Abigail Flanner. Susan Judkins was cook, and her husband, James, was janitor. Betsy Bundy, a colored woman, did the washing, Esther Osborn the ironing, and Tacy Wilson was nurse. With fifteen additional acres of land the total cost of the site and building was \$21,827.49. The school opened with

120 pupils at \$68 per annum, but the receipts fell short of expenses by \$280.28 or \$3.30 per scholar. In 1838 Lewis Carey was made governor of the institution, with George K. Jenkins, Parrin Wright, Abbie Flanner and Susan M. Thomas as teachers. The average attendance this year was sixty-nine and the deficit \$794.61. There was an annual deficit for several years, but after that the school was operated at a profit. Dutch ovens, frying pans and great open fireplaces furnished the original methods of cooking and heating until displaced by modern "progress." At first the inmates attended Short Creek meeting, where Mary Edmondson, mother of Anna Dickinson, taught school in 1826. In 1838 Lewis Taber, of Vermont, was engaged as teacher and lecturer, and continued for several years. G. J. and J. M. Plummer succeeded Williams and wife as superintendent and matron, followed in 1842 by Benjamin and Mary Hoyle, who remained until the spring of 1847.

What was known as the Wilbur-Garney conflict occurred in 1854, and the Wilburites obtained possession of the boarding school. The Gurneyites brought suit to recover the property, which resulted in protracted litigation and one of the most interesting legal battles ever occurring in Jefferson County courts. The District Court did not attempt to decide the matter but reserved it to the Supreme Court, which early in 1874 awarded the school to the Gurneyites. Extensive repairs costing \$3,566.22 were made with the view of reopening the school. Work was suspended for the winter, and on January 17, 1875, the buildings caught fire and burned to the ground. They were never rebuilt, and the dearly won victory was a barren one so far as this particular institution was concerned.

In the meantime the public schools were not neglected and were constantly improved, especially in the village. In 1861 they were reorganized with a complete graded system and village high school, with all the higher branches, the first in

the county outside of Steubenville. In 1867 a substantial two-story brick building was erected, with main portion 60x30, and a wing 36x30. It contains four school rooms, and cost \$4,100. Dillouvale also has a good ten-room school house, with two rooms devoted to high school. The township schools are six in number, viz: Leaseure in Section 5, Colored at Trenton, Robinson in 23, Long Run in 24, Science Hill in 28, Binns, a new one in 35. In 1850 Rix Patterson, a bachelor, left a bequest of \$5,012.17, to be invested as a permanent fund, the interest of which was to be applied to the support of the common schools of the township, which fund is managed by trustees. In 1799 there was a log school house in what is now Colerain Township near Mt. Pleasant, which was claimed to be the first erected within the original boundary of Jefferson County. Wild beasts and Indians were equally to be feared in those days, but this did not daunt the pioneers who were determined to make the best of their limited facilities.

While the Friends very soon became the prominent factor in the settlement of Mt. Pleasant Township we have seen that they were not the first on the ground, and consequently did not have the first place of worship. The Presbyterians claim this honor, not only as to Mt. Pleasant Township, but as to Jefferson County. About 1798 Dr. John McMillan came to this section and founded at least two congregations, one at Richland, now St. Clairville, and the other on Short Creek, now Mt. Pleasant. The spot is still pointed out to the farm later owned by Robert Finney, where Beech Spring school house stands near Short Creek, under the forest trees with a tent or covered stand for the minister and leader of the singing, the organization of this church was effected. The first elders were Richard McKibbin, Thomas McCune, James Clark and James Eagleson. Thomas Major and Adam Dunlap were chosen in 1808. John Alexander and Jacob Tull in 1829, and David Baldrige, John Theaker and John Major in

1832. Among the precentors were John Alexander, Joseph Kithcart, Cunningham Kithcart, Archibald Major, Amos Jones and Wm. McGee. This spot was three and a half miles southeast of the present village of Mt. Pleasant, and over the line in Warren Township. Two graves were once there but are now undecipherable. The first house was a mile and a quarter southeast of the original meeting place. It was built of logs at the foot of Hoge's hill near Little Short Creek, and was a very primitive structure without any arrangements for heating, other than hot stones brought by the more delicate women to keep their feet warm. This house was used for twenty years, and was surrounded by a cemetery containing a hundred graves, but only a few mouldering tombstones now mark the spot. The congregation then occupied the Associate Reformed Church, known as Union House, in an enclosed graveyard still existing near the Murray farm. This building was made of hewn logs, and stood on a hill about a mile and a quarter above the old church, and two miles east of Mt. Pleasant. This building was afterwards taken down and made into threshing machines by Thomas Mitchell, Robert Theaker and James H. Drennan. Joseph Anderson was the first pastor of this organization. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio on October 17, 1798, and being afterwards ordained was installed pastor here on August 20, 1800. He was ordained under a large tree on the farm of the late Clark Mitchell, and was the first Presbyterian minister ordained west of the Ohio. He was dismissed to the Presbytery of St. Charles, Mo., in 1835, and died at Monticello in that state in 1847, in his eightieth year. In the meantime it was determined to locate in the village, it being a more central point, and in 1829 foundations were laid for a new brick structure, which was completed the following winter. Adam Dunlap, John Hogg and William Pickens were the building committee, and Samuel Miller the brick contractor, and Henry Amrine the car-

penter. Dr. Hamilton secured money among the Masons to build the pulpit. This building stood for about twenty-five years, when the walls becoming cracked it was determined to rebuild, and the new structure was completed in 1855. William Reid, Joseph Kithcart and William McGee were the building committee. A. G. Kinsey burned the brick, Charles Mercer and John Smith did the brick work, and J. H. Sidebottom the wood work, the structure costing \$2,115.80. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Boyd, of Bridgeport. The house was renovated in 1870 at a cost of \$800, and further improvements were made in 1877 at a cost of \$190. A Sunday school was started on the second Sunday of November, 1868, with an enrollment of sixty-eight, which had increased to 150 in 1879. Rev. Benjamin Mitchell became pastor in 1829 and served until 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Pringle. Rev. B. J. Brown followed him in April, 1897, and remained some six years, when he was succeeded by Samuel J. Young, who resigned in 1909, leaving the charge vacant. The Presbyterians built a frame chapel in Dillonvale soon after the town was laid out. It was served most of the time from Mt. Pleasant, although Rev. O. Patterson was pastor before and after 1897. Services had not been held in it for some time, and in the early morning of February 23, 1909, it was ignited by an incendiary and burned to the ground with Mr. Parlett's house adjoining. An arrest was made, but the evidence was insufficient to convict, and the jury, after several hours deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. The structure has not been rebuilt. The Presbytery of Ohio was formed out of Redstone in 1793, and extended to Scioto River. On October 11, 1819, the Synod of Pittsburgh resolved that "so much of the Presbytery of Ohio as lies northwest of the Ohio River including the Reverends Lyman Potter, Joseph Anderson, James Snodgrass, Abraham Scott, John Rea, Thomas Hunt, Thomas B. Clark and Obediah Jennings,

with their respective charges, should be formed into a separate Presbytery, to be known as the Presbytery of Steubenville." The boundaries then fixed were: Beginning at the mouth of Big Yellow Creek, thence by direct line in northwest course to intersection of the west line of the Seventh Range with the south line of the Western Reserve; thence south along said west line to the Ohio River and up the river to the place of beginning. The Presbytery included the churches of Richland (1798), Short Creek (1798), Steubenville (1800), Island Creek (1800), Crabapple (1801), Beech Springs (about 1802), Cedar Lick, (Two Ridges, 1802), Richmond (Bacon Ridge, 1804), Tent (Center, 1803), Cadiz (about 1817), Nottingham (about 1816), McMahon's Creek (Belmont County, perhaps in 1806). The first meeting of Steubenville Presbytery was held October 19, 1819, Joseph Anderson, Moderator, and Lyman Potter delivered the sermon. All the ministers were present, together with Robert Brown, David Hoge, Stephen Coe, James McLean, elders. At its organization Stenbenville Presbytery contained twelve churches, eight ministers and nine hundred members. St. Clairsville Presbytery was formed from a portion of this territory, at Mt. Pleasant, October 3, 1838.

THE FRIENDS AND THEIR HISTORY—EXCITING EPISODES.

We come now to the religious side of the Society of Friends, the dominating factor of the township. They were not only thrifty and industrious, but possessed decided religious convictions which they carried out in their daily life, in their dress, their conversation and their actions. Their distinction from their neighbors tended to develop a similarity of feelings and thought which induced them to form communities of their own, although the sense of individuality as a rule (though not always) prevented them from forming communistic property organizations, as did the Zoarites, Economites and others. Con-

sequently it was rarely if ever that a Quaker was found living where there were no other Quakers, and where one was found there would be pretty certain to be others. So when the first Quaker settlers came to Mt. Pleasant others naturally gravitated in the same direction. The mere fact that his co-religionists occupied one part of the county while they were absent from another was sufficient to turn the steps of the immigrant in the former direction. The Mt. Pleasant Quakers came from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, some as early as 1799, but the majority from the last named state about 1800 and later. One cause of migration from the slave states was as has been stated, their opposition to that peculiar institution. While Mt. Pleasant was the center, the overflow extended northward into Smithfield Township and southward into what is now Belmont County. Their governing body religiously was the Baltimore Yearly Meeting. The first Friends meeting west of the Ohio River was probably held in the autumn of 1800, near the tent of Jonathan Taylor, near what is now Concord, Belmont County, about five miles from Mt. Pleasant. Taylor had camped in the forest while building his cabin. He, his wife and a few other individuals gathered there, and when the cabin was erected and before the puncheon floor was fully laid the meetings were transferred thither. The first meeting held in this cabin was on Sunday (First Day), preceding rains having made the outdoor accommodations uncomfortable. Jonathan Taylor moved to what is known as the Updegraff farm, and in 1804 a log meeting house was built near where Short Creek meeting house now stands, half a mile west of Mt. Pleasant. The records show that a monthly meeting opened here called Short Creek, third month, 5th, 1804, the minutes showing that, "At this first meeting the subject of pious and guarded education of the youth and state of the schools was weightily considered, and a committee appointed to give the sub-

ject further solid consideration." Nathan Updegraff was appointed clerk, Jesse Hall and Henry Lewis from Short Creek preparatory meeting to serve as overseers. Hanna Trimble and Hannah Kimberly were the first Friends who traveled as ministers in Ohio, and in 1807 a quarterly meeting was held at Short Creek, being composed of Concord, Short Creek, Plymouth, Plainfield and Stillwater monthly meetings. The Short Creek meeting built a house in 1806, the structure being 45x70 feet, at that time the largest church building in the state, costing \$2,000. It is still standing. Ten acres of land were purchased for a graveyard on September 25, 1806, from Norton Howard for \$30, the trustees being Nathan Updegraff, Aaron Brown, Enoch Harris and Jonathan Taylor. Ohio Yearly meeting was set off from the Baltimore Yearly meeting in 1812, and the first Ohio Yearly meeting was held at Short Creek in 1813. Marriages in accordance with the established usage of the Friends' meeting were frequent. On December 20, 1814, are recorded the bans of Benjamin Landy, the first American Abolitionist, and Esther Lewis. In 1815 the erection of the large Yearly Meeting house in Mt. Pleasant was begun and completed the following year. It is a brick building 90x62, and will accommodate 2,500 persons. It is used for general purposes, being even yet the largest place for public gatherings in the county. The minutes of tenth month, 1813, recommended Friends to continue their labor with those "who are still deficient in supporting our testimony respecting spirituous liquors," and a committee was appointed on the subject. On sixth month, 20th, 1815, a resolution in favor of making wills in time of health was adopted.

As is known, the term Friend or Quaker has been a synonym for peaceful thoughts and actions. The scrap of history now to be related indicates that the natural man will sometimes come to the front here as well as elsewhere. While there had no doubt been differences of opinion in the

society from its rise in the Seventeenth Century, yet they held together until the yearly meeting at Mt. Pleasant on Sunday, September 6, 1828, when the Friends of America divided into two factions, one the followers of Elias Hicks, adopting the name of Friends, and the other Orthodox Friends. The meeting at which the separation occurred, according to the account written by Thomas Shillitoe, who was present, was broken up in a riot. Those who had gathered in the meeting house, knowing that Hicks and those with him had come prepared to make trouble, refused them admittance to the house, whereupon Hicks and his faction held a meeting in the open air. The next day Hicks and his friends were in the house early and as soon as the meeting had fully gathered, says Shillitoe, "Elias Hicks stood up and occupied much time in setting forth his 'doctrines.' On their being requested again and again to sit down, the Hicksite party shouted from various parts of the meeting, manifesting such violence of temper that it appeared safest to suffer them to go on." The next day, September 8, the opposition to the Hicksites organized door-keepers for the purpose of preventing the admission of the "Separatists," who became so violent that it was considered the better part of peace to admit the disturbing element. The door-keepers being removed from service, "the mob, headed by two Hicksite preachers, rushed into the house like a torrent, accompanied by some of the rabble of the town." The Hicksite party prevented the clerk, Jonathan Taylor, from opening the meeting, and even forced him from the table, which was broken, and Taylor injured, from which injury he never recovered, it being the cause of his death. "My seat," writes Shillitoe, "being next to the clerk, a man (David Burson) of large stature and bulk came over the gallery rail almost upon me, followed by two young men. I was on the point to leave the house, but before I was on my feet one of the Separatists near me, looking up, exclaimed that the gallery over

our heads was falling. A great crash at this moment was heard over our heads, which it was afterwards proved had been produced by one of the Separatists breaking a piece of wood. Immediately an alarm being given, 'the gallery is falling!' from the other side of the house, there was an outcry, 'The House is falling!' A sudden rush in every direction produced a sound like thunder, and brought down a small piece of plaster, which raised considerable dust and had the appearance of the walls giving way." Further confusion was caused by the Friends calling out that the alarm was false, and mixed with their voices were the voices of the Hicksites declaring that the building was falling, although it was observed that while the Hicksites were urging the others to leave they made no effort to get away from the danger themselves. "I had difficulty," says Shillitoe, "until I reached the door, where the crowd was very great. Some were thrown down and were in danger of being trampled to death." "The Separatists having now obtained possession of the house, voices were heard above the general uproar, 'Now is the time, rush on!' When the tumult and uproar had somewhat subsided, it was proposed that we should leave this scene of riot; which, being united with Friends, adjourned." The Hicksites retained possession of the house and the other Friends met in the open air, adjourning afterwards to the Short Creek meeting house. The next year the Hicksites built a meeting house, but continued to have the use of the other two houses. The Hicksites continue to hold meetings in the house erected by them in the primitive style of the Friends.

According to Shillitoe, the turbulence occasioned by the attempts of the Hicksites to control the Stillwater meeting, was even greater than that at Mt. Pleasant. He says: "The meeting was informed before it was fully gathered, that some persons were on their way who had been members of this select meeting, but who had been

disowned in consequence of uniting themselves with the Separatists (Hicksites). On their making the attempt to enter the house, and the door-keeper preventing them, they assembled on the meeting house lot, where they held their meeting, praying and preaching, so much to the annoyance of Friends that they were obliged to close the windows of the meeting house." The next day while proceeding towards the meeting house Shillitoe observed a vast crowd of people assembled; the nearer he approached the more awful the commotion appeared; "the countenances and actions of many manifested a determination to make their way into the house by resorting to violent means, if no other way would effect their designs. By pressing through the crowd we gained admittance. The tumult increased to an alarming degree; the consequences of keeping the doors fastened any longer were to be dreaded, as the mob was beginning to break the windows to obtain an entrance, and to inflict blows on some of the door-keepers. It was therefore concluded to open the doors. The door of the men's room being opened,—to attempt to describe the scene to the full would be in vain. The feelings awakened in my mind were such as to almost overpower my confidence in the superintending care of a Divine Protector. The countenances of many as they entered the house seemed to indicate that they were ready to fall upon the little handful of us in the minister's gallery, there being few others in the house. Some of their party forced open the shutters as if they would have brought the whole of them to the ground; others ran to the doors, which had been made secure, seizing them, tore them open and some off the hinges. The cracking and hammering this occasioned for the short time it lasted was awful to me, not knowing where or in what this scene of riot and wickedness of temper would end. The house was very soon crowded to an extreme, the Separatists taking possession of one end of the men's room and Friends



AMSTERDAM, LOOKING NORTH FROM LUMBER YARD



OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINE, AMSTERDAM



Y. & O. COAL MINE, AMSTERDAM



COMMON AND HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, AMSTERDAM

the other." Business of the two meetings then proceeded as though nothing had happened.

The cause of the division was a statement made a year before by Elias Hicks, who was a prominent resident of Philadelphia and a leading Friend. During a heated discussion at the Mt. Pleasant Yearly meeting Hicks declared that there "was no more efficacy in the blood of Christ than in the blood of goats." This position was vigorously contested but Hicks stood his ground, and being a fluent speaker had many followers. The subsequent bitterness between the two factions was so intense that separate graveyards were used for burials. The Orthodox Friends had Hicksites arrested and brought before court both in criminal and civil cases. There is the case of "Jonathan Taylor, Rouse Taylor, Isaac Parker, Jas. Kinsey, Horton Howard, who sue for the Society of Friends, consisting of the Ohio Yearly meeting, vs. Holiday Jackson, James Toleston and Nathan Galbraith; action in trespass; \$5,000 damages for disturbing plaintiff's house and injuring property. September 9, 1828." In 1831 the record shows, "judgment for defendant for costs." The records for 1832 show payment of \$19.79 costs. The Friend, or Advocate of Truth, a Quaker magazine published in Philadelphia, tenth month, 1828, contains reports of the "riot" at Mt. Pleasant from the Hicksite point of view, the writers employing the most vigorous language in denouncing the actions of the Orthodox. It was charged that Jonathan Taylor feigned injury in order to procure indictment against Hicks. Altogether the affair was quite different from the general idea of a "Quaker meeting."

But the troubles were not yet over. Abby Kelly, a disciple of the Graham system of diet and a spiritualist, lectured in Mt. Pleasant in 1840 and gained many converts in the society of Friends to her theories. John O. Wattles, the noted vegetarian, also won many converts among the Friends. He was likewise a spiritualist

and would not move a finger without direction by a spirit. Some of his Mt. Pleasant converts dying, it was said they starved to death as the result of the restricted diet advocated by him, he holding the theory that eating the flesh of animals was a violation of the laws of God. His wife was living at Oberlin at the age of eighty in 1898, her daughters, who were educated in Paris, teaching music in the conservatory. Mrs. Wattles had not eaten meat for fifty years and her daughters never tasted flesh, holding as they do, strictly to the doctrine taught as a religion by their father.

Another division was made by Elisha Bates. The followers of Fox did not believe in baptism by water, but of the Holy Ghost. Bates, while on a visit to the Holy Land, submitted to baptism in the River Jordan, and was taken to task for this lapse from the doctrine as promulgated by the father of the meeting; but he held to the ordinance of baptism as a saving means, on which subject he wrote a book. This he afterwards renounced and the copies of the book in the hands of the Mt. Pleasant Friends were burned with ceremony; but he again recanted and in 1844 left the Friends to become a Methodist Episcopal minister, readopting the tenets he had set forth in the book, the copies of which had been burned at his request. He had followers in each of the several movements, and of course took with him into the Methodist communion a number of Friends. While addressing a large camp meeting near Mt. Pleasant in 1844, Bates was interrupted by persons he had offended by his various changes; boys even pelting him with buckeyes. He grew angry and declared that he had left the most tranquil church in the land and now found himself in the noisiest, extremes that he could not reconcile. He then left the Methodist Church.

The Orthodox Friends continued meetings for worship at both Mt. Pleasant and Short Creek. Early in 1829 the Hicksites purchased land adjoining Trenton, a mile west of Mt. Pleasant, and built a meeting

house for ordinary gatherings, but continued to have the use of the houses at Mt. Pleasant and Short Creek for quarterly and yearly meetings. In 1854 the Orthodox Friends suffered another division into Gurneyites and Wilburites, the former being followers of Joseph John Gurney, who favored evangelism, and the latter disciples of John Wilbur who dissented. As noted elsewhere, the Wilburites secured the boarding school, which the courts compelled them to surrender, and also the big yearly meeting house, the Gurneyites taking the one on Short Creek. The latter, however, discontinued the use of the Short Creek house, and a tripartite arrangement was made by which all the factions could hold yearly meetings in the big house in town. It was too large, however, for ordinary meetings, and so about twenty-five years ago the Gurneyites built a neat brick meeting house in the village, where they now have a regular minister, organ and all the procedure of ordinary Protestant worship. Their first regular minister was Rev. D. B. Updegraff, who was succeeded by Rev. J. Pennington and Isaac Kinsey, the present incumbent. A Sunday school was started May 3, 1858, with Ellwood Rateliff as superintendent, which is still in operation. The Short Creek meeting house is silent and deserted, but the Trenton congregation still conducts worship after the primitive style of Friends. The distinctive costume is now the exception rather than the rule, and the surroundings would not be recognizable by any of the patriarchs. The Wilburites now have their headquarters at Barnesville, Belmont County. They also conduct services at the old meeting house near Harrisville after the primitive method. There is a meeting house at Long Run, which is only used occasionally when some one goes and preaches there.

M. E. missionaries were in Mt. Pleasant Township as elsewhere at an early date, and in 1815 a small brick church was built at the east end of the village on ground owned by David McMasters, a local minister. The house was also used for school

purposes for a number of years. In 1827 when the agitation for lay representation began, which resulted in the formation of the Methodist Protestant organization, the Mt. Pleasant congregation, possibly from the daily example of the Quakers, was almost solidly favorable to the new movement, and finally joined itself to the new organization, while continuing to occupy the old buildings. As no title had been obtained to the property, and David McMasters dying that year, it was conveyed by his heirs to the Methodist Protestant organization, which was formed in 1829 with William B. Evans, local minister; Samuel Pennington, class leader, and Anna McMasters, Aron B. Townsend, Mary Witherow, Mrs. Kerlin, and James Davis among the original members. The old house was taken down in 1839 and a new building 30x50 feet erected on the site. During the razing of the old building one of the walls fell on Henry Marshall and John Sidebottom, breaking Marshall's thigh and severely injuring Sidebottom. During its erection the new house caught fire from a defective flue, and the roof and plastering were destroyed, which delayed its completion until 1842, the Presbyterian Church being used in the meantime. This building was occupied by the Union Sabbath school, started by Miss Sarah Clark, a visitor from Philadelphia, in 1843. Pinckney Lewis was the first superintendent, and George K. Jenkins, librarian. In 1849 Mr. Lewis having been elected state senator, he resigned, and was succeeded by John H. Mercer until 1870, when he was succeeded by Dr. T. N. Lewis until 1873; Oliver Flanner to 1875, when Mercer was again elected. The school did considerable missionary work in the way of educating Indians and in other directions. For many years it was the only Sunday school in the village but now each congregation has its own school. The building was also used for temperance meetings and other public gatherings until it was replaced by a new house 40x60 feet in 1869, on the same lot. It was dedicated by Alexander Clark in the winter

of that year and cost about \$6,000. About 100 members were added during a revival during the winter of 1864. The local ministers have been David McMasters, Pinckney Lewis, John H. Mercer and Henry Heberling. Among the traveling pastors have been Wm. B. Evans, Rufus Richardson, Moses Scott, E. E. Scott, Wm. Callege, F. Hopwood, Z. Ragan, J. S. Thrapp, Thomas Fairchild, Jacob Nicholls, John Burns, J. W. Case, Wm. Baldwin, T. L. Scott, G. W. Hissey, H. F. Bradford, J. B. McCormick, T. L. Diddle, J. M. Woodward, J. D. Murphy, O. McKeever. Rev. Mr. Schurmann is the present pastor. There is no M. E. congregation in the township. About 1892 an M. P. Mission was established in Dillonvale, and a frame building erected. It is served from Mt. Pleasant.

An African M. E. Church was organized at Mt. Pleasant about 1818. A rented house at the west end of the village was used as a place of worship until its purchase a few years later. Becoming unfit for use it was sold and a neighboring lot purchased, on which a neat brick building was erected, which is still in use. It had at one time as high as 170 members, but internal dissensions and a division in 1871 reduced this materially. In the fall of 1871 fifteen members withdrew from the A. M. E. Church and formed a new M. E. Church, meeting in the colored school house. Their earlier ministers were Alexander Hargrave, 1871-3; Lewis Carr, 1874; Jacob Skinner, 1875; Jesse Hargrave, 1876-8; George Carr, 1879; Rev. Brown, 1897.

A colored Baptist Church was organized at Trenton on January 10, 1844, at a meeting held in a brick house owned by Esther Sparksman. Wm. Callihan was moderator, and Milton W. Kasley, clerk. The original members were George Sparksman (deacon), John Cusans (clerk), Esther Sparksman, John and Harriet E. Williams, Frank King, Susan Thompson, John V. and Sarah Brown, Elizabeth Sparksman, John Thompson, Charlotte Duting and

Martha Sawyer. Elder Callihan closed with a discourse and the church united with the Zoar Association. On November 2, 1850, Elder Jones was called to the pastorate at a salary of \$4 a month. May 30, 1854, a committee was appointed, and a church building lot afterwards purchased from Henry Bundy for \$30, the money for the first payment being raised among the members. On October 26, 1860, Madison H. Gaskins was employed as pastor at a salary of \$105 for half his time. Meetings were held in the Seceder Church for about eighteen months, when a room was taken in Mrs. Sparksman's house, which was used until 1872. A frame house of worship 24x30 was built that year, costing \$1,000. Elder G. L. Sedgwick preaching the sermon. A sabbath school was started in 1868, and two ministers have been ordained, Jared Charles in 1866 and Madison Boggs in 1873. Membership about fifty.

A religious organization known as the Church of God was formed about 1890 at Long Run, and a small building erected where services are held. Two Roman Catholic Churches to accommodate the different nationalities have been erected at Dillonvale, the first pastor of one being Rev. Father Smoger, since removed to Steubenville, and Rev. Father Danner the other.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

To the north of Mt. Pleasant lies Smithfield Township, even six miles square with thirty-six full sections. It was detached from Short Creek on November 7, 1805, and election for trustees held at the house of William Stewart, the commissioners being Andrew Anderson, John Jackson and Benjamin McCleary, with John Ward, clerk. The township at this time included the present Mt. Pleasant Township, from which it was detached in 1807, receiving its name from the town of Smithfield, already laid out. It is more rugged than Mt. Pleasant, but its limestone soil has been productive of fine grain crops and has been es-

pecially favorable to the growth of superior strains of Merino sheep and other blooded stock. Like Mt. Pleasant, the rich coal veins have produced an enormous development of that industry during the last few years.

Two squatters named Simpson and Tyson are said to have been the first settlers within the limits of the present township. They came and built their cabins the latter part of the Eighteenth century, and left about the year 1800. They occupied land about half a mile south of the village afterwards entered by William Kirk and subsequently owned by William Purviance, Jr. Next came the influx of Friends or Quakers between 1798 and 1800. A company of five or six families from North Carolina settled south of the present village, among them being Richard and Christopher Kinsey, Mason Miller, Richard Jelks, Malachi Jolly and — Alberson. Jolly's land was west of the Wm. Purviance farm, and adjoining this on the west was school land, Section 16. John Morton and Cadwallader Evans came about 1802 and settled in Section 17, the former taking the southeast quarter, now Runyon place, and Evans the northeast, now Vermillion. The northwest quarter was settled by Joseph McGrew, now Hammond. North of this Samuel Cope, of Redstone (now Brownsville, Pa.), entered a half section, and located his son Joseph, who died there and left it to his sons, B. W., William and Willits Cope. James Purviance about 1806 entered two sections east of Cope's, extending to the Wells Township line and south to Jolly's. Six of his sons and one daughter, Mrs. Sarah Sidwell, settled on the land. Thomas, one of the sons, occupied 200 acres in the northeast part, afterwards owned by Sutherland and Hobbs. James owned 146 acres on the south, afterwards owned by John Scott. Richard had 200 acres in the southeast corner, William 200 acres in the northwest, Sarah 120 acres, David 200, and Joseph 200 in the southern corner. Thomas and James came about 1810, and the others soon after. Farther south among the first

settlers were John Naylor, Caleb Kirk, Thomas Carr, Richard Logan, John Cramlet and Nathan Cullom. Walter Francis settled near York in 1799 and Jacob Winters on the northeast quarter of Section 27 in the spring of 1800. The same year John Stoneman settled on the James Russell farm near Adena, John Wallace on the George Hamilton, and John McLaughlin on the Samuel McLaughlin farm. Then we have James McGrail, Nathaniel Moore and Daniel Haynes; last but not least, Jacob Holmes, the Indian scout who had a government grant on which Holmes M. E. Church was built. Daniel Haynes lived to the age of 101 years, and related to his descendants that about 1802 the family of John Jamison, composed of husband, wife and several children, the wife riding a cow with a babe in her arms, came from the Ohio River up Short Creek to near Adena, and squatted on his land. The settlers jointly built them a cabin and, according to custom, Jamison was permitted to crop all the land he could clear in order to give him a start. This was the beginning of the well known Jamison family, of Harrison County. According to John S. Williams, who was editor of "The American Pioneer," published in Cincinnati in 1843, he came with a party of Quakers from Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1800, the party including his mother, sister and brother, Joseph Dew, Levina Hall and Jonas Small and families. On arrival at Redstone, Pa., they found several families starting on the return, being dissatisfied with the new country's prospect. Like some of the Israelites they concluded it more comfortable to continue to endure the sight of slavery so abhorred, than to found a home in the wilds of Ohio. The others came on, and were met at Stenbenville by Horton Howard, who escorted them to the Short Creek and Wheeling Creek Valleys. They stopped over night at Warren (Warrenton). A portion of the company of twelve families went from Warrenton to John Leaf's, in the Concord (Colerain) settlement, where there was already a meeting, and Joseph

Dew and Mrs. Hall to Mt. Pleasant, the others going to Smithfield.

The widow of John Sherrard (who was with the Crawford expedition) with four sons, including Robert A., father of the late Hon. R. Sherrard, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Smithfield in 1804, but soon after removed to Warren Township, and built a mill near the mouth of Rush Run.

SMITHFIELD VILLAGE.

As intimated, the village of Smithfield is older than the separate organization of the township, and gave to the latter its name. In 1800 Horton J. Howard and Abel Townsend entered Section 11, on which the present town is located, which they sold in small tracts as follows: To James Garretson, forty-eight acres in the southwest corner, afterwards owned by William Naylor; north of this seventy-six acres, to Caleb Kirk, afterwards owned by Mathias Ong and W. A. Judkins; farther north 100 acres to Joel Hutton and Casparis Garretson, afterwards bought by William and Samuel Naylor and subsequently owned by William and Thomas Wood and heirs of the latter. A fraction still farther north was sold to William Wood, and subsequently to Benjamin Ladd and Hugh Hammond. James Carr bought the east half of the northeast quarter, and here on August 18, 1803, he platted a town, to which he gave the name Smithfield. Its origin reminds one of some of the mediaeval legends in regard to the selection of sites for religious houses. It is said that a surveying party from the Ohio River stopped here, and while taking a view of the landscape with the proprietor the leader of the company, remarked: "This is the finest situation for an inland town that we have seen since we left the river," whereupon an arrangement was made for the party to stop and lay out a town, which was expected to become a leading center of trade. There were ninety-four lots 75x150 feet each in the original plat, separated by South, High and North Streets, and in-

tersected by Front, Second, Third and Fourth. Lots one and two were reserved for public use, number three being afterwards substituted for the latter, bringing both on the same side of the street. A public square was provided at each end of the village, where now stand the public school building and hay scales. Mr. Carr laid out an addition to the village in 1805, and another in 1815. Since then there have been three others, by Isaac Lewis, Mr. Cheffey and M. W. Simpson, the two latter being outside the corporation.

The first house within the village limits was a log cabin on High Street west of the old Smithfield bank building. The lot was later owned by G. Washington Whittton. The next was built in 1804 by Mr. Griffith on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, opposite Litten's Hotel. He kept a tavern there a short time and sold to William Wood, who started a store in it, being the first in the place. The house was built of hewn logs and was occupied as a residence by William Wood's grandson, Henry, who moved to Steubenville a number of years ago. Isaac Lewis now occupies the property. The third was built by Josiah Glover in 1804, and when it was partly completed he returned to Maryland, his former home, and remained there until 1808, when he came back to Smithfield, finished the building and opened a hotel in 1808. He conducted it until 1820, when he leased it to Mr. Duvall for a couple of years, when he again took charge and continued there until his death about 1850. His son, Cuthbert, then continued the business until 1863, when he sold out to John Gilmore, who ran it until 1864, when he sold to Jesse Litten, who took possession on October 1, who remained there for about twenty years. Although the house has had several additions the original log structure is an integral part of the building. Mr. Litten's widow continued the hotel under the name of Litten House when at her death about 1900 it passed into the hands of W. B. Naylor and was converted into a private dwelling. The first frame house was built

on the east side of Main street, opposite Charles Mathews's store. It was owned and occupied as a dwelling by M. H. Ong, and now by J. W. Jones, the druggist.

David Purviance built the first brick house in the township about one-half mile east of the village, John Duff being the mason, about the year 1809. The property is now owned by Galbraith and others. The second store was started by Thomas Fleming in the building afterwards occupied as the postoffice, moving there from Wells Township. William Matthews had the third on the corner of Main street, opposite the Grant House on the property afterwards owned by Mrs. Naylor. William Blackiston and Benjamin Ladd had a large mercantile house on a lot afterwards owned by Rezin Jones and Edith McGrail. Blackiston lived near the store while Ladd remained on the farm outside of town. Pork packing became an important industry here as well as at Mt. Pleasant between 1815 and 1840, in which this firm was a leader; in fact, Mt. Pleasant had a greater business in this respect than any other place in the country. Richard and William Purviance carried on business in the building afterwards occupied by Shane & Bro., and now owned by Mrs. Ramsey. Finley B. McGrew kept a store in the house now occupied by Mr. Thomasson and owned by T. W. Purviance. Thomas McGrew is in the Mather property.

The extensive tanyard industry is described elsewhere; it added materially to the business of the bustling little village, which down to 1850 bid fair to realize the most sanguine expectations of its founder. William Burrell was the first physician, coming about 1806 and locating on High street on the property later owned by Evan Purviance. William Judkins was the next a few years later, followed by his brother, Anderson, and then William Leslie and son, John, who came between 1818 and 1820. Joel Hutton was the first shoemaker.

The village was incorporated in 1832, the following being a list of mayors since that time: William Blackiston, 1832-7; Charles

Barnes, 1838-9; Louis Kinsey, 1840; F. M. Talbot, 1841; John C. Phipps, 1842; Jacob Ong, 1843; William Gassaway, 1844-6; John Irvine, 1847; William Whitten, 1848-50; William Gassaway, 1851; John Gilmore, 1852; John Irvine, 1853-4; William Matthews, 1855-6; John Irvine, 1857-60; D. M. Allen, 1861-4; William Vermillion, 1865; Cuthbert Glover, 1866; H. M. Sanborn, 1867; Jesse Litten, 1868; John Young, 1869; John Irvine, 1870; D. M. Allen, 1871-2; H. M. Sanborn, 1873; W. B. Whitten, 1874; G. W. Lee, 1875-7; John White, 1878-9; Dr. Walter Moore, 1884-1894; A. J. Ralston, 1894-1909; Albert Barger, 1910.

The postoffice was established in 1805, with Abel Carey the first postmaster, succeeded by the following: William Blackiston, 1829; Thomas Odbert, Geo. M. Fleming, two months; John Irvine, 1841; Charles Barnes, 1841-5; Robert Leslie, 1845-9; John Hobson, 1849-51; Charles Long, 1851-53; Jason Brown, 1853-61; James Watson, 1861-6; Jason Brown, 1866-9; Jonathan C. Harrison, 1869, succeeded by Edward Trippe, T. B. Vermillion and George Pearce, the present incumbent. The population of Smithfield was 425 in 1850, 515 in 1870, 539 in 1880, 639 in 1890, and 503 in 1900.

Smithfield Lodge No. 182, F. & A. M., was chartered October 15, 1849, the three principal officers being Charles Mather, W. M.; N. A. Adams, S. W.; John Gilmore, J. W. Smithfield Royal Arch Chapter was chartered October 17, 1859, the principal officers being Charles Mather, H. P.; Amos Jones, K.; George W. Drake, S. After running a few years it was consolidated with the other lodge. Smithfield Lodge No. 591 was instituted July 27, 1874, with the following charter members: John A. Penn, John M. Boyd, Wm. W. McConnell, A. B. Conaway, H. O. Conaway, Jacob Barkhurst and John Heaton. It has since dissolved. Both Senior and Junior Order American Mechanics organized, of which the former is still in operation, and also a G. A. R. post.

There was a bank at Smithfield early in the last century, but it was an unprofitable enterprise and went out of business. At the beginning of 1864 Joseph H. Cope, who had been connected with the Mt. Pleasant bank for twenty years, started to organize a national bank. The people were slow to respond, but finally an organization was effected, with a capital of \$63,000, soon after increased to \$100,000. On June 24 the stockholders completed their organization by electing as directors Joseph H. Cope, Charles Mather, Joseph Jones, William S. Bates, Elisha Cooke, Jr., Nathan Hughes, H. S. Black, C. D. Kaminsky and Joseph Hammond. Mr. Cope was chosen president, and served until his death in February, 1879. C. D. Kaminsky was elected vice-president in 1871, and became president on the death of Mr. Cope, when H. S. Black was elected vice-president. Among other members of the early boards were William Sharon, Cuthbert Glover, James M. Newlin, John Cole, John Galbraith, Mifflin Ong, William Vermillion, James C. Scott was elected cashier, but only served a few months when William Vermillion was elected his successor. Mr. Vermillion died suddenly at his desk, and was succeeded by his son, Edward B. J. B. Lowry is the present cashier, and John Galbraith, president. The Merchants and Mechanics' Bank organized a little over a year ago and purchased the William Jones property. Horace Cattell is cashier, and William Reyard, president.

That the town continues to maintain the enterprise manifested by its early settlers is demonstrated by its successful annual fair, the only one in the county, which is attended by thousands, many coming a considerable distance. The society is a joint stock company, incorporated in 1871 with a capital stock of \$4,000, divided into eighty shares of \$50 each. The object of the society is the improvement of agriculture, blooded stock, horticulture and mechanic arts. A tract of twelve and one-half acres was purchased of Joseph H. Cope for \$150 an acre, and necessary buildings

were erected in time for the first exhibition in September, 1871. The land lies immediately north of the village, and the grounds are beautifully located and fully equipped with halls, stalls, etc., for exhibitors, including a good third of a mile driving track. The annual premiums amount to about \$1,600 and operating expenses \$400 to \$500 more, while the receipts run from \$1,800 to \$2,500, which keeps the books balanced on the safe side, and as the institution is for the benefit of the community and not for profit that is all that is needed. The revenues are also supplemented by an allowance from the county treasury. There is an unusually large board of directors, composed of W. O. Reynard, president; M. B. Cole, vice-president; J. O. Hayne, secretary; Chas. McKinney, treasurer; J. S. Vale, ticket agent; R. A. Hayne, J. P. H. Henderson, A. C. Vermillion, J. L. Welday, J. W. Polen, D. F. Elliott, Fred Scott, Robert Large, J. O. Naylor, Dwight Elliott, A. H. Mills, J. E. Gault, A. L. Sutherland, A. U. Moore, W. B. Mather, R. J. Henderson.

For quite a number of years the subject of a children's home has been agitated in Jefferson County, and from a bequest left by the late Robert Speer and a gift by Mrs. Anna Brown a fund of \$20,630.40 has been accumulated towards that object. The authorities, however, did not see their way clear to the founding of such an institution, and the children entitled by law to become inmates of such an institution have been cared for in the homes of neighboring counties. But the work which the public in its official capacity seemed unable to undertake was undertaken by an individual with a marked degree of success. Several years ago when the mine developments began at Bradley near Smithfield, Samuel T. Purviance had his attention attracted by a number of children in the hamlet whose parents were either dead or indifferent to their welfare, so that they were practically deserted. Moved by compassion at their misfortunes he gathered them into his own house at Smithfield, where he and his wife,

with the assistance of his father, looked after them. The institution naturally grew, until it was necessary to call on outside assistance, which was generously afforded. A fund was raised with which a house and tract of thirty-eight acres were purchased from Nancy V. and W. F. Burris on April 19, 1907, for \$4,400. The property is located about three-fourths of a mile from Smithfield on the Portland pike, and contains a good brick dwelling considerably enlarged and other outbuildings. The tract was conveyed to Oliver Thomas, Evan H. Purviance, S. T. Purviance, William W. Thomasson, Anna H. G. Brown, Martha Cope, Sarah Wheeler, S. G. Park and Calvin Shreve as trustees. The institution has been incorporated with Hon. R. G. Richards as president, and upwards of a thousand persons have subscribed from \$1 per annum to a considerable sum to keep it in operation. Nothing is received from the county except payment for the board and care of such children as may be sent there by the authorities. There is a competent matron in charge, and the health, training, moral and intellectual development of the children are carefully looked after. At present there are thirty-one inmates, and additional quarters are needed. Homes in families are found for children when practicable, and the management of the institution has been such as to commend it as a work of practical philanthropy. The title of the institution is The Children's Bethel. J. F. Masters is the secretary.

York village was laid out by David Updegraff in 1815 and a postoffice was established there in 1832, with Ambrose Updegraff, postmaster. Among his successors have been Joseph Wallace, E. H. Kirk, James Hutton, A. J. Purviance, Robert Thompson, Henry Waddle, Jacob Peterman, William F. Hooper, V. P. Gorby, W. D. Thompson and W. H. Calderhead. The census reports eighty-nine inhabitants in 1850 and the same number in 1870. It is about five miles southwest of Smithfield.

Adena is located in the southwest corner of the township directly on the Harrison

County line. It is a neat little village of about 600 people, and has built up considerable trade since becoming a station on the W. L. E. railroad.

Bradley is a new mining town about two miles from Smithfield, which has obtained more or less notoriety through labor troubles.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school in the township was taught by Mr. Shackelford in the village in 1802. He was followed by Miss Armilla Garrettson, who was peculiarly afflicted, being destitute of lower limbs below the knee and also of one arm, all from natural causes. Joel Hutton, the shoemaker, also taught in the winter season. These schools were all held in the Friends' meeting house. James Tolletson, an Irishman, was the next teacher, who taught in a log house near the brick building of the old Smithfield bank. Shortly after the first school house was built on the same lot as the present school house. The second school house was built about 1839, which was used until 1858, when a third house was built. This was not satisfactory and was torn down lately, when the present structure, containing four primary rooms and one high school room, was erected. Other school-houses in the township are located at York, Adena and Bradley, and in the following sections: 2 Parkhurst, 7 Carson, 9 Parkhurst, 15 Reynard, 20 Gosnell, 23 Thompson, 18 Hammond.

The Friends or Quakers were first to form a religious organization in the township, in 1802. Meetings were held in private houses until 1804, when a log building was erected in the village, where the present meeting house stands. This was used until 1813, when it was replaced by a substantial brick, which, with some repairs, lasted until 1879, when it was removed and a large frame house, costing \$2,000, was put up in its place. The building committee consisted of Nathan L. Wood, William M. Cope and Evan Purviance. The lot contains ten acres and was deeded June

7, 1810, by James Carr to George Hammond, Casparis Garretson, David Purviance and Nathan McGrew as trustees for the society. It was originally called Plymouth Monthly Meeting, but in 1818 the name was changed to Smithfield. Among the original members in 1802 were Benjamin Townsend and wife Jenima, Malachi Jolly, Richard Jelks, James Carr, William Kirk, George and James Hammond and David Purviance. The first marriage was Evan Evans and Mary Brighte, or Brite, on April 20, 1808. The first burial in the graveyard was a child of Malachi Jolly, and the first adult was Jenima Townsend. A Sunday school was started in later years. As elsewhere, in 1828 the Smithfield Friends divided into the Hicksite and Orthodox parties. The former organized a separate society in 1829 and built a house near the east end of Fourth Street, where they worshipped until 1859, when, by deaths and removals, their number became so small that they dissolved their organization and sold their property. Their house, a brick building, was purchased by William Vermillion and the property is now owned by William Moores, the house having been removed. In 1854 came the Gurney-Wilbur division, in which the former, being largely in the majority, kept the church building and the others withdrew and formed a separate organization. They met in private houses and never built a church.

Holmes M. E. Church is the oldest organization of that denomination in the township and has been claimed to be the first northwest of the Ohio, which, however, has been disputed, probably with success, by Hopewell in Wells Township. It is, however, indisputably one of the oldest. The original building was built on Short Creek, about five miles southwest of the present village, in 1803. It was called Holmes meeting house, after Jacob Holmes, a local minister, who owned the land. Concerning Holmes, Curtis Wilkin, a grandson, writes to the *Steubenville Gazette* that he was born December 8, 1768, in Rockingham

County, Virginia, and when a small boy his father moved to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, then to Catfish, Pa., now Washington, then to Buffalo Creek, near the river, where he grew to manhood, and in 1791 was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Hannah Doddridge Huff. Shortly after his marriage he was employed by the United States government as an Indian scout, and in company with his brother-in-law, Kinsey Dickerson, and a man named Washburn, was thus employed for three years. For his services he received a tract of land on Short Creek, a few miles north of where Mt. Pleasant now stands. To this place he moved his family in the spring of 1796. He resided on this farm some twenty-five years, when he sold to a man named Comley and removed to the northern part of Harrison County, now in Carroll County. He resided here until 1832, when he again sold out and removed to Fairfield Township, Highland County. In the summer of 1838 he again sold out and bought a farm one mile north of Kenton, Hardin County, to which he moved in the spring of 1839, and there he died October 14, 1841. On October 30, 1840, he requested all of his children to meet at his home in a family reunion and take dinner with him. The children all met, except Mrs. Augustine Bickerstaff, of Steubenville, her health not permitting. Ex-Sheriff Ambrose Moore is a grandson of Holmes. The church was built of hewn logs and was about twenty-six feet long with a fireplace on one side, not less than seven feet in the clear. The story was nine feet high, with the joists close together and covered with clapboards, forming the ceiling. The roof was made of clapboards held down by heavy poles, the floor was of puncheons and the seats were made by splitting small trees in two pieces. The house was parallel with the creek, and the door fronted the southeast. No money was spent in its construction, the people coming together and performing the necessary labor. Charles Moore, Richard Moore, Isaac Meek and Mr. Crane were among the originators. There

had been preaching at Holmes's and Meek's before the erection of the building, but there is no record of any previous to 1800. Three of Isaac Meek's sons, John, James and Jacob, were preachers. Other preachers here at that time were Ellis Matthews, Asa Shinn, Cullison, James Riley, Jacob Young, Thornton Fleming, Burke, James Quinn and Bishop Asbury. While the latter was preaching a bench broke down, and he stopped and thanked God that there was a floor in the church to catch those who fell.

This church was abandoned in 1810, on account of the difficulty of reaching it when the creek was high or filled with ice. Bodies in the graveyard were removed to other cemeteries, but some were left to be carried away by the waters of the creek, which now flows through the place and across the ground where stood the church. The logs in the building were utilized to make canes and other mementoes. A new house was built in 1810 on higher ground about half a mile from the first building, which was deeded to Jacob Holmes, John Stoneman, William Storer, Jacob Jones, James Smith, S. Moore, E. Pierce, R. Moore and John Barkhurst. Elias Crane preached at the laying of the cornerstone. The house originally was a long, narrow building, with pulpit and door in the sides. The pulpit recess was formed by building a large pen of logs outside, connected with the main walls, and the same arrangement was made opposite at the door, forming a large vestibule and giving the house the appearance of an ark with large wheelhouses at the sides. For several years it had neither stoves nor chimneys; two fireplaces were made on the floor, of stones and mortar, and the house was warmed by burning charcoal on these elevations. The society flourished until 1829, when the usual division occurred, resulting in the erection of a Methodist Protestant Church about a mile distant. In February, 1874, it was determined to build a new edifice, which was begun the following June and completed in November. This was a plain, neat

house, costing \$3,200. Over seventy ministers have preached to this congregation, among them being James B. Finley, J. B. Brooks, William Dixon, Daniel Townsend West, William and John Meek, John Graham, Edward Taylor, David Merryman, Simon Louck, Walter Athel, William Tallman, Kent Hanks, Samuel Worthington, Robert Hopkins, Israel Dallas, William Knox, John Spencer, Joseph Montgomery, Pardon Cook, J. N. McAbee, Hiram Gilmore, J. R. Brockunier, Simon Elliott, William Summers, William Tipton, C. A. Holmes, James Merriman, J. W. Shriver, Robert Boyd, George Crook, W. Cox, William Devinney, S. W. Bailey, Isaac Atkins, C. H. Jackson, Ludwig Petty, George McKee, T. S. McClure, J. D. Vail, George W. Dennis, James H. Rodgers, Henry Neff, J. S. Heagle, Homer J. Clark, John Huston, James M. Bray, J. McK. Garrett, D. L. Dempsey, Hosea McCall, George W. Baker, W. C. P. Hamilton, A. E. Harl, John Conner, John Williams, J. S. Bracken, T. Storer, Rev. Limerick, Archibald McElroy, Calvin Ruter, William Savage, S. Adams, A. L. Petty, T. Winstanley, Rev. Clegg, J. W. Miner. It was a part of Smithfield circuit until 1901, when it was dropped and is now without regular service.

Rev. J. B. Finley formed a class in Smithfield village in 1814, that being then a part of Cross Creek circuit. Included in the class were Benjamin Roberts, John Stout, James Coleman, Pollard Hartgrove, David Long, Thomas Mansfield and John Dougherty. Meetings were held in private houses, with Joseph Powell as Mr. Finley's colleague, and soon after a lot was purchased on the west side of the village at the end of Green Street, of James Carr, for \$40, on which a frame building was erected in 1816. It was 36x27 and was used until 1862, when it was sold to the A. M. E. congregation, and a new site purchased on the east side, near the end of High Street, on which was erected a frame house 38x48 feet, costing \$1,800. It was dedicated on March 9, 1863, by Bishop James and Dr. S. B. Nesbitt. A Sunday school was or-



CHILDREN'S BETHEL, SMITHFIELD



PUBLIC SCHOOL, SMITHFIELD



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SMITHFIELD



GROUP OF CHILDREN AT THE CHILDREN'S BETHEL,
SMITHFIELD

ganized in 1836 and was carried on as a union school until 1853, when it was reorganized April 13 on an M. E. basis, with George Lee as superintendent and W. A. Judkins secretary. The later ministers since the organization of Smithfield circuit have been the following: I. K. Rader, 1886-1889; J. A. Wright, 1890-91; J. D. Kaho, 1892; T. W. Anderson, 1893-94; S. A. Perego, 1895-97; S. B. Salmon, 1898-1900; J. V. Orin, 1901-2; M. F. Rainsberger, 1903; B. C. Peck, 1904; M. C. Grimes, 1905-7; J. F. Hoffman, 1908-9. The church was rebuilt a few years ago.

In 1815 James Wheeler deeded a tract about three miles south of Smithfield village to himself, William Whitten, Jacob Cramlet, Thomas Kems and Dennis Lowry, trustees, for an M. E. Church and cemetery. A log house was built, known as Wheeler's Church, which was used until about 1849, when it was abandoned as a preaching place and afterwards removed, although the burying ground was retained. Mr. Wheeler came from Maryland about 1804 and was proverbial for his honesty. If he sold his produce for what he thought afterwards was too high a price, he would hunt up the purchaser and refund the excess, and if he thought he had bought anything too cheaply he would insist on making good the deficit.

The first preaching at Piney Fork, resulting in what is now the United Presbyterian Church of that place, was by Rev. Alexander Calderhead, a Scotch minister of the Associate Reform Church, in 1800. It may be remarked here that at this period there were in existence two offshoots from the original Presbyterian body, the Associate Reform and Associate Presbyterian, the former being sometimes known under the title of Seceders. In 1858 these two bodies were reunited, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church, by which the body has since been known. This, of course, explains why the name United Presbyterian does not appear at an early date in local history. Mr. Calderhead preached here until his death in 1812, when

he was succeeded by Rev. John Walker. In December, 1821, Rev. Thomas Hanna took charge in connection with Cadiz. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Cloky in 1835, and in 1840 the charge was transferred to Steubenville Presbytery. Mr. Cloky resigning in 1842, there was no pastor until 1856, when Rev. William Lorimer took charge and remained until the spring of 1859. Rev. J. M. Jamison became pastor in 1860, May 20, and remained until September 11, 1888. Rev. K. McFarland served from Bloomfield in 1891-92; J. D. Oldham, 1894-96; D. J. White, 1899-1902, and G. E. Henderson, 1906-8, the charge at present being vacant. The first preaching was in the woods, and then they made a tent between two trees and covered it with clapboards, while the congregation sat on logs and poles arranged for seats. They afterwards built a cabin for winter use, and on October 29, 1819, the society was incorporated, the meeting being attended by William Hervey, Robert Milligan, James Carson, William Crawford, David Lindsey, Charles A. Lindsey, William Kyle, James Moore, James Leech, Joseph Boles, Robert Reed, David Hervey, James Hutcheson, Malcolm McNary, Robert McGaw, Charles Herrin, Samuel McNary, John Walker, Walter and George Crawford. Messrs. Kyle, Hutcheson and Malcolm McNary were elected trustees and Samuel McNary clerk. A hewn log house was built in 1824, 60x30, Thomas Hamilton being the contractor. It was replaced by a brick building the same size in 1838, erected by John Laey.

In 1889 it was decided to abandon the old church, and the following spring a neat frame structure was built on the Henderson, now Dorrance, farm, a mile and a half from the old church, which was torn down, but the graveyard retained. The charge is now separate from Bloomfield.

A Disciple Church was started by Thomas Campbell in 1831, and in 1836 was removed to Smithfield village. William Scott, John Cramlet and Joshua Carle, David Carson being the first deacons. Alex-

ander Campbell, Elder Young of Willsburg, Jonas Hartzell, Dr. George Lucy and Harrison Jones were among the first preachers, and meetings were held in the schoolhouse, but in 1838 a brick building costing something over a thousand dollars was erected. McIntyre Creek, two miles distant, is used for immersions. A Sunday school was organized in 1867, with James P. Hopkins as superintendent.

The first Presbyterian Church in the township was organized at Adena on June 1, 1848, and a house was built the same year at a cost of \$825. Samuel Kerr, Sr., was the founder and he, Robert Brown and William Stringer were the original elders. The other charter members were Agnes, James, Julia and Joseph Kerr, Isabel Stringer, James W., Sarah and Eleanor Carrick, Isabel Brown, James and Sarah Hamilton, Sarah Stringer, John and Jane Hagan, Elizabeth Hope, Mothers Stringer and Hamilton, William Hamilton, twenty-two in all. Rev. Samuel Boyd preached about three years and in 1856 Rev. Robert Armstrong was installed and served until the fall of 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. H. W. Parks. His successors were Rev. Mr. Gibson, L. Trinem and Mr. Rummage. The old church was torn down in 1878 and replaced by a neat frame building 50x36 feet, costing \$2,400. Rev. Robert Alexander preached the dedication sermon on Thursday, October 31, 1878.

The project of a Presbyterian organization in the village of Smithfield was agitated in the summer of 1866, and that fall Steubenville Presbytery appointed Rev. W. R. Kirkwood to preach there and discuss the matter with the people. A committee was appointed the following spring, consisting of Rev. A. Swaney, M. A. Parkinson and W. R. Kirkwood, which made a favorable report to the June meeting held at Beech Springs Church. After going through the usual routine an organization was effected at Smithfield on September 21, 1867, by the following: John Modill, elder; William Vermillion, deacon; William Ekey, Margaret Ekey, Eleanor Peters, Mary E.

McGhill, Elizabeth J. Newlin, Mary Matthews, Abigail J. Scott and Eliza O'Donnell. W. R. Kirkwood was pastor until December, 1871, Rev. T. A. Grove from 1872 to 1875, A. A. Hough from 1875; A. A. Giffin, 1897, and supplies since. The church was rebuilt about five years ago. A Sabbath school was started in 1870.

Soon after the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1829 a congregation was formed and house of worship built in Section 33, which took the name of Rehoboth Church. It was used until about 1880, when it was abandoned, the congregation uniting with the Presbyterians at York in the building of a union chapel. This was destroyed by fire a few years later, and the Presbyterians declining to enter into an arrangement for rebuilding the M. P. people built a small house of their own, which is still used. The Presbyterians joined the Beech Spring congregation, in Harrison County. The church was lately remodeled.

A union Sunday school was organized in Smithfield village in 1853, which had a flourishing existence for about thirty years. Joel H. Carr was the first superintendent.

On January 28, 1863, the African M. E. Church, of Smithfield, which had been in existence for some time, purchased from the M. E. Church the latter's lot, with the building thereon, for \$150. This building was replaced by a new frame building 36x26, at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated November 10, 1878, Rev. Johnson Underwood preaching the sermon, and Rev. D. N. Mason assisting in the exercises. There were ten members in the original organization. A Sunday school was started in 1864.

Samuel Conoway and Ezekiel Palmer kept up an organization of Bible Christians, or "New Lights," for about ten years, beginning with 1821. They were an offshoot from the M. E. Church, but opposed to bishops, and the remnant found a home, probably in the M. P. organization. Howells gives an account of their doings in Steubenville.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne Township, lying to the north of Smithfield, partakes of the same general character, both as to surface and minerals, leading in grain and sheep in former days, and later a field for coal mining development. It contains thirty-six full sections and was first set apart from Archer on June 12, 1805, it then including part of what are now Green and German Townships, in Harrison County, and Salem in this county. The first election was held at the house of Joseph Day. Settlers appear to have come here as early as 1796, and the first birth was that of John Mansfield, grandfather of Hon. John A. Mansfield, of Steubenville, on Section 10, in December, 1797. Joseph Copeland, the second white child, was born in 1800. The Mansfield family first settled on Section 4 on what has since been known as Dorsey Flats, but failing to obtain a title from Joseph Dorsey, who was a land speculator, they vacated and settled in Section 3. James Blackburn came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and settled two and one-half miles southeast of the present Bloomfield village, on what was afterward the Washington Stringer property. His brother Anthony came at the same time and settled near him. John Maxwell also settled near the Blackburns at that time, and Jacob Ong on Short Creek. Others down to 1814 included Michael Slonecker, William Wright, John Lyon, Lewis Throckmorton, John Dickey, Richard Coleman, John Barrett, Jacob Shaw, James Tipton, John Tipton, Robert Christy, William Sprague, Hugh Trimble, Joseph McGrail, Thomas Carr, John Thorn, William Elliott, Samuel McNary, Jacob William, Zebedee and Christopher Cox, Thomas Bell, John Edgington, John McClay, Sylvester Tipton, Henry Ferguson, John Matthews, John Kinney, Richard Ross, John Johnson, Jacob Vorhes, Morris Dunlevy, David Milligan, John Scott, Archer Duncan, Nicholas Merryman, James McFerren, William Ferguson,

Thomas Rowland, William Hervey, Joshua Cole, Henry Beamer, Leonard Ruby, Manuel Manly, Tobias Shanks, Nicholas Wheeler, John Dayton, John Welch, John Vanhorn, Charles Stewart, Abel Sweezy, William Elliott, Elijah Cox, Thomas Arnold, George Hazelmaker, John Matthews, Richard Boren, Methiah Scamhorn, James Barber, James Sinkey, Amos Scott, Benjamin Bond, John Jones, Thomas Lindsey, Gabriel Holland, Patrick Moore, Robert McNary, John Hedge, Andrew Duncan, Peter Beebout, Thomas Moore, Andrew Johnson, Thomas Riley, Finley Blackburn.

BLOOMFIELD AND UNIONFORT.

Bloomfield village was laid out by David Craig on March 20, 1816. It was made up of sixty-nine lots 60x80 feet each, to which there have been no additions. John Morrison was the first blacksmith in 1823, John Crow the first wagonmaker, about the same time, Thomas Latta, the first tanner in 1826, and Henry Beckett the second in 1827. The town being about midway between Steubenville and Cadiz furnished a good business for taverns. Richard Price had the first in 1822 and Marion Duvall the second. The first doctors were Harrison, Riddle, Vorhes and Johnson. The township hall, a substantial frame structure, built about 1900, is located here, and there are good church and school buildings. At one time in 1897 it had a lodge of American Mechanics. The town was incorporated in 1848, but its growth has not been marked. It had 184 inhabitants in 1850, 146 in 1870, and 175 in 1880, since which time it does not appear in the census reports. The postoffice has been named Bloomingdale and was established in 1823, with postmasters as follows: Henry Riekey, 1823; Edward Hand, 1825; Washington Murray, 1827; Marion Duvall, 1828; Samuel McGrew, 1829; Basil Carter, 1836; John W. Carter, 1846; J. B. Simeral, 1849; Haran Maxwell, 1857; M. L. Blackburn, 1869; John B. Simeral until his death, suc-

ceeded by his daughter, Ada Simeral, and R. A. Blackburn in Cleveland's second administration, then Ada Simeral again to the present.

Unionport, twenty-five miles west of Steubenville, was laid out by William and John Hervey on October 24, 1852, the plat containing fifty-two lots, with Front, Market and South Streets running parallel with Cross Creek, intersected by West, Second, Third and Fourth. It soon became quite an industrial center, and on the opening of the S. & I. Railroad, a year later, was a leading shipping point for that section, and was for a while the western terminus of the road. The town was originally laid out on the south side of the creek, but it soon spread to the other side and in June, 1879, this section was made a part of the town. Although not incorporated, it became the busiest village in the township, with a population of about 250. The first store started here was by Coleman & Hervey in 1834, and the first hotel by William Hervey and the second by Samuel Sproat. Thomas Potts started a wagon shop in 1847, which under his sons grew to quite an extensive carriage factory, followed by marble works of J. J. Gruber in 1874. An account of the Exchange mills, the chief industry, is given elsewhere. Unionport Lodge, No. 333, F. & A. M., was chartered October 16, 1861, with the following charter members from Smithfield Lodge: Eli Wolf, F. M.; George Pott, F. S. W.; William Herron, F. J. W.; Charles Mather, Warner Grimes, William Miser, Edward Hall, Samuel Sproat and Joseph Adrian. Later K. of P. Lodge, No. 369, was instituted, and subsequently D. F. Mizer Post, No. 677, G. A. R. The Unionport band has been a feature at different gatherings throughout the county. The postoffice was established in 1854, with James Waggoner postmaster, followed by William Herron in 1857, Samuel Vorhes, 1865; David Matlack, 1871, Harvey Poland and S. Crider later.

Fairplay, the third office in the township, was established at Bloomfield station in 1858. There was some feeling on the

part of the railroad authorities against the township because it had refused to follow the example of Steubenville and Cross Creek and vote \$30,000 towards the building of the road which was to intersect it, and William Blackburn, the first postmaster, having this in mind, suggested Fairplay as the title of the office, which was adopted by the department, and a few years ago the company changed the name of the station to correspond to the post-office. Mr. Blackburn was succeeded by C. B. Templeton on May 1, 1865, and Jacob Adrian, S. Crider and John Jarvis later.

Cresswell postoffice was established at Skelly's station on the S. & I Railroad in 1869, with James Keyes as postmaster, succeeded by Robert Jollie, Amos Hammond, John Boop and John Montgomery.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first teachers in Bloomfield were Isaac Holmes, John Haughey and John Dunlap. There is now a good brick building in the village, containing an elementary and high school. Other schoolhouses in the township are in Section 3, Moores; 5, Possum Hollow; 7, Woods; 8, Stringer; 12, Talbott; 14, 15, Wiggins; 18, Mansfield; 27, Henry; 29, Unionport; 31, Baker; 36, Grable.

The religious history of Wayne Township begins with the organization of the First Baptist Church in Steubenville on May 17, 1812, whose early history and removal in March 1814 will be found related in the chapter on Steubenville. Its first meeting in its new location appears to have been on March 5, 1814, at the house of Mordecai Cole, near the present site of Unionport. Sessions were held at different private houses for over three years, some of the members traveling from three to sixteen miles, and on September 20, 1817, there is a minute of a meeting at the house of Peter Hesser, when, after preaching, Thomas White and Zachariah Prichard presented letters from Thumb Run Church, of Fauquier County, Virginia, and were ad-

mitted as members. Most of the members, however, seem to have attended the regular Baptist Church at Hopedale, Harrison County, during the next six years, but in 1823 they reorganized under the name of Pine Run Church, and a new hewn log building was erected adjoining the present Tipton place in Section 30, in the northwest corner of the township. It was dedicated the same year by Elijah Stone, the first pastor, followed by John Long, Thomas W. Greer, Solomon Sells, George Jones, George Wharton, George C. Sedgwick, Mr. Squibb and Washington Glass. There were eight charter members, James and Rebecca Shookney, Luke and Theresa Tipton, Thomas and Deborah Rowland, and Andrew and Hannah Roloson. A Sunday school was started and the congregation flourished for a number of years, when the center of population having apparently moved in the direction of Section 14, a couple of miles southeast of Bloomfield and five from the old church, a movement was started to build a new church there under the name of Mount Moriah. An organization was effected on July 6, 1861, with a sermon by Rev. W. R. McGowan, J. Davis and G. C. Sedgwick assisting in the exercises, the latter becoming pastor, S. B. Thorp, clerk; Andrew Ralston, W. P. Sanners, W. Merriman and G. W. Ralston, deacons; John Cole, John L. Megrail and John Walden, trustees. The membership was thirty-five. Meetings were held in a barn until the summer of 1862 when John and Thomas Cole gave an acre of land on which the present house was built. Smithfield Chapter, B. A. M., gave \$20 to purchase lamps, for which a vote of thanks was returned. A Sunday school was organized, but in the fall of 1864 Mr. Sedgwick, the pastor enlisted in the army, and in November of that year he was succeeded by S. D. Ross, who remained two years. His health failing, he was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Dunn on October 1, 1866, who remained five years. In 1873 Sedgwick was recalled. After the establishment of Mt. Moriah, Pine Run was unable to keep up its organi-

zation, and no meetings have been held there for many years, but the building is still standing. A colored Baptist Church was established at McIntyre in 1870.

The M. E. Church at Bloomfield was organized about 1828, and the first building erected in 1842, which was a brick edifice 42x32, costing \$1,200. The original number of members was forty, and a Sunday school was started in 1844 with forty scholars. The Bloomfield circuit now includes Hopedale, Long's and Unionport, the pastors for the last twenty-five years being: R. S. Strahl, 1886; James Walls, 1887-89; A. W. Gruber, 1890-92; D. W. Knight, 1893-1895; E. T. Mohn, 1896-99; J. A. Rutledge, 1900-2; T. W. Anderson, 1903-4; L. O. Eldredge, 1905-8; H. W. Stewart, 1909-10. A new brick structure, seating about 350 was built in 1881. The Unionport M. E. Church was organized in 1863-64, the first meetings being held in the old brick school-house, until it burned, and sessions were held in the new frame school building until the fall of 1874, when they built a new house. It was dedicated by Rev. I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburg, assisted by W. D. Starkey, the minister in charge. It started with fourteen members, since considerably enlarged, and a flourishing Sunday school added. Hays Chapel at Cresswell is an old organization attached to Wintersville circuit, with Centre Chapel and county infirmary. The colored settlement in McIntyre has an M. E. Church, established in 1845, with a Sunday school attached.

The United Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, was organized October 10, 1871, in the Presbyterian Church by Rev. J. A. Morrow, with thirty-five members. David and Joseph Hervey and Samuel McCoy were the first elders, and Ebenezer, J. B., and William H. Hervey, James Keyes and Samuel McCoy were appointed trustees. In 1872 they completed a brick church, costing \$4,000, which was dedicated November 14 by Rev. Kennedy, of Steubenville. Their first pastor was Rev. Mr. Jamison, who served until April 10, 1876, and occasionally in connection with Piney Fork

until September 11, 1888. Rev. K. McFarland served in 1891-92, J. D. Oldham, 1894-96; D. J. White, 1899-1902; G. E. Henderson, 1906-8, since which time the charge has been vacant.

There was formerly an M. P. organization in Bloomfield, and the building, used as a schoolhouse, is still standing, but there have been no services for over fifty years.

A Disciple Church was organized many years ago in Section 36, just outside of Unionport, and a brick building was erected, which is still in use.

Unionport Presbyterian Church was organized on June 14, 1874, by a committee from Steubenville Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Israel Price, Rev. T. V. Milligan and Henry Hammond. The original members, twenty-three in number, were: John and Elizabeth Welday, James and Mary Reed, Mrs. Mary Reed, Mrs. Sarah J. McNary, Alexander Porter, J. P. Lyle, C. M. Jones, Emma C. Jones, John and Sarah Moore, William and Esther Crenergy, Jonas and Ella Amspoker, John J. and Mrs. Mary Gruber, John and Anna Cameron, George Polen, Mrs. Mary A. Whitmore and Miss Mary Crenergy. Messrs. Porter, Reed, Welday and Moore were elected elders, and Cameron, Gruber and Jones installed as deacons. A house of worship was erected the same year and dedicated on February 4, 1875. Rev. Alexander Swaney was installed pastor, who served quite a number of years. Revs. McNary and J. G. Black have been subsequent pastors.

A Presbyterian Church was organized at Bloomfield early in the century, and a frame building erected in 1827. It was replaced by a substantial brick structure in 1876. Among the early pastors were Rev. Messrs. Boyd and Parkinson, followed by Samuel Forbes for fifteen years, Rev. Minameyer, M. W. Simpson and D. W. Macleod. There is no regular pastor at present.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

In the original five townships Salem was part of Steubenville, but on Friday, June

12, 1897, the county commissioners, "on application set off and incorporated the Tenth Township of the Third Range into a separate township and election district, to be distinguished and known by the name of Salem Township, and the first election to be held at the house of David Coe." As this description indicates, this civil township corresponds to the government surveys, having thirty-six sections, with Ross Township on the north, Island Creek on the east, Wayne on the south and Springfield and Harrison County on the west. It is rugged, being drained on the north by the Town Fork of Yellow Creek, and on the south by Cedar and Clay Lick, Burke's and Lease's Runs, tributary to Cross Creek. It is a good farming section, and has coal and oil, although the development of these minerals has not been so extensive as in the adjoining townships. It is scarcely necessary to say that settlers were here long before the organization of the township. They began coming in 1798-99, and when the above order was made among those already on the ground were Jacob Coe, James Moores, Henry Miser, Edward Devine, Joseph Talbott, Rev. Joseph Hall (one of the pioneer Methodist Episcopal ministers), Henry Hammond (brother of Charles Hammond, the able lawyer and most noted of the early Ohio editors, whose work received Jefferson's praise), Joseph Hobson, Stephen Ford, Baltzer Culp, William Farquhar, John Collins, Ezekiel Cole, John Walker, John Johnson, William Bailey, James Bailey, James McLain, Adam Miser, William Smith, John Andrew (a soldier of the Revolutionary War and a colonel in the War of 1812; his remains are buried in the graveyard on the hill at Salem Village); John Gillis, Sr., Francis Douglas, William Leslie, David Lyons, John Hogue, John McComb, Thomas and Patrick Hardennadder, Daniel Markham, Benjamin Hartman, Isaac Helmick, John Sunderland, John Wilson, William Mugg, William Vantz, Henry Jackman, Jacob Vantz, Andrew Strayer, Benjamin Talbott, Jacob Ong, John Watson, Joseph Flemmi-

ken, Adley Calhoun, Jacob Leas, Christian Albaugh, James Rutledge (from Pennsylvania, and of the same family as the signer of the Declaration of Independence, the latter's people moving to South Carolina, and his remains lie at Charleston), Isaac Shane, Aaron Allen, Robert Douglas (potter), Thompson Douglas (gunsmith), Thomas Calhoun, John McCullough, David Watt, David Rogers, George Hout, Henry Morrison (first settler on Mingo Bottom in 1793, and was in the War of 1812 with Colonel Duvall), William McCarel, Dr. Anderson Judkins, William Bahan, Charles Leslie, Thomas George, Thomas Orr, William Blackiston, Samuel Bell, David Sloane, Richard Jackson (the grandfather of Baron R. Mason Jackson), Levi Miller, Stewart McClave, Richard McCullough, John Collins, John Stutz, John Wolf, William Dunlap, William Davidson, William Alexander, John Markle (an early school teacher), Adam Winklesplech, — Stout (storekeeper), William Leas. Henry Hammond settled near East Springfield before 1804 and caught a land turtle and cut his initials on its shell; in 1850 he found the same turtle with 1804 and the initials distinctly visible.

RICHMOND VILLAGE.

Joseph Talbot in the year 1799 bought of Bezaleel Wells the northeast quarter of Section 10, for which he paid \$2.50 an acre, on \$400 for the tract. He settled there the next year, and in 1815 employed Isaac Jenkinson to lay out a town, with streets sixty feet wide and lots 60x160 feet. The work was completed on September 20 and the new town named Richmond. B. Hartman built the first dwelling, a log house 18x28 feet, who also kept a hotel and followed blacksmithing. His house was located on the corner of Sugar and Main Streets, diagonally opposite the old Freeman Torrance place. Allen Farquhar was the first storekeeper, and by 1817 there were five families in the town, those of William Talbot, Benjamin Hartman, William McCarrell, William Bahan and Ander-

son Judkins, the latter being the first physician. Richmond was incorporated January 27, 1835, and the first election held on April 25. The judges were John C. Tidball and Samuel Hanson; James W. Ball, clerk. At this time there were forty-seven voters in the place, indicating a population of about 200. The officers elected were: Mayor, Adam Stewart; recorder, James Riley; trustees, William Farmer, Thomas Burns, Henry Crew, John McGregor, E. M. Pyle. On May 23 an election was held, at which Samuel Hanson was chosen marshal, William Frazier treasurer, Robert Gray and Joseph McCarel, street commissioners. Local industries were lively towards the middle of the century, plain pottery, milling, pork packing and wool dealing, with an established college, together with its location on the state road from Stenbenville westward, made Richmond a local center which contrasted decidedly with the quiet of later days. It had another little spurt when the construction of a railroad down Island Creek was begun, and later, when there was a mild oil excitement, but both died out without any marked results. The census of 1850 showed a population of 514; that of 1860 gave 692, which in 1870 had dropped to 405, in 1880 increased to 491, in 1890 dropped to 444, and in 1900 to 393, the present population being about 400. The town has a commodious hall, suitable for public gatherings, and Harry Hale Post, No. 447, G. A. R., was organized a few years ago.

NEW SALEM OR ANNAPOLIS.

The second village to be settled in the township, in fact, the first to be laid out, was New Salem, platted by Isaac Helmick on November 9, 1802. It is directly on the Harrison County line, about one-fourth of the inhabitants living in that county. There were seventy-four inlots 60x132, and seventeen outlots. John Sunderland built the first house and John Wilson kept the first store. The first regular hotel was kept by William Mugg, and the first sermon in the village was preached by Rev. John Rhine-

hart, a Lutheran. Jacob Vantz and William Smith, who came from Maryland, were the first hatters. William McGowan and son David, the latter afterwards establishing a grocery in Steubenville, located here in 1820, and manufactured woolen goods. Adam Winklesplech, grandfather of the late D. W. Matlack, of Steubenville, was an early merchant, coming here in Indian times. The land on which the village stands had been entered by Henry and Adam Miser, whose descendants still live in the neighborhood. Mr. Harrison was a pioneer storekeeper, also a Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Simmons a tavern keeper. There was quite a settlement of Germans here, and the town flourished so that there was an effort to locate the county seat here. It must be remembered that parts of Columbiana and Tuscarawas and all of Harrison and Carroll Counties were still a part of Jefferson. Steubenville was an insignificant village, with a sparse population in the river and central townships, while west was a fine rolling country, suited to a large farm population, and New Salem being near the geographical center, the claim probably did not seem so preposterous as it would now appear. When the building of a new courthouse was projected in 1869, Richmond put in a similar claim, with far less foundation. Shortly after the town was laid out James Kelly built a large flour mill and laid out a new addition, and during the financial craze between 1815 and 1819 two banks were organized in what was now called Salem, the title "New" being dropped. Of one we have no record, and the other ended in a tragedy. Dr. G. W. Duffield was president of the Salem bank, and when it went down in 1818 suits were brought against him to recover on the circulating notes, which every bank issued in those days at its own sweet will, without government supervision or guaranty, a period which some agitators seem anxious to restore. During the hearing before Jacob Vantz, justice of the peace, on July 9, 1818, hot words passed between Duffield and David Rediek, the attorney for

the prosecution. The trial adjourned and Rediek followed Duffield to the street, and, throwing his weight upon him, bore Duffield to the ground. Duffield, feeling his life in danger, stabbed his antagonist in the neck with a doctor's lance. Rediek died as the result of the wound while being conveyed to Steubenville in a wagon. Duffield was indicted and tried during the August term and was acquitted. The form of indictment in 1818 was the same as that used in the territory in 1798, and related that the accused, "not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by instigation of the devil," committed the crime. Like in most cases of the suspended "wild cat" banks the only asset remaining of the Salem bank was a table, which afterward became the property of John M. Goodenow. The only asset of one of the banks in the county was a keg filled with nails, having a mere covering of gold and silver coins!

John Andrew, whose grave in the Salem Cemetery is marked by a small sandstone, with the inscription, "John Andrew, a native of Marseilles, in the south of France; a soldier of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812," came to America with Lafayette, and was with Wayne in storming Stony Point, on the night of July 16, 1779, and was one of the eighty-three patriots wounded in the bold attack on the British stronghold, he receiving a bayonet thrust entirely through his abdomen, and, strange as it may seem, he lived, none of the intestines being seriously injured. In the same battle he received a sabre stroke across the temple and cheek, leaving a scar which he carried to his grave. He came here about the beginning of the Nineteenth century and when the Jefferson County troops were called out to fight the British in the War of 1812 John Andrew was made first lieutenant (colonel) of the regiment, and he served with honor and distinction until peace was declared. The date of his death is supposed to be 1835. Gen. George A. Custer, who was killed with his entire command of 277 cavalrymen at Little Horn

River, Montana, June 25, 1876, was born near New Salem and within the bounds of the original township, out of which Salem was constructed on December 5, 1839. His brothers, Thomas and Boston, and a brother-in-law met the same fate.

Salem was made a postoffice in 1815 under the name of Annapolis, with Robert Baird postmaster. He probably served until 1823, when President Monroe appointed William Vantz, then twenty-one years of age, who had emigrated with his father ten years before, to be postmaster. Being a bachelor, he located himself and his office at the east end of the village, where for some fifty-six years or more he handed out the mail. Fifteen administrations came and went, the country passed through two wars, children grew to youth and middle age, the young men of his time became parents and grandparents, and most of them passed to the great beyond, but he continued at his post away from the madding crowd and unaffected by steamboats, railroads or telegraphs, for none reached the little town. He was a Democrat in politics and a Lutheran in religion, but not obtruding his views on those differing from him. He was elected justice of the peace in 1836, and served twenty-four years, and although left handed kept books that were models of neatness. Finally, in 1880, on account of the increasing infirmities of age he laid down the cares of office, and before his death that same year he received from the Postoffice Department a commendatory letter in recognition of his long and faithful service. He was spoken of as the oldest postmaster in the United States, and so he was at the time of his death, and the honor can still be awarded to him if we have regard only to the fact that his term was consecutive without interruption in a single office. W. H. Wallace, who died at Hammondsville in 1897, could claim more years of service, but they were given at three different places, with intervals of time between. However, we regard it, Jefferson County is entitled to the honor of having the old-

est postmaster in the United States; in fact, two of them. Robert Baird, Flora Grimes, Ada Swan and Amos L. Myers were his successors. Salem's location off the main thoroughfares of travel prevented a realization of early hopes. The population was 158 in 1850, dropping to 155 in 1860, to 139 in 1870, after which it disappears from the census, but the quiet little town is still there.

EAST SPRINGFIELD.

East Springfield, in the northeast quarter of Section 35, about five miles west of Richmond, was laid out by John Gillis, Jr., in February, 1803. The lots were 60x132 feet and the streets fifty-five feet wide. It is directly on the edge of the township, the Springfield Township line being at the west end of the village. It grew slowly, and in 1809 had but three houses. Among the first residents were Francis Douglas (sheriff from 1797 to 1804), William Leslie, David Lyons, John McComb, Thomas and Patrick Hardenmadder (the two latter in the War of 1812), Richard Jackson (clock and silversmith). The first tavern was kept by John Hogue; Charles Leslie kept the first store in 1813, opposite Shane's Hotel. William Dunlap, for many years a merchant of Steubenville, was also an early merchant of East Springfield. Rev. Dr. William Davidson's father was an early resident. David Lyons and Daniel Markham were the blacksmiths who manufactured all the axes, chains and nails needed in the neighborhood, the former making nails and the latter saddle tacks. John Wolf was one of the first justices. John Hague kept the first hotel, near where the Porter residence afterwards stood, and afterwards built, in 1810, the brick structure long known as the Edgington-McCullough House and subsequently kept by A. Calhoun, Isaac Shane and his widow. The town being on the mail route between Steubenville and Canton, after roads were opened it became of considerable importance and much business was transacted. Here the stage horses were changed and hotels flourished, and these

were prosperous days for the village. General musters of the militia of all this region under command of Gen. Samuel Stokely, were held here with all the pomp and circumstance, excitement and turmoil usually attendant on such occasions, and attracted crowds from miles around. Isaac Shane, writing of these occasions, says: "We boys had fine times during the general musters. Here alone we got gingerbread, which, to our taste, was next to ambrosia, the food of gods. Whisky, too, was plentiful—a good kind, that Tom Corwin called the great leveler of modern society, not that indescribable compound of our times, that violates law and fills jails." Are we much happier than our forefathers with all our modern improvements, which, whatever else they have done, have intensified the struggle for existence? The question is at least an open one. The town had 216 inhabitants in 1850, and 170 in 1870. Neighboring developments have since caused a considerable increase.

The geographical center of the township is about a mile south of the little hamlet of Fairfield, which is also about equidistant from Richmond, Salem and East Springfield. Consequently, for many years, it was the voting place for the entire township, and in February, 1816, Thomas Potts concluded it would be a good place to lay out a town, which was done, the plat containing seventy-six lots. A postoffice was afterwards established under the name of Roberts, there being another Fairfield in the state. There was the usual store, blacksmith shop, etc., and on election day there was some activity. But there was no expansion. On September 5, 1873, the township was divided into two precincts, the eastern one at Richmond, and subsequently Annapolis, East Springfield and Shelley precincts were set off, leaving only about sixty voters in Salem precinct proper, and the establishment of rural free delivery took all the business away from the post-office and it was discontinued. Barely half a dozen houses now mark the site of the

little town, which has reverted to a strictly rural community.

John Hammond, on November 29, 1815, laid out a suburb about a mile west of Richmond, under the title of Ausburn, but it seems to have gotten no farther than the plat, and the lots were soon after vacated.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Probably the first school in the township was at New Salem, Nicholas Wheeler and Mrs. Leslie being the first teachers. East Springfield built a schoolhouse soon after the village was laid out, and the teachers were supported by subscription. The names of the teachers are lost, but John Gillis taught there at least as early as 1814, followed by Dr. Markle, Mr. Byers from New England, Isaac N. Shane, Charles McGonnigal, Benjamin F. Gass, Daniel Langton (storekeeper), John Bell and James Foster. The last named wore an old red cap, something like a Turkish fez, and when a pupil was recalcitrant he was compelled to don this head covering, a punishment which caused disgust to the offender and amusement to his associates in the school.

The township, however, was destined soon to have a higher institution of learning. About the year 1830 Rev. John C. Tidball had a small academy on the Steubenville and Knoxville road, about three miles from the latter place. Deeming Richmond a more available location, he decided to remove there. It is stated that he also had a select school in Richmond as early as 1832-33, but if so, it was operated in connection with this academy, which appears to have been removed to Richmond about 1835, just when the founding of a larger institution was agitated. On January 22 of that year an act was passed by the legislature by which Thomas George, Isaac Shane, William Blackiston, Henry Crew, Stephen Ford, Thomas Orr, David Sloane, Nathaniel Myers, John Cook, William Farmer, Samuel Bell, A. T. Markle and James H. Moore were created a body corporate

styled the "Board of Directors of the Richmond Classical Institute," the object being to "afford instruction in the liberal arts and sciences." Nothing very definite was done until July 31, 1843, when a committee was appointed to secure quarters and a competent teacher. The basement of the old M. E. Church was leased for two years, and on October 1, Rev. John Dundass was chosen president of the institution and D. D. McBryer professor of languages and natural science, who began their duties the first Monday of November following, and remained until June, 1845, when Mr. McBryer resigned. At a board meeting on January 6, of that year, committees were appointed to collect subscriptions and procure a building site. Two lots were purchased from Joseph Talbott and a half acre adjoining was given by Thomas Hammond. They were numbered 91 and 92 on the east side of Sugar Street, and cost \$60. The building committee, consisting of Thomas Burns, E. M. Pyle and Henry Crew, erected a brick structure 32x45 feet, two stories high. It was completed that year and in June, 1845, John Comin was elected professor of languages and moral science, and William Sarver was chosen professor of mathematics and natural science. In March, 1846, D. D. McBryer was chosen president and on January 15, 1847, several chairs were added and filled, as follows: Hebrew and evidences of Christianity, Rev. William Lorimer; ancient and Modern history, Rev. B. F. Sawhill; chemistry, geology and belle lettres, Dr. John Cook.

On November 15, 1847, the board requested the legislature to change the name of the institution to Richmond College, which was done the next year. In September, 1848, J. R. W. Sloane, father of Prof. Sloane, of Columbia College, whose "Napoleon" and other works have made him famous as a historian, was elected president. In March, 1849, Prof. Sarver resigned the chair of mathematics and natural science and Alexander G. Farquhar was chosen to succeed him. In July, 1849,

Rev. John C. Spencer superseded Rev. Prof. Sawhill, and in August, Prof. Farquhar was succeeded by James Orr. In 1850 the Steubenville Presbytery, desirous of having an academy, took the college under its control, and Rev. Cyrus C. Riggs was appointed president, with Rev. William Eaton and Prof. Sloane in the faculty. The graduating class that year was composed of William H. Pyle, A. F. Torrance, Lewis Weaver, Thomas McFarran and Josiah Wagner. Profs. Sloane and Eaton resigned in February, 1851, and Rev. Joseph White was appointed on the faculty. The Presbytery gave up the college the latter part of 1851, and the old board again took charge. Rev. Riggs resigned and S. L. Coulter was elected his successor, and he in turn was succeeded in January, 1853, by Joseph Lindley. Rev. Archbald was chosen professor of languages, and J. W. Lindley mathematics and natural science. In 1854 the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference assumed control, with M. S. Bonfield and C. R. Slutz the faculty, who began their work November 5, 1855, and resigned in June, 1856, when Rev. S. B. Nesbit was chosen president and Rev. S. M. Hickman professor of languages. The latter was succeeded in May, 1857, by John Z. Moore. A movement was then started to endow the institution, but failed. J. T. Holmes was elected president in the beginning, remaining until the spring of 1862, when he raised a company of volunteers and entered the Union army. Later in the year Revs. Peacock and Marquis took charge, but were succeeded by Lewis Rabe in the latter part of 1863. Rev. G. W. Baker became president in the spring of 1864, but was shortly succeeded by Mr. Peacock, who, in turn, was succeeded by L. W. Ong in the latter part of 1866, with M. B. Riley, assistant. Mr. Riley resigned in 1869, and in 1871 A. R. Ong and S. S. Simpson were placed on the faculty.

In 1872 the property was conveyed to L. W. Ong, with the proviso that it should be used for educational purposes only. A new departure was made at this time in the

way of securing new buildings and a new site. Subscriptions were secured and a site was secured a short distance east of the village by the donation of one acre from Lewis Ong and the purchase of eleven acres adjoining. Here, on a beautiful knoll, which makes the institution a conspicuous object in approaching Richmond from the east, were erected a two-story brick college building and three-story frame boarding hall, capable of accommodating fifty students. The cornerstone of the new college building was laid on August 8, 1872, with addresses by J. R. W. Sloane, J. B. Dickey, James Marvin and W. B. Watkins. On August 28 next year the building was dedicated and occupied. Prof. Ong remained president until his death on June 5, 1877. A monument has since been erected to his memory near the college by alumni of the institution. Rev. W. J. Brugh was the next president, who resigned in 1878 and was succeeded by S. S. Simpson and A. C. Ong. On September 6 the property was purchased by a number of individuals, including B. L. Crew, Rev. I. Price, Thompson Douglass, S. H. Ford, Josina Moores, Benjamin Shelly, William Waggoner, F. J. Frederick, Rev. J. B. Borland, Robert Martin, George McCausland, A. J. Crawford and William Ford. Mr. Simpson gave up the college about 1880, and the buildings were closed until August 23, 1886, when Rev. S. C. Faris, having become pastor of the Presbyterian Church, was chosen president and reopened the school. He retained it for two years, when Rev. George W. MacMillan came from the East and took charge on July 1, 1888. He purchased the property and infused new life into the institution, the attendance reaching over 100. He still has charge, although the attendance has been small of late years, and gives thorough instruction in the different branches. The old college property on Sugar Street was sold to the district for public school purposes and was occupied for about ten years, when it was torn down to make room for a substantial two-room building, which is still in use.

There are also good school buildings in Salem and East Springfield. The country schoolhouses are located in Sections 7, Ford farm; 16, Union; 18, Frazier; 20, Kirkpatrick; 28, Copeland; 30, Johnston; 35, Ellis.

Rev. Joseph Hall, a young Methodist Episcopal preacher, came to Ohio in 1800, and married Miss Delila, daughter of James Moores, of Salem Township, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 2, on what was afterwards the Burchfield property, about a mile and a half south of the site of Richmond. He preached sometimes at the house of Mr. Moores and later at Stephen Ford's and Henry Jackman's, until a small log church was built on the land of the latter. A class was formed about 1808, which included James Moores, leader, and wife Elizabeth, Jackman and wife, Christina, Hall and wife Delilah, Ford and wife Ruth, George Hout and wife Christina. A brick church 40x44 was built at Richmond in 1832, which stood with some alterations until 1861, when it was replaced by a new brick structure 45x66, costing \$5,000. It is on the east side of South Sugar Street. The church was formerly a part of Cross Creek circuit, but it is now Richmond circuit, including Mt. Hope, Mt. Tabor and Mt. Zion. The pastors have included John Graham, 1828; Edward Taylor, 1828-30, William Knox, 1830-31; David Merriman, 1831-32; S. R. Brockmeyer, 1832; Walter Athey, 1833; Simon Lank, 1833-34; Athey and Taylor, 1835; John P. Kent, Henry Wharton, 1836; Thomas Thompson, 1837; John W. Miner, 1837-38; P. K. McCue, 1838; J. M. Bray, Harvey Bradshaw, 1839-40; J. M. Bray, 1840; George McCaskey, John Murray, 1841-42; John Moffit, Isaac McClaskey, 1843; J. C. Taylor, C. E. Weirich, 1845; W. C. Henderson, B. F. Sawhill, 1847; J. L. Williams, John Hare, A. J. Blake, 1849; J. Spencer, George Crook, 1850; Thomas Winstanley, 1850-51; S. F. Miner, 1851; M. W. Dallas, 1852; J. H. White, 1852-53; S. F. Miner, 1853; T. C. McClure, 1854; Alexander Scott, 1854-55;



COLLEGE, RICHMOND



MAIN STREET, RICHMOND



POST OFFICE, RICHMOND



LOG CABIN NEAR RICHMOND
(Residence of James Gray)

Lud Petty, 1855-56; Geo. McKee, 1856; S. Nesbitt, S. M. Hickman, 1857; G. A. Lowman, 1857-58; W. H. Tibbles, 1858; R. Boyd, S. H. Nesbitt, 1859; L. J. Higgins, P. R. McCue, 1860; A. L. Petty, John Shearer, 1862; E. B. Griffin, 1862-63; John Stephens, 1863-64; G. W. Baker, 1864; John Grant, 1865; J. Q. A. Miller, 1867; T. H. Wilkinson, 1869; Edward Ellison, 1872; J. B. Uber, 1875; J. R. Keyes, 1877-80; A. J. Hiatt, 1886-88; W. D. Stevens, 1889-90; S. P. Lloyd, 1891-94; J. S. Eaton, 1895; W. H. Haverfield, 1896-97; E. R. Jones, 1898; G. T. Humble, 1899-1901; J. F. Ellis, 1902-5; R. E. Meyers, 1906-7; A. E. Yeager, 1908; W. A. Kimey, 1909.

Rev. Joseph Hall preached in the vicinity of East Springfield at the houses of Henry Hammond and William Davidson, who with the Rileys, Rutledges, Johnsons and Minors formed the first Methodist class. After the building of St. John's Church in 1826, the only house of worship then in the village, they held services there with more or less regularity until 1846, when they erected a building for themselves. F. I. Swaney was pastor in 1886, followed by M. J. Ingram, 1887-8; M. J. Slutz, 1889; James Walls, 1890-3; T. H. Taylor, 1894-6; S. P. Lloyd, 1897-9; E. S. Smith, 1900-3; J. F. Rankin, 1904-7; Ross Sullivan, 1908-9. Mount Hope Church in Section 20 was organized about 1830 with James Cowden as class leader. From 1833 to 1841 preaching was had at the house of James Rutledge, when a log church was built, which stood until 1860, when it was replaced by a frame. It was supplied from Richmond. Salem M. E. Society was organized in 1838 by Rev. Patrick McCue with the following class: Eli McKinney, leader; Margaret Miller, Martha Thompson, John Lawson, John Lacey, Elizabeth and John Ferrell and Sarah A. Myers. Meetings were first held in the school house, but a log church was built in 1844, replaced by a frame in 1848. In 1879 the church was rebuilt and dedicated on July 13 with a membership of fifty. It is on the East Springfield circuit.

Salem Township, like Mt. Pleasant and

Smithfield, had a settlement of Friends among its pioneers, but in smaller numbers, among them being William Farquhar and wife Elizabeth, Joseph Hobson and wife Ann, Joseph Talbott and wife Mary, Benjamin Talbott and wife Susannah, Jacob Ong and wife Mary. Gatherings took place at William Farquhar's house until 1815 when they built a log meeting house. In 1820 it was replaced by a brick structure 30x40 in Section 9, south of Richmond. Jacob Ong and John Watson were the first approved ministers. The old building still stands in its quiet graveyard, but silent and deserted. The society dissolved many years ago, and B. L. Crew, of Richmond, is the sole living representative.

Rev. Alexander Calderhead organized the Associate Reformed, now United Presbyterian Church, of Richmond, in 1805 at the residence of Col. John Andrews in the northeast corner of the township, with John Collins, John Johnson and John Walker, elders. A structure six feet long, five feet wide and seven feet high was built of clapboards on the farm of James McLain in 1806, and moved from place to place on a sled to suit the convenience of preacher or congregation. Of course this would only accommodate the pulpit with other ministerial furniture, the congregation gathering in the open air. On April 11, Rev. George Buchanan took charge, and in 1816 a hewn log house 24x28, called Union Church, was erected on the land of David Andrews, afterwards the R. H. Kerr property. Rev. Hugh Parks succeeded Mr. Andrews in 1831, and during his pastorate a new brick church, 35x45, was built in Richmond. This was replaced by a larger building 42x60 in 1851, which stands in the Shelley Addition, east of the original plat. Rev. Wm. Lorimer became pastor in October, 1838, and remained until 1858, during which time the membership rose to 146, its maximum number. Rev. J. H. Peacock became pastor in July, 1859, remaining eight years. Rev. J. B. Borland was installed on July 1, 1871, and remained in connection with Knoxville and Grant's Hill

until June 14, 1887. J. M. Dinsmore served from 1889 to 1893, W. T. Brownlee from 1898 to 1902, and W. R. Lawrence from 1903 to 1905. The charge is now vacant.

It is not certain that Rev. Dr. Doddridge held services according to the Book of Common Prayer in Salem Township, as in his notes as published he was singularly reticent concerning his own personal work. Isaac Shane writes that what was known as the Protestant Episcopal Communion, under charge of Rev. Intrepid Morse, was the first service of that form to be held in East Springfield. But Dr. Morse did not come to this section until 1819, so if "Episcopal" services were held there previous to that date it was by some minister, who could have been none other than Dr. Doddridge, or Mr. Seaton. This is not improbable, as the majority of the inhabitants of that community were of this faith. Nevertheless it is clear that under Dr. Morse regular services were instituted, and steps were taken soon thereafter for the erection of a church building, a substantial brick structure, seating 200 people, the first house of worship in the village. About this time the organization was incorporated under the title of St. John's Church as follows:

"To the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Jefferson, State of Ohio: This certifies that at a meeting held this day in the town of Springfield, Jefferson County, in pursuance of public notice duly given according to the act in that case made and provided by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, upward of twenty persons formed and organized themselves in a religious society, under the name and style of 'St. John's Church, Springfield,' and the following persons were then and there elected officers of the same for the ensuing year, viz.: John McCullough, John Scott, wardens; Jacob Stull, William W. Kinley, Charles Hunter, vestrymen. Springfield, April 5, 1829." Attested: William W. Kinley, Clerk. Jas. Morse, Presl., Minister of St. Paul's Church, Steubenville, and St. James, Cross Creek."

After Mr. Morse gave up his outside charges and confined himself to Steubenville the parish had the same ministers as St. James', Cross Creek, by whom services were maintained until about the close of the Civil War. By that time deaths and removals had reduced the congregation to

such a small fraction of its former size that services were discontinued.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Salem was organized by Rev. John Rinehart in 1814, with Jacob Vance and Andrew Strayer, elders. Among the pastors have been Rev. James Manning, from 1825 to 1839; Benjamin Pope, 1839-43; Amos Bartholomew, 1843-8; George Baughman, 1849-50; Dennis Sweeney, 1850-3; David Sparks, 1853-9; James Manning, 1859-64; Jacob Singer, 1864-9; Joseph A. Roof, 1870-77; D. M. Kemerrer, 1877 and afterwards Rev. John Cook. The original place of worship was about a mile east of the village, but in 1870 a frame church 22x46 was built in the town.

On March 27, 1847, a number of Presbyterian residents of East Springfield held a meeting and appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to build a place of worship. On May 21 the committee reported \$825 subscribed and Stewart McClave, William Palmer, George Hammond, John Calhoun, Joseph Clemmons and Caleb Waggoner were appointed trustees and directed to proceed to the erection of a building, which was dedicated on August 25, 1848, Rev. C. C. Bently preaching the sermon from the 93d Psalm. The church is the largest in the village, and stands at the east end of town. On June 1, 1850, the church was formally organized by Rev. C. C. Riggs and John Knox with the following members: Henry Pittenger, Joseph Clemens and Alexander Porter, ruling elders; Mrs. and Mary Ann Pittenger, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Agnes A. and Mary E. Mickey, Henry Hammond, Stewart McClave, John and Margaret Culp, Jacob and Violet Allensworth, Mary C. Riggs, Alex and Catherine Morrison, Rebecca Clemens, Rebecca Freeborn, Joseph Hinton, Amelia Porter, Pamela Palmer, James and Lucinda Bently, Martha J. Lindsay, Elizabeth McCullough, Jane Reynolds, George and Hemit Berresford, Elizabeth Scott, Mrs. Murray, Sarah J. and Elizabeth Mylor, Lucinda Scott. Rev. C. C. Riggs continued the first pastor until 1852

when Rev. John Watson served as a supply for six months. Then came Rev. L. Grier from January 1, 1853, to December, 1860; J. S. McGuire, from 1862 to 1864; Rev. C. W. Wycoff, from April, 1866, to April, 1873; W. M. Eaton, 1874 to August 27, 1878, afterwards Joseph Patterson, and at present Rev. Mr. Fowler.

The Richmond Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. Cyrus Riggs on September 3, 1852, with the following members: John McGregor, Benjamin S. Bailey and William Patterson, elders; Mary McGregor, Mary J. Chaplain, Hannah Percival, Martha Duncan, Samuel Beebont, Mary A. and Phoebe Beebont, Michael, Catherine and Jane Vangilder, William and Mary Waggoner, Elizabeth Rabe, Jane Cunningham, Mary, Ebenezer and Polly McGowen, Dorothy, Matilda and Rebecca Bailey, Joseph Gilkinson. Prof. Riggs served two years and Lafferty Grier one-third of his time for six years; Rev. Marquis from 1860 to 1865; Revs. Messes, Wykoff and J. B. Dickey for two years; Rev. Israel Price from 1869 until about 1880, who after an interval was succeeded by S. C. Faris, and he in turn by Rev. Geo. W. McMillan, who recently gave up the charge. Soon after its organization the congregation erected a substantial brick building at the end of Sugar Street, which is still in use. Rev. Charles Hollivell is the present pastor.

A Presbyterian congregation was organized at Salem about seventy-five years ago, and at present occupies its second building, erected about thirty-five years since.

During the political campaign of 1880 a preacher in the M. E. Church at East Springfield, in discussing certain phases of that campaign, took occasion to animadvert on the Morey letter forgery. Some of the members took offense at this as savoring too strongly of partisan politics, and withdrew from the church. They formed a new organization, under the name of United Brethren, and procuring the old St. John's

Church property, rebuilt it, where services have since been conducted.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

A glance at a county map of Ohio would seem to indicate that Springfield Township geographically should form a part of Carroll County, if much attention were paid to symmetry, as it appears as a projection of Jefferson into the other county, consisting of three rows of nine sections each, and one additional row of three sections lying directly west of Salem and Ross Townships, bounded on the north by Columbiana County, on the south by Harrison, and on the west by Carroll. It was the first civil township carved out of the original five and was set off by the county commissioners on December 6, 1804. It then included Brush Creek, Ross and half of Salem Township, about one-seventh of Harrison County and half of Carroll, large enough to make a small county in itself. The first election was held at the house of David Lyon in East Springfield, commonly called Gillis settlement. The creation of other townships in Jefferson County naturally reduced the size of Springfield, and when Carroll County was organized in 1813 it was proposed to incorporate the township into that county, but the people in the eastern sections protested, and it was left in its present form attached to Jefferson. Wolf and Lick Runs and Elk Fork of Yellow Creek drain the southern part of the township, the middle and northern parts being drained by the middle and north forks of Yellow Creek. The township is rugged but has good farms, while the coal and limestone have caused a large development, especially in the western and northern parts. It is claimed that the first salt made on Yellow Creek was manufactured in this township by Philip Burgett and John Tucker. While out hunting they found a spring of salt water, and procuring a kettle they boiled enough to make about three bushels of salt. This was a great

boon as salt had to be brought for a great distance and was very expensive. Solomon Miller, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was the first settler (1800) within the lines of the township as now constituted. He took up Section 10 and made improvements, but being unable to pay for an entire section, and nothing less could be entered, he was dispossessed, and this section was entered in 1802 by Henry Miser. He began anew, however, on Section 11. Stewart McClave settled on Section 6 in 1801, and was the grandfather of John McClave, Esq., of the Jefferson Bar. Following these came John Stutz, Joseph Gordon, Jacob Springer, Thomas Peterson, James Albaugh, James Rutledge, James Alman, Henry Isinogle, Robert Young, Adley Calhoun, William Jenkins, James Campbell, S. Dorance and others.

The rugged character of the country brought settlers slowly, and the deep, dark ravines furnished convenient lairs for wild animals, after they had retired pretty generally from other parts of the county. John Kirk, who came here about 1813, related that wolves would approach within a few steps of the farm houses and make night hideous with their howlings. One evening after dark as he was coming home he heard a noise in a thicket, and started his dogs in that direction. A pack of wolves started up, and the pursuers became the pursued. He reached his cabin, which fortunately was close, but never found a trace of the dog, which was evidently devoured by his wild progenitors. At another time when coming up the Long Run branch of Yellow Creek he heard what appeared to be cries of a woman in distress. But they did not deceive him and he crept stealthily into a fence corner. Directly a large panther appeared and passed so near him that he could hear its strong breathing. It passed by without discovering him, possibly because he was on the windward side. Full details of the Morgan raid in this township are given elsewhere, and this was about the only event in recent years to disturb the even tenor of events, until later, railroad

and coal development imparted new life to affairs.

AMSTERDAM.

For many years after Springfield Township was created it could claim no town or village within its borders as finally defined. In 1828 David Johnston laid out a small fragmentary village on the western side at the junction of Lick Run and Yellow Creek, which he named Amsterdam.

In 1850 it had a population of 168, which in 1870 had fallen to 89, when it disappeared from the census. The town was incorporated in November 20, 1903, when the petitioners gave the population at 600. The cause of this increase was the advent of the L. E. A. & W. Railroad and the opening of coal mines, which gave the town a veritable boom. The People's Banking Company was organized with a capital stock of \$15,000, but whose statement of Sept. 1, 1909, shows resources of \$150,122.45. The individual deposits subject to check were \$68,689.90; demand certificates, \$1,575.93; and time certificates, \$56,585.70, making a total of \$127,390.76. George G. Hess is cashier. Nothing could better indicate the change from an insignificant rural hamlet to a bustling business community. A \$25,000 hotel was started but the project ran out of funds before the foundation was completed. Paved streets were next in order, and arrangements were made to put down a fire brick pavement on the main thoroughfare. This condition of affairs naturally brought in its train a number of local industries, including the Cattrell planing mill and machine shops, Hess & Company's flour and feed mill, Myers & Creaser's saw mill, Workman & Son, carriage makers, most of which are still in operation. A Masouie Lodge was organized, and there has been added recently a branch of the Improved Order of Red Men.

The immunity which Jefferson County enjoyed from any serious mine disaster for over forty years was broken on the night of Thursday, April 21, 1910, at Amsterdam on the western border of the coun-

ty. The night shift of the Youghiogeny and Ohio mine, consisting of twenty-five men, had been at work but a short time when, about 9:30 o'clock, an explosion occurred, which shook the entire surrounding country. Seven men, more or less injured, succeeded in escaping from the mine, while eighteen of their comrades were entombed. Rescuing parties were promptly organized but they were greatly hampered by the poisonous gas with which the mine was filled. As one corpse after another was brought to the surface the conviction became general that all of the eighteen left in the mine had perished. But the rescuers continued their work, and at 1 a. m. on Saturday reached the back part of the mine, where Melio Porcella, Paul Tobacco and H. Benedict were found in a semi-conscious condition. They were brought out and revived. The other fifteen were all dead, some of the bodies being blown to fragments. Somebody had doubtless ignited the deadly fire damp with a naked light. Three of the victims were taken to Dillonvale for services in the Roman Catholic Church there.

The other twelve were buried in Amsterdam cemetery on Sunday in one big grave. Services were held by Rev. R. L. Houston, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Sullivan, of the M. E. Church, at East Springfield.

The survivors of the disaster were: Ed. Jones, night boss; Tom Smith, Lee Dewdz, Ross Scott, John Golder, Joe ZimDsk, John Sonter, Melio Porcella, Louis Benedict, H. Benedict.

The dead were: Joe Zempedros, Robert McMasters, Herbert Hays, Paul Roscoe, Andy Roscoe, Joe Jacob, Charles Howarth, James Lockhart, Ed Tarcin, Lewis Jacquillio, Lewis Colaker, Joe Daring, John Daring, Reed Dealocko, Joe Debola.

BERGHOLZ.

Up in the northern end of the county on Yellow Creek John C. Allman located the hamlet of Nebo, where were built a flour mill owned by Mr. Allen, a

small store later kept by William Ruddicks, a postoffice and three or four dwellings. By 1876 the postoffice had disappeared, only the mill and store kept a semblance of life about the place. But a little railroad, the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern, was creeping down that way, and coal operators and speculators were at work. A large mine was opened on the opposite side of the creek named after Mrs. Bergholz, one of the owners. The railroad after passing varied financial stringencies was extended through the territory to Amsterdam and Dillonvale, and on October 24, 1883, James Kelly, Morin J. Hess and Christiana Hess platted a town on the opposite side of the creek, containing 156 lots 60x100 feet, and called it Bergholz. In 1906 forty additional lots were made, and the town was incorporated on August 6 of that year. Old Nebo was absorbed and the petitioners gave the number of inhabitants in the new town at 1,200. Ham Saltzman started a wagon maker shop and the Bergholz State Bank was organized with a capital of \$15,000. The last statement, September 1, 1909, showed resources \$121,563.36 and aggregate deposits \$101,941.48. A. G. McBane is cashier.

Wolf Run is a streamlet having its source in the range of hills upon which East Springfield is built (most of the old interior towns were built on ridge roads) and makes its way by a meandering northwest course to Yellow Creek. The extensive coal field on the western side of the county having extended across this run, a mine was opened about a mile and a half from East Springfield, around which grew up a hamlet lively in more senses than one. It has never gotten beyond that stage.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

As may be supposed from the character of the country and small population, records of early schools in Springfield Township are practically non-existent. No doubt those living on the east side found accommodations at East Springfield, and it is probable there was a school at Amsterdam

soon after that village was platted. As soon as the township was generally settled school districts were formed and the educational standard brought up to what it had been in the older communities. The rapid increase of population at Amsterdam and Bergholz in recent years caused those two communities to be set off as special school districts. The former has a good six-room school house costing \$8,000 and Bergholz has a four-room building costing \$4,000. The other school houses in the township are located in Section 5, Davidson farm; 22, Thompson; 1, McIntyre; 5, Hess; 6, Elliott; 9, Elk Fork; 17, Griffith.

What was known as Rutledge M. E. Church was organized in 1809 by Rev. William Knox. The usual meetings were held for awhile in private houses, but soon after the organization the erection of a hewn log structure was begun, each man contributing a certain number of days' labor, so there was very little cash outlay. The charter members included James Rutledge, wife and children, John, William, James, Edward, Simeon and Jane; John Kirk and wife, W. Taylor and wife, William Searlot, wife and children, William, George, Richard, Mary and Ann; Alexander Johnston and wife and daughters, Hettie and Rachel; Francis Johnston and wife, James and Henry Forster and wives. The old log church was used for twenty years when a larger structure of frame took its place. At this time Robert Young and Thomas Rutledge gave half an acre each for church and burying ground, which was deeded to John Kirk, W. Taylor and William Rutledge, trustees. About 1850 the name was changed to Circle Green, the congregation at one time having one hundred members. Fire destroyed the second building, and in 1877 a third structure was erected at a cost of \$1,200. It was formerly in the East Springfield circuit with Amsterdam, Mooretown and Salem, but in 1908 Mooretown and Circle Green were transferred to Bergholz circuit.

Amsterdam M. E. Church was organized about 1840, and for many years the con-

gregation was small, but it has grown with the increase of population. A new church was built here about 1888-9.

An M. E. Church was organized at Bergholz about eighteen years since, which was first served from Wintersville and Harlem, but in 1907 it was set off as a circuit, to which Mooretown was added the next year. Among the earlier supplies were Rev. Thomas Taylor, Thomas Hanson and Samuel Lowrie. E. M. Hughart was the stated minister in 1907-8, and D. F. Norris, 1909. A neat frame building was erected about twenty years ago.

Amsterdam Presbyterian Church was organized and a building erected in 1840, which has been in use ever since. Bergholz Presbyterian Church was organized about a year after the town was laid out. Rev. Homer Sheely was among the first pastors.

The United Presbyterian Church of Bergholz was organized about eighteen years ago by Rev. H. Y. Leeper, who served it in connection with Yellow Creek until July 8, 1902. W. C. Work acted as supply for one year when Rev. J. Walter Liggitt took charge in connection with Yellow Creek Church until 1908, when he came to Steubenville.

A Disciple Church started about 1903 under the fourth religious society in the town.

It may be noted here that Gen. James M. Shackelford who commanded the Union forces during the Morgan raid through this township in 1863, died September 7, 1909, at his summer home near Port Huron, Mich., aged eighty-two.

Nebo or Bergholz Presbyterian congregation is served by Rev. Frank Bozard.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Ross Township, named in honor of James Ross, was laid off by the county commissioners in 1812, with thirty-six sections, but later the upper tier was taken off to form part of Brush Creek, leaving it with an area of thirty square miles. It

lies to the north of Salem and east of Springfield, the northern half being rough and hilly, and the southern part a good farming section. Before 1800 and as late as 1805, "squatters" built cabins on Yellow Creek, subsisting on game and fish, and as salt was a product of this region, these "squatters" had little trouble in obtaining such merchandise needed by them in barter for this mineral. Among these squatters were: William Castleman, Mark Dike, John Bruce, John Davis, Jacob Drake and William Roach. Among the first permanent settlers (1798-1813) were: Thomas George, Allen Speedy, Arthur Latimer, Stephen Coe, Ludowich Hardenbrook, Joseph Elliott, William Scott, John Farquhar, Henry Crabbs, Joseph Reed, Isaac Shane, Thomas Bay, a participant in the Gnadenhutzen tragedy; Mordecai Moore, "Daddy" Dixon, Robert Barnhill, John McEldery, Alexander Johnston, William Grimes, Captain Allen (War of 1812), Henry Gregg (grandfather of Richard Henry Gregg, Esq., of the Steubenville bar), coming from Redstone with his brother Richard in 1802, the latter attaining the age of 105 years; Robert George and Thomas George, his son (from what is now Dauphin County, Pennsylvania), came to Jefferson County in 1805, and settled on Section 28, in what is now Ross Township; Andrew Griffin, Benjamin Shane, John Shane. James Shane came to Washington County, Pennsylvania, from New Jersey in 1794, and in 1798 crossed the Ohio River at Cable's Ferry and located on Wills Creek. Here he married Hannah Rex, of Greene County, Pennsylvania, and in 1810 moved to Island Creek Township, and then to Ross Township. The widow of his son, Isaac Shane, is now keeping a hotel in East Springfield. Mordecai Moore, Sr., who was with Capt. William Harbaugh in the War of 1812, settled in Ross Township in 1815. Moore was stolen by slave-drivers on a street in London when a small boy and brought to Philadelphia, where he was sold to a Quaker, who held him in bondage until he reached his majority, when he was given

his freedom, together with a mattock and shovel, and no doubt, a blessing, as recompense for the long and faithful service to the benevolent Friend. Henry Crabs located in 1798, the year after Steubenville was laid out. He was accompanied by his wife, the two having all they possessed tied in a quilt. They crossed the river to the site of Steubenville in a skiff. The settlement was very sparse, he in his lifetime mentioning "Hans Wilson, Esq., Cable and Black Harry as among the few inhabitants." Crabs erected the first blacksmith shop one mile east of the John Kilgore farm, near Richmond, where he did work for the settlers, there being quite a number of families in that vicinity. He made plow points, axes and trace chains, all the raw material having to be packed across the mountains.

Salt springs were noticed by the very earliest settlers on Yellow Creek; in fact, were known to the Indians as well as the four-footed denizens of the forest, and when the government surveys were made Section 34 was retained as public land, containing valuable mineral. This, however, did not prevent the settlers from utilizing the springs in the manufacture of salt, which was then worth \$8 a bushel in the Ohio Valley. Henry Daniels in 1802 erected a small furnace for boiling the salt water. He sunk a hollow sycamore log in an upright position at the spring, and from this the salt water was dipped into the boiling kettles, producing about three bushels per day, a crude process certainly, but profitable at the then prevailing prices. When Isaac Shane went there in 1803 for salt he found so many waiting customers there ahead of him that he returned without it. Wood was used for fuel in these furnaces, but about 1820 coal was substituted by Mordecai Moore, and the salt water was pumped into a reservoir and conducted by means of wooden pipes back to the bluff where the fuel was obtained. But the supply from the spring was limited and the brine was weak, consequently the product was not nearly equal to the de-

mand. At this juncture, John Peterson, an ex-territorial constable, conceived the idea of boring a well. The facilities were very poor, the work being done by hand, assisted by a spring pole. But perseverance prevailed and at a depth of 300 feet a flow of salt water was struck "strong enough to carry an egg." Other wells followed, and a plentiful supply obtained. In the meantime Mr. Moore had substituted shallow pans for evaporating the water, superseding the old kettles, and carried on business for a number of years until competition at other points made it unprofitable. Stewart McClave purchased a part of Section 34 in 1826, and just in front of the family residence on Yellow Creek is a mound five feet high and several rods in diameter, composed of cinder, which marks the site of the old United States Salt Works. Mr. Moore's works were not all in Section 34, for he afterwards moved to Section 28, father east, where he founded what was known as Moore's Salt Works or Mooretown, although the word "town" must be used here in a very restricted sense as applicable to the small collection of buildings around the grist mill which was operated for many years, and the store kept by Lewis Moore. For some unexplainable reason the postoffice name was changed to Pravo, which finally disappeared with the progress of the rural free delivery. In fact, the present Ross Township never had a regular town or village within its borders, being exclusively a rural community. There is no postoffice in the township. Early indications of oil and later efforts in searching for the oleaginous fluid are related in the chapter on that subject.

Township elections were held at the residence of Henry Crab until 1850 and afterwards at school house No. 3. William Scott, the first justice of the peace, resided on Section 32.

Robert George, a native of the township, born March 27, 1806, started the first store in the township at Mooretown in 1828, and has left an enduring landmark to his name

by a gray sandstone monument erected by him in 1871, at a cost of \$700, to the memory of the soldiers of Ross Township, who lost their lives in the war of the rebellion. It stands on a bluff overlooking the creek, resting on a stone platform seven feet square, being a doric column, including its capital twenty-one feet high. On the western face of the base is the inscription, "To the memory of the fallen soldiers of Ross Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, in the War of 1861 to 1865." Dies are inserted bearing the following names: "Thomas, son of Robert and Martha George, Second regiment, O. V. J., killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Thomas Duke, Thirty-second, died August 27, 1864; John Duke, First Tennessee battery, died August 27, 1864; James Dorrance, Second, O. V. I., died March 31, 1862; Robert McClave, Fifty-second, died January 14, 1863; Barton Gerin, Second, killed May 8, 1864; Elbridge Green, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, died 1862; David Potts, Thirty-second, killed 1864; James Russell, Second, died April 14, 1862; John Porter, Second, killed April, 1864; David Call, Second, died 1863; Isaiah Call, Second, died 1863; J. Kirkpatrick, Thirty-second, died 1864; Alfred Walters, Second, died 1864; Samuel F. McLain, Second, died 1863; Thomas B. Starn, Thirty-second, died November 2, 1865; Edward Graley, Thirty-second, died August 4, 1864; G. W. Graley, One Hundred and Twenty-second, died October 20, 1863; John Stewart, Second, died in prison, 1864; Aaron Seamp, Thirty-second, died 1864; David Kriner, Second, died 1862; Jacob Kriner, same; Enos Striker, Second, died 1864; H. K. Crabs, Fifty-second, died November 3, 1863; Adam Sauer, One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth, died January 14, 1865; Stanley Shane, Second, died November 23, 1863; Newton Wycoff, Fifty-second, died June 1864; William Rea, Second, died a prisoner, August, 1864; Benjamin Rea, Fifty-second, died October, 1863; Ross Coyle, One Hundred and Twenty-second, killed December 4, 1863; Edward Goodlin, Fifty-second, died 1863." An appropriate

military device is carved in high relief on the western face of the shaft, and the monument is a striking object to those descending or ascending the valley.

In Section 33 are the remains of a prehistoric mound which may have been a fortification. It is circular with a radius of 250 feet which would give a circumference of about 1,700 feet. It is located on a bluff, which on the northwest side is about 200 feet high and almost perpendicular. On the southwest the "fortification" is about 100 feet high, sloping gradually to the creek. The ditch when first discovered by the whites was about four feet deep, and had large trees growing in it. The northwestern portion of the enclosure had apparently been washed away by the creek. This is the most extensive relic of the kind discovered in Jefferson County.

The early products of the township, flour, whiskey and salt, were hauled to the mouth of Yellow Creek and thence carried by flatboat to down-river points. When the Ohio Canal was opened wheat was hauled across the country to Massillon and Bolivar, but pork soon became the leading product of the section still known as Bacon Ridge, because it was cheaper to turn the grain into hogs and sell the pork rather than cart it fifty or sixty miles in order to secure water transportation. While the Ohio canal system was of immense benefit in developing the sections of the state through which it passed it was of very little use to Jefferson County, which received practically no return for the many thousands of dollars of taxes paid by her citizens to build up rival communities. Pork was hauled to Pittsburgh and Baltimore in six horse wagons, and the teamster's office was an important one. At home smoked ham brought six cents a pound, butter five and six cents, eggs two cents a dozen, and people made their own clothing. As to the morality of that region the late Isaac Shane writes: "The morals of our neighborhood were fairly good. While my father (James Shane) had many criminal cases before him, the offenders came mostly

from the Yellow Creek settlements. William Johnston, a law student in Steubenville and afterwards a judge in Cincinnati, started, as I suppose, on Bacon Ridge, the first temperance society in the county, the members signing a very strict pledge. This was in 1833."

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school house in the township was built about 1814 and was located about half a mile southeast of Stephen Coe's mill near Mooretown. James Ewing was the first teacher with a three month's term. Others were not long following and concerning these Mr. Shane writes: "The early schools were taught on subscription. There were no school houses (this as we have seen was not always the case). A teacher would get the use of some cabin or outhouse, or a farmer's kitchen in which to hold his school. He would seat it in a very primitive way, but it served his purpose; the children learned to read, write and cypher, and all were pleased. The teachers were persons of very common scholarship. The first I call to mind were Mr. Dixon, Thomas Riley and Mr. Baker; next came Henry Crabbs and Samuel McCutcheon. The schools were held sometimes one month, sometimes three, according to the money raised. The schools were kept in winter, but seldom in summer; nor were they kept every winter. The predominant religious influence being Presbyterian, the parents were encouraged by the ministers to educate their children. About 1820, under a then new law, townships were districted and school houses built; but still the distilleries outnumbered the school houses four to one. The first school house in our neighborhood (Bacon Ridge) was built on lands now owned by John Lysle, and then a marked improvement was noticed both in schools and teachers. Samuel McCutcheon and Henry Crabbs continued to wield the birch and after them came Peter Eckley, uncle of Hon. E. R. Eckley, of Carrollton, Joseph Shane (uncle of Isaac), and James Clendenning; and in

1837 the first female teacher came among us—a Miss Hartshorn."

Had the early schools of Ross Township produced no other visible fruit than Hon. Wm. Johnston, whose career is related in Chapter XX., they would have more than justified the expectations of their founders, in that it was mainly through his efforts that Ohio secured her first common school law. But they have kept up with the times and the township has eight school buildings, an average of one for each two and a half square miles, located as follows: Section 5, Lewis; 7, Montgomery; 8 and 16, McLenn; 16, Sutton; 19, McIntire; 27, Smythe; 28, Moore.

Rev. George Scott organized a Presbyterian Society about 1804, which had a meeting house about the center of Section 25, which was called Richmond Church, although it was five miles from the present town of Richmond. The original members were Arthur Latimer, John P. McMillen, Stephen Coe, Thomas Bay, Calvin Moorehead, Aaron Allen and Andrew Dixon. Wm. McMillen was the first pastor and served two years. The first place of worship was the usual primitive log structure, small in size and poor in accommodations, but the congregation growing, in 1820 a brick building 30x50 was erected, which stood several years, when it was decided to divide the congregation on account of it covering too much territory. There being other churches in the neighborhood it was decided to move a couple of miles eastward in the northwest quarter of Section 13, and here on what was known as Bacon Ridge a new frame structure 33x44 feet was erected, and the old building torn down. The records previous to 1840 are lost, but Thomas Hunt was pastor for seven years, succeeded by James Robinson, a classmate of Dr. Chalmers. J. R. Dundas served from 1840 to 1844, succeeded by Cyrus Riggs, Lafferty Geier, for seven years, and John S. Marquis, who resigned on account of ill health in 1865. William Wycoff served from June, 1866, to October 19, 1873, and was succeeded by W. M.

Eaton until October, 1868, since when the congregation has depended on supplies from Richmond.

Rev. E. N. Scroggs, of the Associate Presbyterian, organized a congregation on Yellow Creek in 1814, which subsequently became the Yellow Creek United Presbyterian Church. Rev. John Walker and Dr. Ramsay were among the early ministers. The first preaching was at the house of Thomas George (afterwards noted as an underground railway station), then in a tent, and in 1828 a brick house of worship (30x40 feet) was erected, which was afterwards lengthened twenty feet. In 1858 a frame building 40x60 was erected, which is still in use. Among the first members were: Henry Crabbs (Krebs) and wife, Anna, Hamilton Walker and wife, Mary, William Kelly and wife, Christine, Nathan Barr and wife, Margaret, Samuel Dorrance and wife, Mary, John Jordan and wife, Mary Ann, Thomas George and wife, Jane, John Keau and wife, Mary, and Sarah Story. Thomas George and Henry Crabbs were ruling elders. Rev. John Donaldson succeeded Dr. Ramsey for twelve years; James Patterson, eighteen years; John Easton, one year; T. Simpson, December 25, 1856, to September 12, 1861; James Golden, April 4, 1863, to April, 1869; H. Y. Leeper, January, 1870 to July 8, 1902; W. C. Work, supply one year; J. Walter Liggitt, 1904-08.

The Methodists as an organized body began comparatively late in this township, but for quite a number of years preaching services were held at the home of Richard Jackman (maternal grandfather of Richard Henry Gregg of the Stenbenville Bar), on Bacon Ridge. Alexander Johnston (father of Judge William Johnston), who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1800, was a Methodist Episcopal minister, following farming during the week days and preaching on Sundays. He became quite wealthy and owned a large tract of land in the township, including the farm later owned by John Lysle and Matthew Stevenson. Alexander Johnson's son,

Alexander, was also a Methodist Episcopal minister; a man of wonderful talent, he having written a commentary on the Bible, declared by those who read the manuscript (it was not published) to have been a scholarly effort. The first organization was in Section 8 in 1834 called Mt. Zion, by Rev. Edward Taylor. The class was composed of Thomas Taylor, leader; James Taylor and wife, Hettie, Henry Gregg and wife, Susannah, Benjamin Elliott and wife, Nancy, and Jane Jackman. A frame church was built in 1837, which was burned twenty years later and immediately rebuilt, 32x44 feet in size. It is a part of Richmond circuit.

Pine Grove Church in Section 5 was begun by the preaching of Rev. Samuel Wharton in an old log house in 1838, and a few months after a class was formed by Rev. Thomas Thompson, composed of fourteen persons, including Samuel N. Herron, leader; Andrew Saltsman and wife, Catherine, Solomon Hartman and wife, Jane Saltsman, Mrs. Rebecca Schweinehart and daughter, Julia Ann, Matthew H. Roach and wife, Elizabeth. In 1841 under the auspices of Revs. John Murray and George McCluskey a brick structure replaced the old log house, and is still in use, being on Hammondsville circuit.

Rev. J. Williams organized a class at Mooretown in 1847, composed of Mordecai Moore, leader; Thomas Smith and wife, Eleanor, Wilson Anderson and wife, Rebecca, Dr. McDowell and wife, Mary, James Knox and wife, Ann, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore. A frame house, 30x41, was erected in 1851 and is still in use. It is part of Bergholz circuit.

In 1830 Bethel Lutheran Church was organized in Section 3 on the east side of the township and a brick building erected. It was replaced by a frame in 1872, which was dedicated the same year by Drs. Sparks and Passavant of Pittsburgh. While the congregation has always been small, services have been maintained with more or less regularity by supplies.

BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Caldwell in his history has the following paragraph: "Brush Creek Township at this time (1879) contains neither a lawyer, doctor, preacher nor saloon. It has one small village of eighty inhabitants with a postoffice, a store, a blacksmith shop and a shoemaker shop. It contains within its limits four churches." This description applies just as well today, except that rural delivery has displaced the postoffice.

When Columbianna County was formed from Jefferson on March 25, 1803, most of what is now Brush Creek Township was within the limits of the new county, but in 1832 the legislature changed the line, throwing three tiers of sections back into Jefferson. The following March the county commissioners detached a tier of sections from the north side of Ross and attached it to the territory acquired from Columbianna, and organized it into a township, calling it Brush Creek, after the stream flowing through it. Thus it contains twenty-four sections or about that number of square miles. At one time wheat raising was a considerable farming industry, but in later years grazing and stock raising are in the lead. Coal abounds as in the adjoining townships. As stated, there is but one village in the township, Monroeville, a small hamlet laid out by Abraham Croxton in 1836 and named after President Monroe. The postoffice was called Croxton, there being another Monroeville in the state.

William B. Derrick has preserved some reminiscences of the early settlers, among them being Martin Adams, who bought his farm from the government in 1805, moving there on March 25, 1806, and remaining there until his death. He was a justice of the peace, donated the land for Chestnut Grove Church and cemetery, ran a mill and distillery, and, according to his biographer, accumulated a large fortune, which was scattered at his death among impatient and dissatisfied legatees. Thomas Gillingham was agent for Nathan Harper, Joseph

Potts & Company, a company of Quaker salt boilers from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Henry Emmons had the property since known as Collinswood. Matthew Russell, a bachelor, willed a large sum to the state for the benefit of the insane, which was materially reduced by litigation on the part of heirs. Thomas Adams came about 1810 and settled on Section 27, since owned by his son, John. Jacob Ritter settled in 1810 on what was afterwards the McIntosh place. Then there were William Kerr, Samuel Clark, Elisha Brooks, Cyrus Moore (soldier of 1812) Kenneth McLennan, John C. McIntosh and others. According to Mr. Derrick Joshua Downard and John Hutton discovered salt water in the creek near the mouth of Salt Works Run, where Irondale is now situated. It was while they were hunting deer near the close of the Eighteenth century. Downard came to Brush Creek in 1784, and his son Joseph was born on the north fork of Yellow Creek in 1796. It will be remembered that Salt Run flows through Brush Creek Township and empties into Yellow Creek at Irondale in Saline Township.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Like Ross, the pioneer schools of Brush Creek Township produced at least one character which rescued them from obscurity, Rev. Alexander Clark, who became a prominent minister in the M. P. Church, as well as a writer and educator of wide reputation. He started the "School Day Visitor," the first child's paper published in the country, which afterwards grew into the St. Nicholas Magazine and at his death was editor of the Methodist Recorder, the organ of his religious denomination, published at Pittsburgh. The first school house in the township was on the farm owned by Moses Marshall and afterwards by Elias Cope about twenty rods east of the present site of Chestnut Grove Church in Section 2. It was built of logs in 1814, and the teacher was Samuel Clark, father of the Rev. Dr. Clark mentioned above. He was engaged at \$10 a month for four months by Mat-

thew Russell and Moses Marshall, and boarded free with the latter. Some of the attending pupils lived fully three miles away. Of course in those days there was no such thing as teachers' examinations, and little discrimination in their employment. The patrons of the school took what they could get and at the least price, generally without regard to quality. However, the results were better than might have been anticipated. Close by this school house were the mill and distillery of Martin Adams, the latter abandoned a few years later for want of patronage. In 1830 the school district was regularly organized, consisting of Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, giving a district of nine square miles. The first election for school officers was held at the house of Martin Adams on September 8, choosing Samuel Clark as clerk, John Adams, William Kerr and Elisha Brooks, directors; Martin Adams, treasurer. At this meeting the building of a new house was ordered, to be a hewn log building, shingle roof, stone chimney, a door and windows. The size was to be 20x20. Application was made to the auditor of Columbiana County for an abstract of the taxable property of the district, and a levy of ten mills on the dollar was made, which aggregated a total of \$50. The building was erected the same fall under the direction of James Clark and Charles Marshall, on a tract of land granted by John Adams. The neighbors joined in the "raising," and the house was built in one day at a cash outlay of \$32. The fact that the whisky of the forefathers lent inspiration to all these gatherings is generally recognized, and in this case it is related that the next morning after the raising Clark went to the newly erected building to finish up the work, and arriving before his partner, Marshall, concluded to "take a nap" in the adjoining woods. Marshall arrived shortly after, and not finding Clark, he also concluded to "take a nap" and fell asleep in the woods. Clark finally awoke, and not seeing Marshall went to his residence to ascertain the cause of his

absence. In the meantime Marshall awoke and went to Clark's to find out why he was missing. When they found each other is not recorded.

William Kerr was the first teacher and school was held with more or less regularity until 1852, when Samuel Clark was hired as teacher at \$18 per month. When Christmas came he refused to give the customary treat, which the scholars demanded and quit the school in disgust. His son, Alexander, who had received his early education here, was employed to finish out the term, and thus the place became immortalized in his book, "The Old Log School House."

Among the sketches in Mr. Clark's book the following is worthy of preservation:

"A long time ago, before any of the pioneers had permanently settled in the valley of Yellow Creek, it was common for Virginians to make excursions over these hills, bringing their horses with them from the settlements, and hobbling them in the wild meadows to graze while they wandered off in search of game, in which the woods abounded. In such exploits it was usual to sleep on the grass with the far-off sky as the only shelter and the distant howling of the wolves the only lullaby. About this time salt springs were discovered on the creek, and crude furnaces were built for 'boiling salt.' The persons who first engaged in this business were a daring, reckless class of men, not particular regardful of their appearance or habits. Commonly two or three would join fortunes, erect a rough cabin, and build a furnace near a saline spring, there to spend weeks and months boiling salt in the wilderness.

"One of these establishments was owned and operated by a rough, mischievous fellow by the name of Miller, who was always ready for a joke, no matter how severe or at whose expense. While Miller and his two associates in the enterprise were seated around the great roaring furnace one morning, wishing for some kind of amusement, a stranger, lean and lank, having every symptom of a genuine Vermonter,

approached on horseback, and asked permission to leave his pack-saddle and other traveling appendages in their care, while he should spend the day in hunting. The favor being cheerfully granted, he dismounted, left his saddle, and wandered off in quest of deer. As soon as the newcomer was fairly out of sight, Miller, who looked upon him as an intruder, determined to annoy him, and as a convenient method of testing the calibre of the stranger, he threw his pack-saddle into the furnace, where it was soon reduced to ashes. Toward evening the hunter returned, and on very deliberately making inquiry for his saddle, was told the less he said about that the better otherwise he might share the same fate. The remark was accompanied by a significant look toward the fire, which instantly suggested to the indignant stranger the whereabouts of his saddle. However, he said nothing, and was soon on his homeward way. In a few days he returned once more, seeming in a fine humor, and brought a new pack-saddle which he left in Miller's care, as before, charging him emphatically not to burn that one or else there would be a noise about it. Of course the warning not to touch the saddle was more than Miller was willing to bear, and he resolved to repeat the experiment as soon as the stranger should start on his day's hunt. No sooner had he turned his back upon the furnace than Miller called after him, 'Look-a-here, Mister, I'll show you who's a goin' to do the orderin' round here,' and into the fire went the saddle with a will. But in a moment the huge kettles, the walls of the furnace and everything thereunto pertaining were scattered in one universal wreck, the hot fluid sprinkling freely over the unsuspecting heads of the salt boilers, and the clouds of hissing steam completely blinding them for awhile, thus affording the revengeful stranger opportunity to make good his escape, which he did without the formality of bidding his victims good bye. The truth flashed upon Miller's mind about as soon as the hot ashes flashed into his face—the pads of the new pack-

saddle had been stuffed with gunpowder."

The school building referred to was occasionally used for preaching, and about 1845 the first temperance meeting held in the township was conducted here, starting the reformation which put the local distilleries out of business. The old building stood for forty-four years, being torn down in 1874 and replaced by a new frame building, after an interesting reunion of teachers, friends and pupils on the old grounds. Some relics have been made from the logs and preserved as mementoes. The township is well supplied with schools at present, there being five in operation, there being two extra lots, with locations in Sections 1 (Downard), 8 (Beard), 21 (Thompson, "Old Log"), 27 (Monroeville), 32 (Brush Creek), 24 (Workman), 15 (Salt Run).

Chestnut Grove M. E. Church traces its origin to points outside the limits of the township. The meetings at the Hickman house near the mouth of Yellow Creek early in the Nineteenth century, where Rev. William Tipton preached in 1822, were the beginning not only of Chestnut Grove, but also of the societies at Irondale and Highland Town in Columbiana County. Meetings were also held at the house of Theophilus Kirk, near where Hammondsville now is. The first class was composed of Susan Kirk, Susan Cox, Mary Cox, Amy Drey, David Walter, Mary Walter, James Ewing, Sarah Ewing. The early ministers were William Tipton, John E. McGraw, John R. Shearer. About 1838 Rev. J. M. Bray began preaching at the Clark "old log school house," now Thompson's. In the meantime Martin Adams, whose house-keeper was Mrs. Agnes Hartley, of the Lutheran faith, in accordance with her wishes, gave a tract of land to that denomination, to be the property of the First Lutheran Church, of Brush Creek Township, stipulating in the deed that when not used by the Lutherans it was to be free to the Presbyterians, and when they did not need it, to the Methodists. A stone building was started in 1838, just about the time

that Rev. Bray began preaching at the log school house, the erection of a stone building was begun, the neighbors without regard to creed contributing to the work. When the walls were half up John Calder, the mason, died, and nothing more was done until next year when the walls were completed and the building roofed. At this time Mrs. Hartley died, and nothing further was done until 1847, when the house was completed and occupied by the Methodists. There never was but one Lutheran sermon preached in it. This building was used until 1898, when, becoming too small and unsafe, a new frame structure was erected close by at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. Sheridan Baker preached the first sermon on the occupation of the stone church in the fall of 1847, and the next year Rev. Samuel Longdon and A. H. Thomas were appointed by conference, the charge then being in Somerset circuit. John E. McGraw, John R. Shearer, Harry McAbee, John Crawford and William Tipton were among the early preachers, and the first class leaders were Samuel Robinson and Joshua Ewing. The members of the first class were Hannah Robinson, Sally Ewing, Jane Ewing, Myron and Ann VanDusen, Mary Gillingham, Elizabeth and Leah Beard. Since 1870 the church has been served from Irondale.

Grant Hill United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1866 and a comfortable frame house built about a mile west of the Thompson school house. The original members were William M. Martin, Robert B. Sharp and John R. McCullough, elders; Laughlin Dallas, Sr., and Jr., Barbara, Margaret and Maggie Dallas, John and Mrs. Sharp, William Rose, Sr. and Jr., Margaret, Lizzie, Alexander and Martha Rose, Robert V., Belle and Isabel Martin, Hugh M. and Maria McIntosh, William, Mary M., Joseph, Eliza and John S. Russell, Josiah and Jane Adams, Jane Johnson, John and Nancy McCoy, Lizzie Randolph, Albert G. and Susan Maple, Annie Cameron. Rev. S. W. Clark preached the first sermon and held communion in

October, 1866, in the uncompleted building. There was preaching by supplies until February 9, 1870, when Rev. H. Y. Leeper took charge. The installation sermon was by Dr. T. R. Simpson, address to pastor by Rev. J. H. Leeper, and to the people by Rev. Erskine. Mr. Leeper continued in charge until 1902, since which the congregation has been served from Yellow Creek and Irondale.

The Presbyterian Church of Monroeville was organized in 1835. In June of that year the Presbytery of Beaver met at New Lisbon, Ohio, and Rev. Thomas E. Hughes was commissioned to hold a meeting in Monroeville for this purpose. This meeting was held on July 4, and Rev. Mr. Hughes in company with Richard Gilson, elder from Bethel Church, were present.

After appropriate religious exercises Mr. Hughes gave a narrative of the action of the Presbytery, and being chosen moderator, it was resolved to elect two elders, Joseph Holsack and Samuel Clark. The following day being Sunday the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and Alexander, infant son of Samuel and Christina Clark, was the first baptized in this congregation. The first elders were ordained on September 24. A small church was soon erected, which was replaced by the present structure which was dedicated free of debt on April 23, 1882, Rev. S. M. Davis preaching the sermon.

There is also a Disciple Church in the same neighborhood, known as Berea, which is without a pastor. There are three cemeteries in the township.

CHAPTER XXIV

GENERAL ADDENDA

County, Township and Village Population—At one Time First in the State—Tax Valuation and Levy—Schools, School Houses and Teachers—Postoffices.

When the census of 1800 was taken Jefferson County showed a larger population than any of the other seven counties into which the territory of Ohio was then divided except Hamilton, and contained nearly one-fifth of the entire population of the state, which was then 45,365. Trumbull County had just been detached from Jefferson, which, if it had still retained its original boundaries from the Muskingum and Cuyahoga Rivers to the Pennsylvania line and Ohio River, with the lake on the north would have held about one-fourth the people. Washington County, with its much vaunted Marietta settlement, had little more than half as many. The population of the seven counties at that time was as follows:

Adams, 3,432; Hamilton, 14,692; Jefferson, 8,766; Ross, 8,540; Trumbull, 1,302; Washington, 5,427; Wayne, 3,206.

Although the lopping off process continued in the creation of Belmont, Columbiana and Tuscarawas Counties, yet Jefferson took the first place in 1810, with a population of 17,260, doubling her figures, while Hamilton only had 15,258. The succeeding figures are as follows: 1820, 18,531; 1830, 22,489; 1840, 25,030; 1850, 29,133; 1860, 26,115; 1870, 29,188; 1880, 33,018; 1890, 39,415; 1900, 44,357. Present estimated population, 55,000, of which 25,000 are in Steubenville Township. The follow-

ing table gives the population of civil divisions in the county since 1850, the township figures in each instance including the municipalities in such township:

Brush Creek Tp.	1,121	1,860	1,870	1,880	1,890	1,900
Monroeville	101	765	697	623	539	501
Cross Creek Tp.	1,912	1,563	1,860	1,711	1,682	1,627
New Alexandria	198	228	167	175	—	—
Wintersville	121	127	113	—	—	—
Island Creek Tp.	1,981	1,632	1,626	2,029	1,909	2,806
Knox Tp.	1,902	1,487	1,301	2,011	2,193	4,389
Empire	—	—	76	—	441	509
Knoxville	168	131	165	—	—	—
Soumart	—	—	77	—	—	—
Toronto	—	—	476	—	2,236	3,524
Mt. Pleasant Tp.	1,847	1,684	1,564	1,582	2,327	3,086
Mt. Pleasant	755	—	563	693	644	626
Ross Tp.	1,144	861	685	741	609	617
Salem Tp.	2,191	1,813	1,708	1,907	1,621	1,439
Annapolis	158	155	139	—	—	—
East Springfield	216	—	170	—	—	—
Richmond	511	692	495	491	444	373
Saline Tp.	1,690	1,197	1,022	1,480	1,773	2,264
Hammondville	—	—	504	—	—	—
Irondale	—	—	751	399	694	1,136
Smithfield Tp.	1,882	1,899	1,761	1,887	1,881	1,937
Smithfield	425	—	515	539	639	503
York	89	—	80	—	—	—
Springfield Tp.	1,298	750	826	817	922	1,078
Amsterdam	168	—	89	—	—	—
Steubenville Tp.	7,224	7,355	10,297	13,150	15,852	17,263
Mingo June	—	—	—	—	1,856	2,954
Steubenville	6,140	6,254	8,107	12,093	13,394	14,349
Warren Tp.	1,918	1,797	1,637	1,923	1,921	2,261
Warren	—	—	80	—	—	208
Warrenton	292	240	241	—	—	—
Wayne Tp.	1,801	1,781	1,564	1,751	1,670	1,588
Bloomfield	181	—	146	175	—	—
Wells Tp.	1,822	1,473	1,414	1,406	1,929	1,841
Brilliant	363	151	228	361	944	646

TAX VALUATIONS AND LEVY.

The number of acres of land assessed for taxes in Jefferson County is 256,069, valued at the last decennial appraisal (1900) at \$10,146,620; value of real estate in cities and villages, \$6,225,110; personal property, \$10,134,940; total, \$26,506,670. Total taxes assessed (except dogs), \$933,510.74. The valuation and rate of taxation in the different civil divisions of the county are as follows:

District	Value	Tax per 100
Brush Creek Tp.	\$ 193,970	\$23.60
Monroeville Special	32,110	23.60
Ross School Dist.	5,650	21.20
Cross Creek Tp.	1,118,250	19.80
New Alexandria Bor.	43,220	23.80
New Alexandria Vil. Dist.	49,940	20.30
Steenbenville Tp. School Dist.	21,960	21.60
Wayne Tp. School Dist.	12,510	21.70
Wells Tp. School Dist.	8,550	23.30
Island Creek Tp.	693,500	20.60
Toronto Vil. Dist.	100,650	25.60
Ind. Dist. No. 2.	448,720	20.10
Knox Tp. School Dist.	40,490	22.90
Toronto Borough	404,560	34.50
Knox Township	552,580	20.20
Toronto Vil. Dist.	135,370	23.80
Toronto Borough	791,620	33.40
Empire Vil. Dist.	169,040	25.80
Island Creek Tp. School.	3,940	18.80
Ross Tp. School Dist.	4,950	18.40
Empire Borough	125,300	27.40
Mt. Pleasant Tp.	672,370	16.60
Dillonvale Borough.	240,620	39.60
Dillonvale Vil. Dist.	80,970	30.60
Mt. Pleasant Vil. Dist.	185,360	24.60
Mt. Pleasant Borough.	265,450	33.60
Ross Township.	351,340	20.60
Knox Tp. School Dist.	23,490	22.80
Salem Tp. School Dist.	6,760	25.80
Steenbenville Township.	82,850	20.70
Ind. Dist. No. 2.	38,150	18.90
City Dist. No. 5.	174,390	26.40
Mingo Vil. Dist.	396,830	25.80
Cross Creek Tp. School.	53,840	18.90
Mingo Junc. Borough.	1,794,540	37.20
Steenbenville City.	8,607,820	36.80
Saline Tp.	803,360	19.00
Knox Tp. School Dist.	2,650	20.20
Ross Tp. School Dist.	7,610	18.40
Springfield Township.	457,230	30.20
Bergholz Vil. Dist.	31,120	30.40
Amsterdam Vil. Dist.	92,120	30.60
Salem Tp. School Dist.	1,290	28.30
Bergholz Borough.	156,200	38.60
Amsterdam Borough.	157,080	37.80
Salem Township.	557,820	25.20
Island Creek Tp. School.	25,010	20.40
Ross Tp. School Dist.	20,080	20.60
Wayne Tp. School Dist.	26,340	21.80
Richmond Village Dist.	81,880	23.40
Richmond Borough.	95,650	25.00

Smithfield Township.	1,186,020	19.00
Adena Vil. Dist.	104,070	28.40
Dillonvale Vil. Dist.	80,960	30.40
Smithfield Vil. Dist.	144,250	28.40
Smithfield Borough.	260,960	32.20
Adena Borough.	134,100	37.00
Wayne Township.	1,222,450	19.00
Cross Creek Tp. School.	36,140	17.10
Bloomfield Vil. Dist.	36,120	22.60
Bloomfield Borough.	81,340	24.20
Warren Township.	865,400	20.40
Wells Tp. School Dist.	14,150	22.40
Warrenton No. 1 School Dist.	116,530	26.40
Ind. Dist. No. 9.	188,760	23.60
Grover Vil. Dist.	121,990	26.40
Grover Borough.	66,440	24.10
Wells Township.	1,148,770	22.40
Brilliant Borough.	189,000	32.00

The decennial appraisal of real estate for the year 1910 brings the valuation in the city of Steubenville up to \$19,639,490 as against about \$8,500,000, and the same ratio will probably carry throughout the county. Divided into wards, the property is appraised as follows:

First Ward—Lots and lands, \$1,085,580; buildings, \$1,502,860; stables, \$6,180; factories, \$3,576,010; other buildings, \$8,370; total, \$6,179,000.

Second Ward—Lands and lots, \$2,347,260; houses, \$1,985,870; stables, \$16,970; factories, \$61,800; other buildings, \$29,750; total, \$4,441,650.

Third Ward—Land and lots, \$2,609,570; houses, \$1,772,370; stables \$9,870; factories, \$108,570; other buildings, \$23,190; total, \$4,523,570.

Fourth Ward—Land and lots, \$2,193,390; buildings, \$2,136,740; stables, \$520,250; factories, \$126,120; other buildings, \$18,770; total, \$4,495,270.

The grand total for the city not including untaxable property, is: Land and lots, \$8,235,800; buildings, \$7,397,840; stables, \$53,270; factories, \$3,872,500; other buildings, \$80,080; total, \$19,639,490.

Manufactories are assessed as follows:

First Ward—	Land.	Buildings.	Total.
LaBelle	\$139,800	\$3,346,950	\$3,486,750
Pope Mill	40,460	220,420	260,880
Sharr's Foundry	13,800	18,760	32,560
Steenbenville Pottery.	29,920	77,300	107,220
Second Ward—			
S. & E. L. Ry. & L. Co.	12,550	131,840	144,390
Steenbenville Brewery.	17,765	14,850	62,390
Chicago Wall Paper Co.	12,830	9,170	22,000

Third Ward—			
Menns Foundry	16,620	6,500	23,120
Ohio Valley Clay Co.	25,320	62,000	87,320
Standard Oil Co.	7,300	4,240	11,440
Central Sewer Pipe	30,000	6,000	36,000
O. V. Ice & S. Co.	2,100	6,340	8,440
Oil Well Supply Co.	6,600	6,000	12,600

Fourth Ward—			
S. & E. L. Barks	3,850	5,200	9,050
Ohio Plaster & Sand Co.	4,350	4,520	11,270
Steukenville Ice Co.	15,300	15,300	15,300
Hartje Bros.	37,200	100,000	137,200
Gill Bros. Factory	23,500	50,000	73,500
Gill's Warehouse	12,900	7,240	20,230
Carnegie Steel Co.	42,710	50,000	92,710

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

Two new schoolhouses were built in Jefferson County during the year ending August 31, 1909, one in Salem Township at a cost of \$4,000, and one in Warren, costing \$1,066. The 147 school buildings in the county have 324 rooms, and last year accommodated 11,401 pupils in charge of 192 teachers. The value of the school buildings is put at \$766,300, and last year's expenditures footed up \$278,159.83. The following table gives the matter in detail:

Townships	No. Houses	Value	No. Pupils	Teachers	Annual Expenditure
Brush Creek	4	4,000	88	4	1,003.17
Cross Creek	10	25,000	315	12	10,007.16
Island Creek	8	12,200	126	7	4,131.41
Knox	7	7,000	245	8	4,526.58
Mt. Pleasant	6	10,000	279	7	4,272.07
Rom	8	8,500	133	8	3,222.24
Steukenville	1	2,000	40	1	647.13
Saline	6	10,000	308	11	5,302.19
Springfield	7	4,000	268	8	3,564.39
Salem	8	12,000	267	8	4,701.21
Smithfield	13	16,000	602	15	10,880.84
Wayne	12	30,000	362	14	9,636.26
Warren	8	10,000	421	12	7,889.71
Wells	10	8,000	422	12	9,378.97
Total	108	\$164,300	4,004	130	\$78,993.34
Special Districts					
Adena	1	2,500	214	5	9,163.12
Amsterdam	1	8,000	223	6	4,019.09
Bergholz	1	4,000	195	4	2,096.38
Bloomfield	1	3,800	52	2	1,535.85
Brilliant	1	8,000	141	4	2,750.17
Dillonvale	1	32,000	468	10	9,270.82
Empire	1	3,000	145	3	2,221.95
Grover	1	8,000	155	6	3,052.48
Ind. No. 2 (I. C.)	1	2,500	14	1	1,098.36
Monroeville	1	900	49	1	564.16
Mt. Pleasant	2	10,000	242	7	5,805.49
Mingo	4	110,000	760	19	28,112.00
New Alexandria	1	1,200	38	1	541.42
Richmond	1	3,000	88	2	1,351.17
Smithfield	1	20,500	249	6	3,446.25
Steukenville	10	292,000	3,062	88	97,491.81
Toronto	4	80,000	778	20	17,533.87
Warrenton	1	1,000	73	1	1,359.52
Grand Totals	147	\$766,300	11,401	192	\$278,159.83

The number of youths in the county between the ages of 16 and 21 reported by the enumerators in 1910 is 17,046.

POSTOFFICES.

There are forty-five postoffices in Jefferson County, located as follows:

NAME	TOWNSHIP.
Adena	Smithfield
Amsterdam	Springfield
Annapolis	Salem
Bergholz	Springfield
Bloomfield	Wayne
Brilliant	Smithfield
Brilliant	Wells
Connorville	Warren
Costonia	Island Creek
Cresswell	Wayne
Dillonvale	Mt. Pleasant
Dunglen (Upstill)	Mt. Pleasant
East Springfield	East Springfield
Emerson	Mt. Pleasant
Empire	Knox
Fair Play	Wayne
Ferwood	Cross Creek
Florenceville	Smithfield
Hammondsville	Saline
Harperville	Smithfield
Herrick	Mt. Pleasant
Irondale	Saline
Island Creek	Island Creek
Markle	Island Creek
Mingo Junction	Steukenville
Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant
New Alexandria	Cross Creek
Parlett	Wayne
Piney Fork	Smithfield
Port Homer	Saline
Ramsey	Mt. Pleasant
Rayland (Portland)	Warren
Reed's Mills	Cross Creek
Rhodesdale	Wells
Richmond	Salem
Rush Run	Warren
Smithfield	Smithfield
Steukenville	Steukenville
Tiltonville	Warren
Torono	Knox
Unionport	Wayne
Warrenton	Warrenton
Weems	Smithfield
Wolf Run	Springfield
Yorkville	Warren

The original land patents contained a reservation to the general government of one-third of all gold, silver and lead, but as it soon became apparent that these metals did not exist in this section the clause was omitted from later patents.

Although one of the oldest counties in the state, Jefferson County never had a

capital execution for crime within its borders, and no sentence of death resulting from the conviction for a capital crime was ever carried out until quite recently. On Sunday night, March 21, 1909, a negro burglar named John Kilpatrick assaulted Charles H. Steele, a prominent business man of Steubenville, in the latter's cellar as he was adjusting the furnace, striking him with a club and inflicting injuries from which he died the next day. For this crime Kilpatrick was electrocuted at the Ohio penitentiary in Columbus on Saturday morning, February 5, 1910.

Since the above pages were written a dispatch sent out from Cleveland states that Abion M. Dyer, librarian and curator of the Western Reserve Historical Society, after four months of painstaking search through the records at Washington, announces positively that the settlers of Marietta were not the original settlers of

Ohio, even from a legal point of view, and he pronounces the Marietta claim a myth. He finds from the records that in 1787, on September 21, Capt. Absolom Martin bought, in the city of New York, two tracts of land from the government, situated in Belmont county, Ohio. Other tracts were sold at the same time, but Captain Martin was the first of the purchasers to settle on his new possession. Of course this was subsequent to the settlement at Fort Steuben, Mingo, Short Creek, etc. Captain Martin's place opposite Wheeling was within the original territory of Jefferson County.

The Western Reserve Historical Society proposes placing a boulder monument to Captain Hutchins at the point where he started the survey for the Seven Ranges at the intersection of the western boundary of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River.



HON. REES G. RICHARDS

Representative Citizens

HON REES GRIFFITH RICHARDS, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County and formerly a prominent member of both the upper and lower houses of the state legislature, as well as lieutenant governor, has still further claim to the respect and consideration of his fellow citizens, being one of the honored survivors of the great Civil War, in which he served gallantly from 1861 until 1865. Judge Richards was born July 22, 1842, in Wales, a country that has contributed largely to the best citizenship of the United States.

In 1852 the parents of Judge Richards, William G. and Sarah (Griffith) Richards, brought the children to America and the father established himself in the blacksmith business in Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Subsequently he acquired land and engaged in farming in that section until his death in 1863, while his son was absent assisting in maintaining the integrity of his adopted country.

Judge Richards as a boy was given the best schooling that his father could secure for him; he was also encouraged to learn a self-supporting trade, and thus he became a skilled wagonmaker. While no exigency of life has ever compelled him to put this knowledge to practical use, he willingly concedes the value of the discipline. He was only sixteen years of age when he taught his first term of school, and as he continued to teach, he alternated this occupation with school attendance. The outbreak of the Civil War gave a new current to his life, for in September, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Federal Army,

becoming a member of Company G, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served with noted valor until he was honorably mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa., in August, 1865. During the long interim he participated in many stirring scenes and memorable battles and his promotion from the ranks was rapid. On September 14, 1862, his commission as captain of his company reached him, the direct outcome of particularly meritorious service on the field at South Mountain. He took part in a number of the early skirmishes and fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Vicksburg, Jackson, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Petersburg, being taken prisoner at the latter place on July 30, 1864. His escape from prison on February 16, 1865, and his subsequent four weeks of wandering and concealment in the miasmatic swamps and forests of several southern states before he reached the Union lines, furnishes material for a thrilling story of endurance and sustained courage. He reached Knoxville, Tenn., on March 16, and joined his regiment at Alexandria, being welcomed as one snatched from the jaws of a prison death. From that time on until the close of the war he was a member of the staff of General Curtin. His only wound during the whole period of service was one received at the battle of Jackson, which only temporarily affected him.

In December, 1865, Mr. Richards removed to Youngstown, O. The bent of his mind was in the direction of the law, but

at that time he did not clearly see his way to devoting his attention to its exclusive study, and in his new surroundings embarked in a mercantile business, continuing there for two years and then removing to Irondale, Jefferson County, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for the following six years. In the meanwhile he had become a prominent factor in Republican politics and in 1873 he was elected a member of the state legislature, in which he served two terms. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, but had scarcely entered into practice before he was again called into the political arena and in the fall of 1877 he was elected to the state senate. In this honorable body he served for two full terms, and during his last term, on account of the absence of the lieutenant governor, it was necessary to make a choice of one fitted to fill that office temporarily and Senator Richards was selected for that important position. In the fall of 1881 he was elected lieutenant governor and when he retired to private life after the expiration of his term he had served the state of Ohio four years in one of its highest executive offices. Years of successful law practice followed, he having established his home, in the meantime, at Steubenville, and subsequently he was again called into public life, being elected common pleas judge of Jefferson County. Few men are better qualified for judicial position than Judge Richards, and on the bench as in legislative halls his efficiency has been universally recognized.

On November 22, 1865, Judge Richards was married to Miss Catherine C. Rees, daughter of David and Mary (Morgan) Rees, of Tioga County, Pa., and of Welsh extraction. He was married secondly to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who is a daughter of Dr. Thomas Johnson and a member of a well known family of Jefferson County. Three children have been born to this second marriage, of whom Catherine and Sarah are deceased and Margaret resides at home. The beautiful family home in Steubenville is at No. 609 North Fourth

Street. Judge Richards is identified with the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOSEPH B. DOYLE, born September 10, 1849, is a native of Steubenville, as were his immediate ancestors, and is a descendant on the paternal side of Edward McGuire, son of Constantine McGuire and grandson of James McGuire and Cecilia McNamara Reigh, who resided in County Kerry, Ireland, in the 17th century. Edward McGuire, who was an officer in the British army, resigned and came to Philadelphia, thence to Alexandria and Winchester, Va., in 1753. His first wife was Miss Wheeler, of Prince George County, Maryland, to whom were born three sons and two daughters. John, the eldest son, married Miss Mary Tipton, and a few years after (1778) joined the George Rogers Clark expedition which reduced the British posts in the Northwest, and secured the Mississippi Valley to the American Union. He died afterwards in Kentucky, and his widow with her family, including her daughter Patience, who had become the wife of Benjamin Doyle, of Loudon County, Virginia, removed from Cumberland, Md., to West Middletown, Pa. Here, on April 25, 1794, was born John B., son of Benjamin and Patience Doyle.

The family moved to Jefferson County in 1798, Mr. Doyle settling just west of the present limits of the city of Steubenville, and Mrs. McGuire purchasing what afterwards became the County Infirmary farm in Cross Creek township. Both Mrs. McGuire and her son-in-law were earnest members of the Anglo-American Church, and shortly after their arrival arrangements were made with Rev. Joseph Doldridge, located at Charlestown, now Wellsburg, to hold regular services at Mrs. McGuire's residence every third Sunday, he having previously held occasional services at Steubenville and elsewhere. This arrangement took effect on December 1, 1800, and ultimately developed into the founding of St. Paul's Church, Steubenville, and St.



JOHN B. DOYLE

James's, Cross Creek. John B. Doyle, who was for many years a prominent resident of Steubenville, married Miss Sarah Cookson, of Gettysburg, Pa. He died June 25, 1873, and his wife followed on January 22, 1882, in her 80th year, leaving one son, Joseph C. Doyle, who was born September 26, 1823. He was educated under Dr. Scott at the Grove Academy, became interested in the river business and was agent for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad (except a few months at the Pan Handle) for twenty-seven years, until his death, February 24, 1885. On November 30, 1847, he married Eliza A., daughter of Eli McFeely, who died January 7, 1902, leaving one son, J. B. Doyle, above mentioned. The latter was graduated at the Steubenville High School and afterwards at the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, studied law with William A. Walden and was admitted to the bar September 29, 1870. On September 11, 1871, he became city editor of the *Daily News*, a new journalistic venture and remained with that paper and the *Herald* through different administrations as managing editor until September, 1905. After this he made a second trip of several months abroad, keeping up a correspondence with the *Herald*, and on his return accepted the position of librarian for the Jefferson County Law Library Association. In addition to this he has engaged in literary work including a memorial review of the life of Hon. E. M. Stanton and the present county history. He is also secretary of the Stanton Monument Association, and Wells Historical Society; member of the Board of Trustees of Union Cemetery, and of Carnegie Library, Ohio Society S. A. R., and Senior Warden of St. Paul's Church.

On the maternal side Mr. Doyle traces his descent from Edward McFeely, who first came to America from Dublin in 1754, and was wounded in the Braddock expedition the following year. He returned to Ireland and married a young lady whose relatives had fought against James II. at

the Battle of the Boyne. They came to Huntingdon, Pa., and on August 3, 1775, a son was born, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah Hawk, a Revolutionary commissary at Harper's Ferry. Of this union Eli McFeely was born in 1802, and came with his parents to Steubenville in 1814, where he engaged in manufacturing, and filled several public offices. He married Elizabeth, second daughter of John Ward, one of Steubenville's pioneers, and on October 9, 1823, was born Eliza A., the mother of the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM E. SLOANE, a representative citizen of Island Creek Township, and a member of its board of trustees, is the senior member of the firm of Sloane Bros., well known through Jefferson County as agriculturists, dairymen and coal operators. He comes of an old and influential county family and is a son of David A. and Jane O. (Hood) Sloane.

David A. Sloane, who is now deceased, was formerly a prominent citizen and extensive fruit grower in Jefferson County. He was born in Knox Township, November 11, 1832, and was educated at the Steubenville Academy. On April 11, 1855, he married Jane O. Hood, who was a daughter of James and Eliza Hood, of Steubenville, and they had the following children: Mary E., who married C. J. McConnell; William E.; James H.; John O., and David C., the last named being now deceased. After marriage David A. Sloane settled in Island Creek Township. He was a man of sterling character and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

William E. Sloane was educated in Island Creek Township and has resided here all his life and is deeply interested in everything that promises to be beneficial to this section. In association with his brothers he owns a large body of land near Toronto and there his various industries are carried on with a large amount of success. As a trustee he is identified with the

public affairs of his township. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Mr. Sloane was married to Patience Jewett, who died September 19, 1889, leaving one son, Charles O., who resides with his father.

J. H. GLENN, an experienced business man of Toronto, who is manager and buyer of the dry goods department of the well known department store of the John Franey Company, with which he has been connected since its organization, and for the last six years has been a member of the company, was born on a farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 25, 1852, a son of William and Louisa (Davidson) Glenn.

William Glenn was engaged in farming for many years, but finally sold his land and moved to East Liverpool, O., where his wife died, J. H. Glenn being at this time but thirteen years old. When he had reached the age of eighteen years he left the home farm and worked at the carpenters' trade until he reached his majority, and at this time he was married and came to Toronto, where he has lived ever since, a period of nearly forty years. His first employment was with Hartford, Roberts & Company, where he was a clerk for a few years, and he then spent six years in the employ of May Brothers, of Steubenville, as clothing salesman, leaving this concern to connect himself with the John Franey Company. Mr. Glenn's services with this large enterprise have covered a long period, his twenty-fourth year ending in April, 1910, and he has been manager and buyer of the dry goods department for eighteen years.

Mr. Glenn was married to Miss Alice Ansley, of Columbiana County, Ohio, and two children were born to this union: Blanche, who married H. S. Carey, of Steubenville, and has one son—Robert Glenn; and Gertrude, who married Robert Rodgers, of Long Beach, Cal., and has two chil-

dren—Alice and Elizabeth. Mrs. Glenn died June 23, 1897.

Mr. Glenn is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, member of Lake Erie Consistory, at Cleveland, O., the Lodge of Perfection, the Prince of Jerusalem and the Rosecroix, having attained the eighteenth degree in Masonry. He was a member of the local town council for three terms. For a quarter of a century Mr. Glenn has interested himself in choral work, and he is now conductor of the choir of the United Presbyterian church, of which church he has been treasurer for more than eighteen years.

WILLIAM McDOWELL, who is engaged in the lumber business at Steubenville, with planing mill situated at No. 215 South Seventh Street, is one of the representative citizens, and came to Steubenville about 1868. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1834.

Mr. McDowell remained in his own county until early manhood and then went into the milling business in Washington County, Iowa, where he remained for seven years. In 1862 he entered the Union army for service in the Civil War, enlisting in Company C, 19th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and won promotion, being commissioned corporal. He served until almost the close of the war and was then discharged on account of disability. During this period he was a prisoner of war for ten months and received a slight wound in the leg. After receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. McDowell came to Jefferson County and spent some few years in the country before coming to Steubenville. For a time he worked at stair building and in a planing mill and later acquired his own mill, which he has fitted up with first class equipments. He has lumber interests also, and as a reward of years of well directed effort he enjoys a competency.

Mr. McDowell was married to Miss Nancy McConnell, who was born in Jeffer-

son County, and they have two surviving children: Jane Walker and John, the latter of whom is a general contractor and is in business with his father. Mr. McDowell and son are Republicans. He is widely known and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, with whom he has had relations extending over thirty years.

ROBERT A. HOLMES, owner of a valuable 100-acre farm which lies in Cross Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, was born on this place April 28, 1854, and is a son of Thomas and Miry (Snider) Holmes.

Thomas Holmes was one of the leading men of his day in Cross Creek Township. He was a millwright and miller and owned what was known as Holmes' mill for some thirty years, and was the first postmaster, the present name of the office being Fernwood. He was a Jacksonian Democrat. He reared his family according to the discipline of the Episcopal church, in which he was a senior warden. He married Mary Snider, and they had nine children: Hiram, Kate N., Thomas B. and David are all deceased; Elizabeth, now deceased, was the wife of James Collins; Allen, deceased, was, like his three above named brothers, a soldier in the Civil War; Isaac lives at Milwaukee, Wis., and Robert A., who is the youngest of the family.

Robert A. Holmes attended the local schools only and then assisted on the farm for a few years, and after that began rail-roading, and during the six years in that business was promoted to be a section foreman. When his father died Mr. Holmes received his present farm, a part of the 134 acres which his parent had owned, and he settled here and has engaged in farming ever since. In February, 1892, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Sarah Virginia Skinner, a daughter of David and Mary Jane (Lee) Skinner. The parents of Mrs. Holmes were natives of Ohio and her father was a river man. Of the large family of Mr.

and Mrs. Skinner only four survive: Dora, wife of Frank Culp; Emma; Florence, wife of Robert Fielding, and Mrs. Holmes. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have five children: Harry, Anna, Mary, Edith and Herbert. The Holmes family from the time of the grandfather, Thomas Holmes, has been connected with the Episcopalian church. In politics Mr. Holmes is a Democrat, but the only office he ever consented to accept was on the school board, and he served one term.

JAMES BUCHANAN MAXWELL, who has been identified with the business affairs of Mingo, Ohio, since October 19, 1882, has river interests and is extensively engaged in ferrying, and is a stockholder of the Tri-State Investment Company. He was born February 13, 1858, on a farm in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Watters) Maxwell, and comes of one of the early pioneer families of Washington County. The Maxwell family is of Scotch-Irish descent.

Daniel Maxwell was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of sixty-six years at Wheeling, W. Va., where he had located about 1867. His wife was a native of Wheeling, and died there at the age of fifty-five years. Daniel and Sarah Maxwell were the parents of twelve children: William; James Buchanan; John, deceased; Maggie, who is the wife of William Horner; Laura; Clara M., and George, both deceased; Catherine; Charles, deceased; Daniel S.; Anna, who is the widow of Charles Frieberger, and Clarence.

James B. Maxwell was seven years of age when his parents removed to Wheeling, and after attending the local schools for three terms began working as a puddler in the La Belle Iron Works. In 1882, when the Laughlin Junction Iron, Steel and Nail Company was established, he came to Mingo and worked with that concern as a puddler until that form of work was abolished. He was then elected marshal of Mingo on the Democratic ticket, and served five suc-

cessive terms in that capacity, being elected for the last two terms on the independent ticket. Since April, 1892, Mr. Maxwell has been engaged in ferrying. He has served as a member of the council, board of trade, and is at present a member of the Mingo School Board. Mr. Maxwell is the owner of several pieces of residence property at Mingo Junction.

Mr. Maxwell was first united in marriage with Louise Baker, who died in Wheeling, W. Va., leaving one child, John William, a resident of Glassport, Pa., who married Minnie Garrety and has two children, Gladys and Anna. Mr. Maxwell formed a second union on May 19, 1886, with Catherine Mazing, and to them have been born: Alma, who married Edwin Galvin, and they have one child, Catherine; Rhea; James A. Arthur; Della V., and Charles, who died aged two years and two weeks.

Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, degree of Pochontas, of which he is also a trustee; the Golden Eagles; F. O. E.; Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, of which he is trustee, and is also a member of the German Schutzen Club, of Mingo Junction.

EARLE T. JENNY, landscape architect, who came to Steubenville, Ohio, in 1904 to assume the superintendency of the Union Cemetery, has also a professional reputation in several other states. He was born at Greenwich, in Huron County, Ohio, in the fall of 1874.

Mr. Jenny was educated at Earlham and Oberlin Colleges, after which he taught school for several winters and then spent some years in securing his technical training. At the opening of the Spanish-American War he enlisted, but an accident to one hand caused him to be rejected, and since then he has been continuously occupied with work along professional lines. His beginning was as his father's assistant. For three years he was located at South Bend, Ind.; also was professionally en-

gaged in Michigan and later at Rock Springs Park, in Chester, W. Va.; also made the decorative plans for the grounds of the Odd Fellows' Home in West Virginia, and has had equally important contracts at other points. In August, 1904, he came to Steubenville and took charge of the Union Cemetery. He has some 200 acres under his supervision and has done a great work here.

Mr. Jenney was married in May, 1903, to Miss Mary Edith Hall, of Laporte, Ind., and they have two children: Ruth Hall and William Earle. Mr. Jenney is a member of the Steubenville Chamber of Commerce and of the Country Club.

HON. JOHN M. COOK,† circuit judge of Jefferson County and president of the Union Deposit Bank of Steubenville, for a number of years has been prominently identified with both the public affairs and the business interests of this section of eastern Ohio.

Judge Cook was born March 6, 1843, in Burlington County, New Jersey, and is a son of David and Margaret Cook. He is of English ancestry, both parents having been born within England's borders. They were married in 1835, at Philadelphia, Pa., and immediately afterward settled in Burlington County, New Jersey. David Cook was a well educated man, and he was also equipped with a good trade, that of shoemaker. He conducted a boot and shoe business at Burlington and later at Allegheny City, Pa., to which place he moved with his motherless children in 1856, two years after the death of his wife. He survived until 1859.

The boyhood of Judge Cook was spent in Allegheny City and his public school training was secured in the Third Ward School of that city, and this was later supplemented, through his own efforts, by three years of academic instruction in the same city. Having chosen law as a profession, in the fall of 1866 he entered the Ohio

† Since this article was written Hon. John M. Cook died, on July 10, 1910.



HON. JOHN M. COOK

State and Union Law College at Cleveland, O., where he was creditably graduated on June 30, 1868. Immediately following his admission to the bar, January 7, 1869, he entered upon the practice of law at East Liverpool, O., where he continued to reside until October 1, 1872, when he came to Steubenville, as offering a wider field for his special talents. Being an acute lawyer and a good orator, his advance to a leading position at the Jefferson County bar was rapid and resulted in his being chosen prosecuting attorney in 1879, to which office he was re-elected in 1881, and through the whole period of five years which he served the arduous duties of this responsible office were faithfully and courageously performed. In 1901 he was called to the Circuit Bench, his election taking place in November, 1900, his associates being Judges P. A. Laubie, of Columbiana County, and J. B. Burrows, of Lake County, and was re-elected in 1906. For this position he was eminently qualified, and his judicial administration has but further added to his professional laurels. As a broad-minded citizen and lover of his country and her institutions, he has taken an active interest in political matters ever since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. He has more or less directed the policy of his party in the county at various times, having served for a number of years as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Jefferson County.

On December 23, 1874, Judge Cook was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Little, who was born July 25, 1846, at Steubenville. Her parents, James and Mary S. (Reynolds) Little, were former residents of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Judge and Mrs. Cook have three children, Homer C., Mary G. and Ida M., all of whom are married. Judge Cook and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; they are active in benevolent work and are representatives of the best in the city's quiet social life. Fraternally, Judge Cook is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of

the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent Order of Elks.

WILLIAM F. MORELAND, treasurer of Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, and engaged in business at Toronto as a florist, was born in Island Creek Township, June 13, 1866, and is a son of Daniel A. and Mary A. (Findley) Moreland.

Daniel A. Moreland is now deceased, but his widow survives and resides at Toronto. His father was David Moreland, an early resident of Steubenville. While living on his farm, Daniel A. Moreland served for a number of years as assessor of Island Creek Township.

William F. Moreland was reared and educated in his native township and for a number of years before coming to Toronto, was interested there in the coal industry and had two coal banks leased. In 1907 he established his florists' business at Toronto and has greatly prospered. He has two greenhouses, the dimensions of which are 70 by 20 feet, situated at the head of West Euclid Avenue. He keeps a choice collection of the plants and flowers that are most in demand and finds a ready market at Toronto and New Cumberland, W. Va. In politics he is a Republican and is serving his third term as treasurer of Island Creek Township, this fact alone proving his high standing in his community.

Mr. Moreland was married on January 2, 1892, to Miss Lena Chambers, a daughter of Joseph Chambers, of Toronto, formerly of Island Creek Township, and they have four children: Janet I., Harry McC., Leon W. and Nancy. Mr. Moreland and family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Toronto, of which he is a trustee.

GEORGE V. SHARP, proprietor of a furniture store and an undertaking establishment, and one of the representative citizens of Mingo Junction, Ohio, was born June 29, 1866, on his father's farm in

Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas A. and Olivia (Walker) Sharp, and a grandson of John Sharp, one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County, Pennsylvania.

Thomas A. Sharp was born in 1829, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is now living in retirement, his home being situated across the river from Steubenville, Ohio. He was reared and spent his early manhood on a farm in Washington County, but later removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where for several years he engaged in the livery and undertaking business. He is a Republican in politics and served two terms as commissioner of Jefferson County, Ohio. Thomas A. Sharp was united in marriage with Olivia Walker, a native of Washington County Pennsylvania, who died January 28, 1910, at the age of seventy-nine years and ten months. To them were born the following children: Laura, James W., Joseph G., Alexander E., George V., and Elizabeth, who is the wife of W. Moulds.

George V. Sharp was reared on the farm in Washington County, and when about eighteen years of age removed with his parents to Steubenville, where he engaged in business with his father. He subsequently learned embalming with James J. Flannery & Company, of Pittsburgh, and in 1900 came to Mingo Junction, where he engaged in the undertaking and furniture business in partnership with W. H. Ferry, operating under the firm name of Ferry & Sharp. On July 1, 1901, Mr. Ferry retired from the business and Mr. Sharp has since continued as sole owner of same. He carries a full line of carpets and furniture in connection with his undertaking establishment, and in 1902 built a fine two-story business block on Commercial Street. Mr. Sharp is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Education. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. On December 21, 1899, Mr. Sharp was married to Miss Laura E.

Priest who is a daughter of Henry M. Priest, of Steubenville, Ohio.

CARL ARMSTRONG, a member of the Jefferson County Bar, was born in this county September 1, 1876. The son of David Armstrong and Sarah Fell, he had as his birthplace the farm which has been in the Armstrong family for over a hundred years.

The first of the family in this country was John Armstrong, grandfather of Carl Armstrong, who came here from Carlisle, Pa., in 1799, and settled and cleared the farm in Wells Township, where the subject of this sketch was born. The grandfather was a near relative of John Armstrong, who founded Carlisle, Pa., and who was a brigadier-general of the Revolution and commanded a wing of the army at Germantown.

Carl Armstrong attended the public schools and taught several years in this county; entering Mt. Union College, he studied there two years and then went to Ohio Northern University, where he completed the course in law and graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws. He then located temporarily in Mingo, of which place he became solicitor in 1908; early in 1910 he moved to Steubenville and established an office there.

In 1901 he was married to Miss Bertha Scott, who is also a native of this county, and they have two boys, David W., born in 1902, and Lamar McAlmont, born in 1903. The family are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and Sigma Nu, a college fraternity. Both Mr. Armstrong and his wife are of Scotch ancestry, hence he takes a deep interest in English and local history and literature.

JAMES E. CARR, manager of the Toronto plant of Gill Bros. Company, the extensive glass manufacturers of Jefferson County, has occupied this important posi-

tion since August, 1905. Mr. Carr was born at Allegheny, Pa., August 11, 1862, and is a son of John W. Carr.

Mr. Carr is a practical glass worker. He attended school until he was twelve years old and then came to Steubenville, Ohio, to live with an uncle, Frank Gillespie, and there entered the glass works of Beatty Bros., and later the works of Gill Bros. For seven years he was the executive member of the trade organization known as the Glass Workers' Union and had his headquarters at Coraopolis, Pa., and during a part of this time he was in the employ of the Consolidated Glass Company at that place. He came then to Toronto and has made investments here and is identified with the general interests of the town.

Mr. Carr married Miss Mammie Mann, a daughter of Thomas F. Mann. Mrs. Carr was reared at Steubenville. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carr, the eight survivors being: Thomas, James R., Lizzie May, Marie, Bessie, George, John and Mammie. Walter died when aged but four months.

ERNEST H. HAYNE, cashier of the Citizens' Savings Bank, of Mt. Pleasant, and widely and favorably known in business circles, was born at Adena, in Smithfield Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, April 23, 1878, and is a son of Alonzo and Anna M. (Parker) Hayne.

Alonzo Hayne was born at Adena, on the farm adjoining the old homestead, May 18, 1841, and was a son of Nathan and Phebe (Morris) Hayne, and a grandson of Daniel Hayne, who settled in Smithfield Township, this county, near the present site of Adena, in 1800. Daniel Hayne married Mary Stoneman. He lived to the extreme age of 101 years. He was one of the earliest pioneers of this section. His son Nathan was born on what is now the Russell farm, near Adena, and died here May 31, 1896, when aged eighty-seven years. He was a successful farmer and was prominent in local business affairs and

for a number of years was a director in the First National Bank. In 1879 he moved to Mt. Pleasant and was long one of the town's most respected citizens. He married Phebe Morris, who survived him until April, 1897. Their children were: Alonzo (deceased); Elisha, who lives at Mt. Pleasant, and married Rachel Wagner; Mary E., who resides at Mt. Pleasant; Laura J., who is the wife of W. P. Moore, of Adena; and three who died young.

Alonzo Hayne was a prosperous farmer in Jefferson County for a number of years. He was active in Republican politics and for thirty-five consecutive years served as a trustee of Smithfield Township. During the Civil War he was a member of Company H, 157th Ohio National Guards, and was identified with Updegraff Post, G. A. R., at Mt. Pleasant. He was reared in and gave support to the Methodist Protestant church. After an illness of but twenty-four hours he died, on May 29, 1908. He married Anna M. Parker, who was born in 1851, at Barnesville, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. Harvey Parker, who was once a very prominent physician in Belmont County. They had five children: Ernest H.; Ralph A., who resides with his mother on the farm near Adena; Jessie P.; Effa K.; and Fred, who died in infancy.

Ernest H. Hayne attended the Rehobeth School, near which he was reared, the same in which both his father and grandfather had received primary instruction, and he, as did they, alternated school attendance with farming. Later he took a business course in a commercial college at Seio and subsequently put his knowledge into practice in the Mt. Pleasant National Bank and the Peoples' Savings Bank at Martins Ferry. When the Citizens' Savings Bank of Mt. Pleasant was organized he was tendered the position of cashier, one that he has very capably filled up to the present time.

The Citizens' Savings Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, was organized January 23, 1905, and was opened for business April 1, 1905, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The

bank has been on a sound and paying basis from the start. It is a savings institution and was organized by the following citizens of Jefferson County: R. W. Chambers, president; Oliver Thomas, vice-president; Ernest H. Hayne, cashier; R. W. Chambers, Oliver Thomas, Evan G. Evans, Alonzo Hayne and Richard E. Roberts, composing the board of directors. After receiving the papers of incorporation, C. M. Brown, H. G. Cheffy and O. M. Braeken became additional directors. After the death of Robert Chambers, Cassius M. Brown was elected president; C. F. Scott succeeded H. G. Cheffy on the board of directors. The bank has the full confidence of the people and has a large list of depositors. In its fine brick building it has a massive steel vault and all the various appliances for safeguarding the funds entrusted to its care.

Ernest H. Hayne was married June 6, 1907, to Miss Esther Burris, a daughter of Addison and Ella (Caldwell) Burris, and a granddaughter of Hanson Burris, who, for many years, was a hotel proprietor in Mt. Pleasant Township. Mr. and Mrs. Hayne have two children, Anna Elizabeth and Ralph Burris. Before he was twenty years old Mr. Hayne united with the Adena Presbyterian Church and is now a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Mt. Pleasant. In politics he is a Republican, and in the fall of 1909 he was elected township treasurer. He is a representative in the fourth generation of one of the county's oldest and most prominent families.

JOHN A. MEDCALF, proprietor of the Steubenville Building & Lumber Company, with yards at No. 512 Dock Street, Steubenville, Ohio, is interested in other prospering enterprises of the city and section, and is a representative business man in several different lines. He was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1866.

When John A. Medcalf was four years old his parents moved to Irwin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he was sent to school, and later was employed in

the coal mines. When twenty-two years of age he came to Toronto, Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter trade for nine years, and then came to Steubenville. Here he went into the general contracting and lumber business under the style of the Steubenville Building & Lumber Company, of which he is sole proprietor. He is a stockholder in the Steubenville Ice Company and also of the Interstate Lumber Company, of Pittsburgh. His business is conducted along well regulated lines and his name stands high commercially.

Mr. Medcalf was married at Irwin, Pa., to Miss Anna M. Blake, and they have five children: Lydia J., who married Sherman Martin, of Steubenville; and James Lewis, Laura Belle, William Lawrence, and Anna Mary. Mr. Medcalf and family attend the Methodist Protestant church. He is identified with the order of Maccabees and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

CARL ECKHARDT, whose dairy farm is situated in Cross Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he owns 167 acres of excellent land, was born in Germany, December 11, 1867, and is a son of Carl and Augusta (Becker) Eckhardt. The parents of Mr. Eckhardt were native of Germany and the father died in that country. The mother survives and resides at Steubenville. They were parents of the following children: Louise, who is the wife of Henry Kleinecke; Lena, who is the wife of William Woltjen; Wilhelmina, who is the wife of Jacob Engel; and Carl.

Carl Eckhardt attended school in Germany before coming to America and spent six months at school in the United States. His father had been a weaver but the young man desired to engage in agricultural pursuits and soon found employment on the dairy farm of William Becker, in Jefferson County, Ohio, for whom he worked for ten years. After that he rented land until he purchased his present farm. Mr. Eckhardt keeps about thirty head of cattle and for fifteen years has conducted a milk route in Steubenville, numbering among his pat-



HON. FRANK H. KERR

rons some of the oldest families of the city.

Mr. Eckhardt was married March 28, 1894, to Miss Lena Bothe, a daughter of William and Wilhelmina (Bya) Bothe. The father of Mrs. Eckhardt was a well known gardener in Cross Creek Township. She has one brother, William, and two sisters, Anna and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Eckhardt have three children: Clara, Wilma and Florence. The family belongs to the Zion Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. FRANK H. KERR was born on a farm near Richmond, this county, February 5, 1862. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father, William E. Kerr, being a farmer; his mother's maiden name was Mary A. Stoneman. When Mr. Kerr was nine years of age, his parents moved to Richmond, and during the period between childhood and early manhood, young Kerr assisted in the support of the family by doing odd jobs on neighboring farms and clerking in the village store. Being one of a family of eight children, he naturally had to rely largely on his own efforts to make his way in the world, especially as the opportunities in a small country town were not extensive. Fortunately he was able to secure a good education in the village schools, subsequently taking a course in Richmond College.

Before reaching his majority he began taking an interest in politics, working on behalf of the Republican party, and very soon after reaching the age of twenty-one years was elected central committeeman of his precinct, Salem Township, in which he resided, had always been strongly Democratic, and in order to keep the Republican organization intact, he was twice nominated for township clerk, and came within very few votes of being elected. He was elected and served two terms as clerk of Richmond village in the years 1886 and 1887. In 1888 he removed to Steubenville, having been appointed deputy clerk of the

Probate Court of Jefferson County. While here he studied law and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, on October 8, 1891. After seven years' service as deputy in the Probate Court, Mr. Kerr retired and began the practice of law. In 1899 he was nominated by the Republicans of his county for probate judge, after an active contest, in which he broke all precedents by being chosen over the chairman of the county central committee, who was also an aspirant. At the regular fall election following he ran 300 votes ahead of his ticket. He was re-elected in 1902, and retired at the end of his second term in 1906, and resumed the practice of law.

Judge Kerr was appointed by Governor Herrick one of the three delegates to represent Ohio in the Uniform Divorce Law Congress, which met in Washington City in February, 1906, and again in Philadelphia the following November. In 1908 Judge Kerr was strongly urged for the nomination of lieutenant governor of Ohio, and would doubtless have been awarded the same had not geographical considerations influenced a selection from another part of the state.

Mr. Kerr has taken an active part in all matters of public interest to the community. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Order of Elks. He is a leading Mason and Knight Templar, having taken all the degrees to and including the thirty-second, and is a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. He is vice president of the Stanton Monument Association, and was chiefly instrumental in reviving the work of that body, now about to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He is also a member of the Wells Historical Society, and is deeply interested in all that pertains to our local history.

On April 27, 1905, Mr. Kerr was married to Miss Bella Cochran, an estimable young lady of Steubenville, and occupies a pleasant home on North Fourth Street.

MRS. MARGARET FRAZIER, who, with her sons, conducts the well known homelike hostelry, the McNeal Hotel, at Mingo Junction, Ohio, is one of the best known and most highly respected ladies of this place. Mrs. Frazier was born in the town of Cardiff, Wales, March 1, 1853, and is a daughter of David and Mary (Davis) Davis.

David Davis was a competent mill worker, beginning in boyhood and becoming a heater, puddler and roller. In 1863 he brought his family to America, and for the first three years they lived at Mt. Savage, Pa., and from there moved to a farm in Preston County, West Virginia. Five years were spent there and then Mr. Davis removed to Cairo, Ill., where he died, in 1877, at the age of forty-eight years. His widow survived him a long time, her death taking place at the home of her only son, David Davis, at Mingo Junction. There were eight children in the family, Margaret being the eldest. The others were: Mary Jane, who is the wife of James Brooks, of New Castle, Pa.; Ruth, now deceased, who was the wife of Benton Fell, of New Alexandria; Naomi, a twin sister to Ruth, who died aged four months; David, who resides at Chicago, Ill.; Sarah Ann, who married Clarence Rine, of Kentucky; and two children, both bearing the name of Benjamin, died young.

Mrs. Frazier was ten years old when the family came to America and easily recalls the long voyage of sixteen days on the ocean. She remained at home with her parents until her marriage, which took place at Cairo, Ill., to William Frazier, and to their marriage six children were born, namely: Minnie, who married Garfield Gilgrist, of Columbus, Ohio, and has six children—Florence E., Thomas A., Carl V., Robert Randell, Emily B. and Forest M.; Harry W., living at Steubenville, who married Mary Jane Bates, and has one child, Margaret; Blanche, who married George Simmons, of Mingo Junction, and has two children—Harland and Minnie; George J.; Sarah Ella, who married Carl Trig, and re-

sides at Mingo Junction; and Benjamin H.

In May following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier came to Mingo Junction, where he secured work in the mill, and she added to the family income by keeping boarders. From this she drifted into the restaurant business and for years, with her sons, conducted the Home Restaurant at Mingo Junction. It prospered because it justified its name. Finally Mrs. Frazier and sons decided to go into the hotel business, and after selling out their restaurant to Thomas Hughes, they took charge of the McNeal Hotel, in October, 1909. This is a convenient, well appointed house, with twenty-five sleeping rooms and a commodious dining room, parlor, office and kitchen, all of which are fitted up according to modern demands. Mrs. Frazier charges from one dollar a day upward, according to location of apartments, baths, etc. While she has found it profitable to cater to railroad men to a large degree, her patronage is by no means confined to them. She has never operated a bar in any of her business enterprises, but has provided comforts of all kinds and keeps a table unexcelled for good, wholesome food. She owns valuable real estate at Mingo Junction. Mrs. Frazier is an capable woman and has proved her efficiency in everything she has undertaken. She is beloved by her family and is held in the highest esteem by all who know her. For a number of years she has been identified with the W. C. T. U. at Mingo Junction and is a valued member of the Free Methodist church at the same place.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON, M. D., who has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Steubenville, Ohio, for twenty years and is closely identified with its many interests, was born in 1852, on his father's farm, four miles north of this city. His parents were David and Margaret L. (Plummer) Robertson, and his grandfather was Joseph Robertson, who came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He settled in Jefferson

County prior to the War of 1812, in which he took part.

David Robertson, father of Dr. Robertson, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1825, and engaged in farming all through life. He married Margaret L. Plummer, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; and Dr. Robertson was the first born of their five children, the others being Molly, Sally J., Jessie and Annie, the latter of whom is the wife of R. J. Lyle, of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Sally J. is now deceased.

Joseph Robertson attended the local schools and spent one year in Washington and Jefferson College, after which he read medicine with private preceptors and subsequently graduated in medicine and surgery from the Columbus Medical College, in 1881. He located first near the old home of the grandfathers, in Westmoreland County, later moved to Harrison County, Ohio, and one year afterward returned to Jefferson County. He is a member of the Jefferson County and the Ohio State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association and keeps thoroughly abreast with the times in all that concerns his science. Dr. Robertson was married in 1884, to Miss Martha B. Smith, who died in 1886. Dr. Robertson is a member of the United Presbyterian church at Stenbenville and belongs to the Session.

FRANK P. JEWETT, a well known agriculturist of Island Creek Township, where his valuable farm of seventy-five acres is situated, belongs to an old family of the county which came originally from New Hampshire. Mr. Jewett was born in Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, December 3, 1853, and is a son of Sumner and Priscilla (Sweet) Jewett, the latter of whom was born in New Hampshire.

Sumner Jewett was born in Massachusetts and was young when he accompanied his father, Mark Jewett, to Jefferson County, and they settled on the farm now owned by Frank P. Jewett. It is located on the river road in a desirable part of

Island Creek Township and the commodious brick residence, which is probably the oldest in the township, was built by Sumner Jewett in 1838. His subsequent life of twenty years was spent on this farm. Of his children the following survive: Mary L., who is the wife of J. C. Ault; Hettie V., who is the wife of John Tope, of Toronto; and Frank P.

Farming and stockraising have been the main occupations of Frank P. Jewett's life, and in both industries he has prospered. On September 20, 1890, Mr. Jewett was married to Miss Oma Lee, a daughter of James Lee, a well known citizen of Costonia, O., and they have six children: Anna P., Lee M., Hettie, Sumner, Frank and Rader. In politics Mr. Jewett is a Republican and as a citizen he stands very high in public esteem.

W. E. PELLEY & BROTHER, a firm conducting the oldest established business at Mingo Junction, O., operate the leading drug store and are graduated pharmacists. The firm is made up of William Ellsworth and Thomas M. Pelley, both sons of Ambrose L. and Mary A. (Morgan) Pelley.

The parents of the Pelley Brothers were residents of West Virginia. They had four children; William Ellsworth; Emma, who is the wife of Dr. A. R. Warden, of Gratton, W. Va.; Anna, who is the wife of M. E. Gorman, an attorney, at Morgantown, W. Va.; and Thomas M.

William Ellsworth Pelley was born at Benwood, W. Va., August 4, 1861. He remained at home until he reached manhood and obtained his education in the local schools. He then became a clerk and student in the drug store of Dr. Leonard Eskey, at Benwood, W. Va. In 1888 he came to Mingo Junction and bought the drug store of Dr. W. J. O'Connell, opposite the city building, where his quarters were burned in January, 1897. He then was located for several years in the city building before erecting the firm's present fine building, in 1902. It is a handsome two-story brick structure on Commercial Street. A stock of first class goods that

may be found in every modern store of this kind is carried, while only pure drugs are ever handled. In 1889, William E. Pelley was married to Miss Carrie Vance, a daughter of Robert and Harriet (McAuley) Vance, and they have three children: Mary V., Laura and Harriet.

THOMAS M. PELLEY was born April 8, 1868, at Sherrard, W. Va. He was educated in the public schools and took a course in the Wheeling Business College and the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in the class of 1892.

In 1888 he also came to Mingo Junction and became his brother's partner in the drug business, which they have so successfully carried on ever since. On November 26, 1902, he was married to Miss Jennie Quinn, a daughter of John Quinn, of Mingo Junction. They have a pleasant home on Stenben Street. Both brothers are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and both are Republicans in their political attachment. During the administration of President Roosevelt, William E. Pelley was appointed postmaster, but he declined to serve, feeling that from the nature of his business he should have no divided interests. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, at Mingo, while Thomas M. Pelley is identified with the Masons at Steubenville.

F. C. CHAMBERS, secretary of the Steubenville Coal & Mining Company, has spent the larger part of his life in this city and has many business and other interests here. He was born in Cross Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1861, and is a son of Thomas Chambers, who was born in northern Ohio but later became a farmer in Cross Creek Township and subsequently a merchant at Steubenville, where he died, April 18, 1909, in his eighty-eighth year.

F. C. Chambers was reared and educated mainly at Steubenville and later was associated with his father in the mercantile business. For the past twenty-two years he has been identified with the Steuben-

ville Coal & Mining Company, of which he is now one of the officials. He is a director in the National Exchange Bank and also a director of the Steubenville Coal & Mining Company and owns stock in other enterprises. He has been a dependable citizen at all times, has served on the board of education and is a member of the Steubenville Chamber of Commerce.

In 1884 Mr. Chambers was married to Miss Georgia Gertrude Peters, who was born and reared at Steubenville. Her father was William Raney Peters. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have two sons and two daughters: Charles F., who is power man of the United Gas & Improvement Company, of Philadelphia; George P., who is chemist for the United Gas & Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary S., who is a student in the Steubenville High School; and Margaret, who also attends school. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are members of the First Methodist Protestant Church, of which he is a trustee and secretary of the board of stewards. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

DAVID MORROW, whose long and useful life was mainly spent in Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he died, February 17, 1907, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1826, and was a son of David and Rebecca Morrow.

David Morrow was a small boy when his parents moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, and settled near what is now the village of Pekin, and at that time but few other homeseekers had reached this section. David Morrow spent the rest of his life there, with the exception of a few years passed in Steubenville. He was considered a good business man, a kind neighbor and an excellent husband and father. He was a man of upright life and for many years was a leading member of the Methodist Protestant church at Toronto.

David Morrow was married first to Nancy Viers, of Island Creek Township,



DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR

and they had three children, the one survivor being Oscar, who lives at Toronto. Mr. Morrow married secondly Maria Taylor, also of Island Creek Township, and of their children the following survive: Fred, residing at Jeddo, O.; Howard, residing at Steubenville; Joseph, living at Steubenville; and Laura, wife of Frank Carnahan, of Lisbon, O. Mr. Morrow married for his third wife the estimable lady who survives him. She was at that time Mrs. Samantha J. Wells, the widow of Thomas J. Wells.

Mrs. Morrow was born in Meigs County, Ohio, but she has been a resident of Island Creek Township for a half century. She was married first to Thomas J. Wells, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, and was a son of James and Etiza (Oliver) Wells, with whom, when a small boy, he moved to Meigs County, Ohio, where he was reared. On April 15, 1858, Mr. and Mrs. Wells were married, and on May 20, 1860, they came to Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, and settled in the stone house on the river road at Wells' Cove, which remained his home until his death, April 21, 1903. He carried on farming and dairying very successfully. During the Civil War he served in the Union army for a time. He was a highly esteemed citizen. Mrs. Morrow resides on her farm of ninety-seven acres located at Wells' Cove. She is a very active and useful member of the Methodist Protestant church at Toronto, and belongs to the Foreign Missionary Society of the church; is also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and belongs to the W. C. T. U. at Toronto. Her time is much occupied in looking after her business affairs, her church and social duties and her many benevolent interests.

J. FRANK STROBEL, whose well improved farm of 127 acres is situated in Cross Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, was born near West Liberty, W. Va., in February, 1839. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Kentner) Strobel.

Frederick Strobel was born in Germany, where he followed farming, but after he came to America he worked in the coal mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He married Elizabeth Kentner and they had the following children: Louisa, J. Frank, Christina, Godfrey, Frederick and John Charles. By a former marriage Frederick Strobel had three children, Jacob, Godfrey and Louis.

J. Frank Strobel obtained a common school education and has been engaged in farming since early manhood. He purchased his present farm, which had already been improved, from Robert Dinmore, and through his excellent agricultural methods has made the investment a paying one and proves that Jefferson County farmers are well in the lead when it comes to agricultural independence.

In September, 1888, Mr. Strobel was married to Miss Elizabeth Raab, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Lutz) Raab, who were farmers in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Raab were: John; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Strobel; Mary, who is deceased; Frank; Kate, who is the widow of Joseph Winters; and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Strobel have six children, all at home, and the older ones attending school: Marybell, Martin, Frank, Ola, Walter and Vera. Mr. Strobel and wife are members of the German Lutheran church. In politics he is a Democrat and is serving as a school director in Cross Creek Township. He is a self-made man and is one of the township's most respected citizens.

DOHRMAN J. SINCLAIR, one of the leading citizens of Steubenville, O., who is cashier of the Union Deposit Bank and is identified with other institutions and enterprises of importance in this section, was born at Erie, Pa., in 1860, and is a son of Thomas Sinclair. Coming to Steubenville when five years old, he was educated in the schools of this city. In 1873 he entered the Union Deposit Bank, in a subordinate capacity, and has been continu-

ously connected with this large financial institution ever since. He has been a most active and public spirited citizen, and it is largely to his untiring efforts that much of the material prosperity of Steubenville and the vicinity is due. In advancing the interests of the community he has been unsparing of his time, labor and means. Never an office seeker, he has been a force in local politics which has always been exerted for the public good. As president of the city council he instituted important reforms in municipal management, and as a member of the board of water works trustees he inaugurated and carried out the present magnificent water system, conceded to be the best in the Ohio Valley. Practically he was the Board of Trade for a number of years, and it was chiefly due to his untiring efforts that the enlarged La Belle Iron Works were located here, also the Pope Tin Plate Works, and the Follansbee and Wierton Works, across the river, which, with the Jefferson Glass Works, have built up two thriving manufacturing suburbs with access to the city by the fine suspension bridge, also erected through his efforts. The electric line to Follansbee, with another projected to Wierton, is also among the fruits of his efforts, as are the extension to Toronto and short line to Mingo, to say nothing of the magnificent brick boulevards leading from the city north and south on both sides of the river. He has been one of the most active members of the Ohio River Improvement Commission, which is now making steady progress towards the canalization of the river, and rendered material aid in the construction of the Wabash Railroad system through Jefferson County, including the projected extension up the river northward from Steubenville. In most of the enterprises we have mentioned he is a member of the board of directors, where his work and counsel are always sought. In fact, the mere enumeration of his numerous enterprises, of which the above are only a portion, would fill a volume.

In 1884 Mr. Sinclair was married to Miss Mary Donaldson, a daughter of W. B. Donaldson, and they have five children: Marie, who is the wife of Harry F. Grant, of Franklin, Pa.; Wilma, who is the wife of G. B. La Van, of Steubenville; Frank D., who is associated with his father; Dohrman J., Jr., and Catherine. Mr. Sinclair is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the order of Knights of Pythias, and the board of trustees of the Union Cemetery Association.

S. OSBORNE BARKHURST, M. D., for a decade a resident of Steubenville, O., is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city, successfully engaged in general practice and taking a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He was born in Smithfield Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, in August, 1863, and is a son of William B. Barkhurst.

The founder of the Barkhurst family in Jefferson County was the great-grandfather, William Barkhurst, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was of Revolutionary stock, his father having been with General Washington at Valley Forge, where he almost lost his life. With several companions he had left the unhappy camp of almost starving soldiers, in the hope of securing some supplies in the surrounding country. He was so weakened, however, from previous hardships that he would have perished but for the kindly ministrations of some Indians, who guided him back to the camp. William B. Barkhurst, father of Dr. Barkhurst, was born in Jefferson County, in 1831, and died in 1903. His father, Jacob Barkhurst, was also born in Jefferson County.

Dr. Barkhurst was reared on his father's farm in Smithfield Township, attended the local schools and later Mt. Union College. He spent four years teaching school, during that period doing his preliminary medical reading, and later entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, where he was graduated in 1888. He located at



S. O. BARKHURST, M. D.

Smithfield and practiced there for thirteen years and then came to Steubenville. He is a member of the Jefferson County and of the Ohio State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. Since 1897 Dr. Barkhurst has been a member of the Board of U. S. Pension Surgeons, of which he is secretary. He has interests outside his profession, here and at other points.

In April, 1900, Dr. Barkhurst was married to Miss Mary E. Graham, who was born in Jefferson County, and they have three children; Marjorie, who is a member of the graduating class of 1910 in the Steubenville High School; and Helen Leonora and Miriam Katherine, both of whom are students. Dr. Barkhurst and family are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon. Fraternally he is a Mason.

THOMAS JOHNSON, who is a member of one of the old pioneer families of Jefferson County, has been a resident of Island Creek Township, where he owns a valuable farm of 133 acres, since 1843, but he was born in Salem Township, June 17, 1823. His parents were Thomas and Christina (Carroll) Johnson.

The father of Mr. Johnson, also Thomas Johnson, bore his father's name of Thomas, and both were born in Ireland. Grandfather Thomas Johnson emigrated to America when his son Thomas was twelve years old, and settled first in the Tuscarawas Valley, Pennsylvania, and from there came to Jefferson County early in the 18th century and died in Island Creek Township in 1835. He was survived by his son, Thomas Johnson, until 1842. The latter married Christina Carroll, who was born in Germany.

Thomas Johnson, the third of the name, resided in Salem Township until he was in his twentieth year and then came to Island Creek Township and lived on the present farm with his two aunts, who owned it. He remained with them as long as they lived and afterward bought the

place, and has continued to reside here. Mr. Johnson has devoted himself to general farming and stockraising, and has met with much success in these industries. In large measure Mr. Johnson had his own way to make in the world and the ample fortune he has gained has been secured by years of industry.

Mr. Johnson was married on August 1, 1861, to Miss Margaret J. Lawson, of Wheeling, W. Va., a daughter of Robert and Sarah Lawson. Mrs. Johnson was born in Ireland and was only six years old when her parents left there, settling first in Canada and later moving to West Virginia and still later to Jefferson County. Mrs. Johnson died August 10, 1904. She was an estimable lady and a consistent member of the Island Creek Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson eleven children were born, and nine of these are living: Henrietta, wife of Crawford Spencer; Cochran, of Island Creek Township; Sarah J., wife of Chalmers Slentz, of Hancock County, West Virginia; Rosanna, wife of John Johnston, of Knox Township; Ida M., wife of Joseph F. McConnell, of Island Creek Township; Margaret; Thomas, who married Zetta McBride, lives on a farm which his father owns; and Joseph, Ella C. and Clara M., all of whom are at home. Thomas (1) and Charles are deceased. Mr. Johnson is a Democrat in politics. For many years he has been a member of the Island Creek Presbyterian Church. He has witnessed many changes take place in this section, has survived many of those who started out in life with himself, and he can tell most interesting tales of the long ago when, in his youth, so many things were different.

CHASE D. COOPER, M. D., formerly a successful and beloved physician, whose decade of professional life was passed at New Cumberland, W. Va., and Toronto, O., was born in the old Cooper homestead near Port Homer, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 26, 1872, and died at his home in the

latter place, November 22, 1909. His parents are Ephraim W. and Harriet S. (Stewart) Cooper.

Chase D. Cooper spent his happy boyhood on the home farm, this adjective being appropriate, for his was a cheerful disposition and his whole life, in spite of its cares and responsibilities, was one of optimism. His mere presence in a sick room, during his practice, was helpful and stimulating. He early made a choice of profession and thereafter directed his studies along the line of medicine, and after completing the High School course at Wellsville entered the medical department of the Ohio State University, and subsequently the Illinois Medical College, and was graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1898. He entered into practice at New Cumberland and came from there to Toronto. Dr. Cooper possessed all the qualities which go to the making of a good physician, and not the least of these was a tender sympathy for those in distress and a human desire aside from his professional one, to give aid and relieve suffering. This devotion to his profession and the heavy demands that it made on him no doubt hastened the development of the disease which had attacked his system. Had he been less self-sacrificing, less concerned for the well-being of his patients, he might have found time to take remedial measures for himself. His ailment developed rapidly and reluctantly he had to give up his practice, after which the end soon came. It will be many years before the memory of this kind hearted, gentle mannered gentleman and able and faithful physician has passed out of the minds of those who loved, admired and appreciated him.

Dr. Cooper was married October 19, 1899, to Miss Lena M. Lockhart, who survives with their three little daughters: Marjory, Alice and Elizabeth.

HENRY B. GRIER, secretary of Gill Brothers Company, glass manufacturers, at Steubenville, O., is one of the city's

of the board of education and also has been president of the city council. Mr. Grier has been a resident of Steubenville for eighteen years, but his birth took place at Bellville, Canada, where he lived until twenty years of age. After leaving school, Mr. Grier went into business, selecting the city of Chicago as his field, and there he was engaged in the wholesale lamp and lamp supply business for twenty-five leading men and has served as president years, after which he came to Steubenville, and ever since has been with the firm of Gill Brothers & Co., of which he has been secretary since the reorganization of the business, in 1901. He is a director of the National Exchange Bank and has other interests, and is a trustee of the Steubenville Chamber of Commerce and is president of the Y. M. C. A.

In 1875 Mr. Grier was married to Miss Ellen Goodman, of Chicago, and they have three children: William A., who is rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, at Philadelphia, is a graduate of Kenyon College; Henry G., who is with Gill Brothers Company; and Charles A., who is a civil engineer with the Ritter-Conley Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Grier and family are members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church and he is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

ULYSSES GRANT POWELL, general farmer in Island Creek Township, was born here September 18, 1864, and is a son of Aaron B. and Julia (Ault) Powell.

Aaron B. Powell was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was a son of Jehu Powell, who was also born there, and was probably of Welsh extraction. Jehu Powell came very early to Island Creek Township and was accompanied by his family, his son, Aaron B., being then but a boy. This family was one of the first to settle at the mouth of Island Creek. Here Aaron B. Powell became a well known man and during his active years followed the trade of millwright. He cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. After

some years of retirement, he died, in 1891. He married Julia Ault, who was born in Island Creek Township, and survived him some years. Of their children the following are still living: Lucy E., who is the wife of Daniel O. Findley, of Island Creek Township; Jennie P., who is the wife of Daniel Gallentine, of Pomona, Kan.; Alice, who is the wife of William J. Lee, of Island Creek Township; and Ulysses G.

Ulysses G. Powell was reared in his native township and has always lived here. In August, 1884, he was married to Miss Norma D. Peacher, of Hancock County, West Virginia, a daughter of George W. and Eliza J. Peacher. The father was born in Maryland and is now deceased. The mother was born in West Virginia and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Powell. The latter have four children: Arthur T., Edna, Donald G. and Marjorie A. The family belongs to Bray's Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Powell has always been a Republican.

GEORGE L. PETERMAN, who conducts a first class livery and feed stable at Dillonvale, O., and also deals in stock, is one of the enterprising and successful business men of this place. He was born October 21, 1867, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and is a son of Leander and Sarah Ann Peterman.

Leander Peterman brought his family to Jefferson County during the boyhood of his son, George L. He carried on a blacksmith's business during his active years. His death occurred March 7, 1908, when he was aged eighty-two years. His widow, who was born in Smithfield Township, Jefferson County, eighty-three years ago, survives, and resides with her son, George L., who is the youngest of the family of seven children. The others were: Elizabeth, now deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Watkins; Mary, who married Isaac Case, of Dillonvale; Maria, who married James McLaughlin, of Adena, O.; Josephine, who is the wife of R. P. Bell, residing in Illinois; Evaline, who married

John Wostel, of Short Creek; and Warren, who died in childhood.

George L. Peterman obtained his education in the public schools and learned the blacksmith's trade under his father. For twenty-seven years he worked at this trade, sometimes going as far from home as Delaware, where he was in business for eight years. On August 26, 1909, he embarked in the livery business at Dillonvale, starting in with only two horses. He has greatly prospered, being now the owner of nine fine horses, eight buggies, a wagonette and a cab, all necessary to accommodate his growing trade.

Mr. Peterman was married October 25, 1888, to Miss Emma McFarland, a daughter of Robert and Josephine McFarland, of Jefferson County, and they have had three children, two of whom died young, the only survivor being Clarence Peterman, who celebrated his seventeenth birthday on March 16, 1910. Mr. Peterman and family attend the Methodist Protestant church. In his political views he is a Democrat.

JAMES MURRAY, sheriff of Jefferson County, Ohio, was born in 1866 and was reared and educated at Toronto, Jefferson County, where he attended school until he was sixteen years of age. Sheriff Murray is a self-made man and from boyhood not only took care of himself, but also of his widowed mother. When he left school he went to work for the Sewer Pipe Company, at Toronto, and remained there for thirteen years. Mr. Murray developed an interest in politics in early manhood, and as he possessed courage and stability of character, he was chosen for office by his fellow citizens while almost a youth. He served for seven years as town marshal of Toronto and then became deputy under Sheriff Voorhees, whom he succeeded as sheriff through election in November, 1908, on the Republican ticket. His administration of the office has been an entirely satisfactory one to the county.

On December 19, 1889, Sheriff Murray

was married to Miss Nannie M. Martin, and they have one son and three daughters: John H., who graduated from the Toronto High School in 1908, and is now in the employ of the Tri-State Gas Company; and Emeline E., Louise and Nellie. Mr. Murray and family belong to the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Steubenville. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HON. JARED DUNBAR, one of Steubenville's most representative citizens, has made this city his home for a period covering forty-three years and during this time has been prominently identified with its professional and political life. He is the Nestor of the Jefferson County bar and is senior member of the law firm of Dunbar & Sweeney, with offices at No. 107 North Third Street, Steubenville. Mr. Dunbar was born in Albany County, New York, July 30, 1823, and is a son of Alexander and Hannah (Lanfar) Dunbar.

The Dunbar family is of Scotch blood, the grandfather, John Dunbar, coming to America from the Highlands in the early days of pioneer settlement in Albany County, New York, acquiring large tracts of land. Of his five children, Alexander was the youngest. He spent his whole life in Albany County, marrying there and in turn rearing a family of five children and dying in 1836. His widow survived into her eighty-seventh year.

Jared Dunbar remained in Albany County until 1855, coming then to Ohio and taking up the study of law at Cambridge. In January, 1860, he was admitted to the bar and remained for six years at Cambridge engaged in professional work, and then, in 1866, seeking a wider field, came to Steubenville. Here he early became an attorney for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and finding that he had particular talents in this direction, has made more or less of a specialty of railroad law, and as a railroad attorney and authority has few equals in eastern Ohio.

While his first attention has always been given to the claims of his profession, Mr. Dunbar has been continuously an active citizen, and at various times has accepted offices of state, county and civic responsibility. During a term in the state senate he advocated and assisted in bringing about some much needed legislation, and later, as a member of the city council of Steubenville, his intimate knowledge of municipal affairs made his service one of the greatest benefit to the city. He remains prominently identified with the Republican party in Ohio and continues an influential force in the affairs of his city, legal and otherwise.

Mr. Dunbar married Miss Jemima Bates and they had one daughter, Fannie L., who is now the wife of Alexander Sweeney, a prominent citizen and politician at Steubenville. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney have two children, May and J. R.

JOSEPH C. AULT, a prosperous farmer and leading citizen of Island Creek Township, residing on his excellent farm of 132 acres, belongs to a pioneer family of Jefferson County, which was established here by his grandfather. Mr. Ault was born at Steubenville, O., November 18, 1834, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Wilkie) Ault.

Jacob Ault was also born in Island Creek Township and was a son of Andrew Ault, who came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Jefferson County, in 1796, settling in Island Creek Township. For some years after Jacob Ault reached manhood he resided at Steubenville, where he followed the cabinetmaking trade and then settled on a farm in Island Creek Township, in 1844, where he died, in 1865. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Joseph C. Ault was ten years old when his parents settled in Island Creek Township and he has lived here ever since, with the exception of the time he passed as a soldier during the Civil War. On August 28, 1861, he enlisted at Camp Dennison in



HON. JARED DUNBAR

Company E, 2nd O. Vol. Inf., which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and before he again saw his peaceful home he had passed through many trying experiences. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, and it was at this place that he was taken prisoner by the enemy. He was confined first in a prison at Atlanta and later was taken to Andersonville, but was released before he had suffered as did some of his comrades. He returned to Jefferson County and has engaged in farming and stockraising ever since.

Mr. Ault was married, December 21, 1865, to Miss Annie Fleming, who was born in Island Creek Township, June 17, 1839, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Porter) Fleming. Her father was born in New Jersey and her mother in Jefferson County. To Mr. and Mrs. Ault four children were born: Cora E., who is the wife of Samuel Palmer, of West Virginia; Robert D., who is serving in the office of township clerk of Island Creek Township; Eva J., who is the wife of Benjamin Lee, of Wellsville, O.; and Leoto B., who is the wife of Wilfred Douds, of Island Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Ault are members of Centre Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church in Island Creek Township and he has frequently filled church offices. Mr. Ault is a Republican and has served two terms as treasurer of Island Creek Township.

EPHRAIM W. COOPER, a retired farmer now residing in his comfortable home on Daniel Street, Toronto, O., retains the ownership of a farm of 200 acres lying near Port Homer, in Saline Township, Jefferson County, having disposed of other tracts which he formerly possessed. Mr. Cooper was born in Knox Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, on a farm his father owned that was on the dividing line of Knox and Saline Townships, on June 24, 1834. His parents were Alexander and Elizabeth (Van Tilburgh) Cooper.

Alexander Cooper was a grandson of

the founder of the Cooper family in Washington County, coming here from England in very early times. Alexander Cooper engaged in farming until within a few years of his death, when he sold his farm and retired.

Ephraim W. Cooper grew to manhood on the home farm, and with the exception of five years, during which he was engaged in merchandising, he was actively engaged in farming, fruitgrowing and stockraising throughout his active years. When he was young and vigorous it was his custom to buy cattle and drive them over the mountains to eastern points. During his many years of residence in Saline Township Mr. Cooper was one of the foremost men of his community. In April, 1865, he was elected a justice of the peace, and with the exception of four years he continued in that responsible office without interruption until he moved to Toronto, in March, 1906, where he had purchased his fine residence on Daniel Street.

Mr. Cooper was married first to Miss Martha Ellen Cole, who died one year later and was survived by a daughter, Sobra Jane, who died when aged nineteen years. Mr. Cooper married secondly Miss Harriet S. Stewart, of Hancock County, West Virginia. Her father was James Stewart and a great uncle named Stewart was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had seven children: Armor S., residing at New Cumberland, W. Va., who is clerk of the courts of Hancock County; Edwin W., who resides at Toronto; Lorena B., who is the wife of Dr. William Carroll, of Youngstown, O.; Chase D., whose brilliant career as physician and surgeon was cut short by death in his thirty-eighth year; Ralph Hayes, who is traveling agent for the Hartford Insurance Company, with headquarters at Wheeling, W. Va.; and two who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Toronto Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a class leader since 1865. He has always performed every

duty of good citizenship but has never been in any sense a politician. His long life has been one of quiet and peaceful living and until the death of the beloved son, in the very flower of his manhood and in the midst of usefulness, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper had been preserved from many of the sorrows that so often sadden the evening of life.

G. A. GESCHIEDER, president of the G. A. Gescheider Company, conducting one of the leading insurance agencies of the county, is one of the most active of the younger generation of business men of Steubenville. He was born in this city in 1881, and is a son of Max Gescheider, whose death occurred in 1896. The latter was born in Germany and located in Jefferson County, Ohio, about the year of 1867. Until 1889 he owned and published the *Steubenville Germania*, after which he was engaged in the insurance business until his death.

G. A. Gescheider was educated in the schools of Steubenville, after which he entered the field of insurance with his father. After the latter's death he continued the business alone until January 1, 1908, when The G. A. Gescheider Company was organized and incorporated, with G. A. Gescheider as president, William M. Heims as vice president and Carl A. Gescheider as secretary. They do a general insurance business, extending throughout this section.

In 1904 the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Emma Floto, of Steubenville, and they have two children, George F. and Marie Louise. In religious attachment, he is a member of Zion German Lutheran Church. He is a member of Steubenville Lodge, No. 1, K. P., and the Order of Elks. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A.

CURTIS A. WELDAY, whose farm of 237 acres lies in Island Creek Township, is one of the well informed, enterprising

and successful farmers and stockmen of this section. He was born in this township, July 10, 1878, and is a son of William H. and Mary (Wyant) Welday.

The late William H. Welday was born in Cross Creek Township and was a son of Alexander Welday, one of the early settlers there. When William H. Welday was about five years old his parents moved into Island Creek Township and there his subsequent life was spent. At one time he was a member of the Two Ridges' Presbyterian Church. He was an extensive farmer and stockraiser for many years. His widow survives and resides at Richmond, O. In William H. Welday, Island Creek Township had a valuable citizen. He was practically the founder of the Richmond Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company and from the time of its organization until his death he was its secretary.

Curtis A. Welday was reared on his present farm and was educated in the public schools of Island Creek Township. He is very generally recognized as one of the clear-headed, practical business men of this section and his enterprise has been shown in his manner of conducting his large agricultural operations. The raising of registered Holstein cattle has been one of his main interests and as a dealer he is favorably known all through Ohio.

On December 3, 1900, Mr. Welday was married to Miss Carlotta R. Rhinehart, a daughter of William Rhinehart, formerly of Island Creek Township but now a resident of Fayetteville, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Welday have one son, William S., who was born December 12, 1907. He is a Republican in his political views.

RALPH E. PORTER, proprietor of a first class grocery store at Mingo Junction, O., with commodious quarters in the Adkins Block on Commercial Street, has lived here ever since he was ten years old, but was born at Toronto, O., May 15, 1882, and is a son of John H. and Ella (Plumber) Porter. The parents of Mr. Porter reside at Cleveland, O. They moved to

East Liverpool, O., from Toronto, in 1884, and in 1892 to Cleveland. Ralph E. is the only survivor of their three children. Raymond, the eldest, died when aged twelve years, and Bessie, the second born, died at the age of three years.

Ralph E. Porter was ten years old when he came to Mingo Junction to make his home with his uncle, Dr. W. J. O'Connell, a well known medical man of this section, who died in 1902 when aged sixty years. Mr. Porter attended school regularly until he was seventeen years of age, when he began work in a grocery store for J. C. Hanna, with whom he remained for three years and then became clerk at the Bar Mill, where he continued for five years. In 1907 he bought out his former employer, J. C. Hanna, and in June, 1909, took possession of his present quarters opposite the postoffice. He carries a large stock of both staple and fancy groceries and aims to please every taste and suit every purse.

In October, 1905, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Oea Adkins, who is a daughter of Stephen Adkins, one of the leading and substantial citizens of Mingo, and they have one daughter, Ella Deborah. Mr. Porter was reared by his late uncle to believe in the principles of the old Democratic party. Dr. O'Connell was not only a leader in politics at Mingo Junction but in all its public affairs, serving four terms as mayor of the place and two terms as postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mingo Junction and they are also factors in the pleasant social life of the place.

WILLIAM A. TISHER, treasurer and general manager of the River Sand Company, of Steubenville, of which city he was born a resident since 1889, was born at Hannibal, Monroe County, Ohio, in 1867, where he was reared and educated and remained until twenty-two years of age.

When Mr. Tisher came first to Steubenville he was interested in river packet transportation between Steubenville and

East Liverpool, and later from Steubenville to Wheeling, but in the break-up of the ice in 1904 his boat was sunk. He then associated himself with others, and in 1905 the River Sand Company was organized and incorporated with a capital stock of 25,000, paid in. The present officers of the company are: W. H. Wills, president; A. F. McCoy, vice president; William A. Tisher, treasurer and general manager; and H. G. Dolrman, secretary. The board of directors includes all the officers and three additional members: Hon. John L. Means, Judge J. W. Jordan and Frank Miller. The enterprise is one of large importance. The company deals in river sand and gravel and they operate dredges and flatboats. In 1896 Mr. Tisher was married to Miss Margaret Wise, who was born and reared at Steubenville, and is a daughter of Samuel Wise. Mr. and Mrs. Tisher are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT T. MACKEY, residing on his valuable farm of 143 acres, which lies in Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, has been a lifelong resident of this township. He was born, April 12, 1837, son of Robert and Margaret (Ramsey) Mackey.

Robert Mackey was born in Ireland and came to Island Creek Township in 1836, where the rest of his life was spent, and his death occurred when he was in his ninety-second year. He married Margaret Ramsey, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch ancestry, her line reaching back to Sir Robert Morris, who was a sympathizer with the American colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Robert T. Mackey obtained his education in the subscription schools and the early district schools of Island Creek Township and afterward taught school for a time, but his main business has been farming and stockraising. He has seen many changes take place in farm methods since his youth and, with the assistance of farm machinery, a large part of the heavy

toil of old days has been lessened. He raises the grains that do best in his section and always has kept first class stock.

On September 24, 1861, Mr. Mackey was married to Miss Mary Rinehart, a daughter of Emanuel Rinehart, an early settler of Knox Township, Jefferson County, and they have had five children: Curtis, who lives in Richland County, Wisconsin; Minnie, who is the wife of Stanton A. McElen, of the same place; Levi, who lives in Island Creek Township; Jennie, who is the wife of Frank Wasson, of Richland County, Wisconsin; and Iva, who is deceased. The mother of the above family died January 31, 1908. She was an estimable woman in every relation of life and for many years had been a member of the Island Creek Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mackey takes only a mild interest in politics and casts his vote with the Republican party.

HON. ROBERT SHERRARD, who for many years wielded a powerful influence in business circles and in the public affairs of not only the State of Ohio, but in a much wider field, during his long, useful and eventful life maintained his home at Steubenville, where his death took place, November 8, 1895. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 9, 1823, and was a son of Robert A. and Mary (Catherine) Sherrard.

The parents of Mr. Sherrard came to Ohio in 1805, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, settling in Jefferson County and engaging in farming. Robert Sherrard attended the public schools and later an academy at Steubenville and thus laid the foundation of a solid education. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, after a course of three years study in the office of Mason & Moody, of Steubenville, and almost from the start his ability won him clients, and in 1850 a partnership with Judge John H. Miller, which association continued until 1863, after which his interests became more diversified and he no longer engaged in the private practice of his profession. His trained mind was made useful to his fellow

citizens in other channels. In 1850 he was appointed United States marshal for the 7th District of Ohio, and in 1861, he was elected on the Republican ticket, a member of the State Senate. He proved himself a man of moral courage during his senatorial term and gave close attention to the duties which devolved upon him as chairman of a number of important committees. Declining a second term, Mr. Sherrard endeavored to enter the army but being excluded from active work on the field, on account of a heart affection, he entered soul and mind into the work behind the guns. He was appointed State and county agent for the payment of bounties and as such disbursed over \$150,000. He made a personal duty, the relieving of sick and wounded soldiers and caring for their families and felt well repaid in the grateful acknowledgements from many of those benefited. His personal character was so high that Secretary Chase chose him as the agent to receive subscriptions to the government loan known as the 7-30 bonds. His subscription of \$2,000 was the first one made in Jefferson County and his receipts amounted to \$200,000.

On October 9, 1862, Mr. Sherrard was appointed drafting commissioner for Jefferson County, by Governor Tod, after the call was issued for 300,000 more men, and the State records show how faithfully this service was performed. In 1864, when it became evident that measures would have to be speedily taken to suppress the depredations of the raider Morgan and his band in Ohio, General Brooks, who was in command of the Federal State forces, commissioned Mr. Sherrard to take charge of two regiments sent from Pittsburgh to intercept Morgan. The executive ability shown by Mr. Sherrard in circumventing Morgan and forcing him to abandon his plan of crossing the Ohio at the mouth of Short Creek, into West Virginia, gave unmistakable evidence of military and tactical skill. Morgan was forced to move to the north end of the county where he was captured with 700 men, horses and sup-



HON. ROBERT SHERRARD

plies. As a result Morgan was subsequently sent to the penitentiary and the booty reclaimed was either returned to the owners of the property or turned over to the Government through Mr. Sherrard's thorough business methods.

In 1863 Mr. Sherrard purchased the Mechanics' Savings Bank at Steubenville and conducted it as a private concern until October, 1865, from which time until October 1, 1868, it was operated as a National bank, then again becoming a private enterprise and is still continued as such under the firm style of Sherrard, Mooney & Company. In the meanwhile, negotiations had been going on to induce Mr. Sherrard to become a resident of New York City, capitalists and business corporations there desiring to secure him, and they finally succeeded, Mr. Sherrard accepting the presidency of the American National Bank in 1870, and he also became executive officer of a New York transportation company that employed 400 men and 600 horses and wagons and not only handled a large part of the freight and passenger traffic of New York and Brooklyn, but also carried the mails. The death of George W. McCook, in December, 1877, with whom he had been closely connected in business at Steubenville, recalled him to this city and here he remained until his death, although he retained his financial interests in New York.

With his many important and diversified private interests and his many private responsibilities, Mr. Sherrard from early manhood had devoted much attention to the higher things of life and ever took pride in his association with educational matters and institutions. As early as 1853 he had been appointed a member of the Board of Control of Washington College, by the synod of Wheeling, and continued treasurer of that body until 1865. After the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, in 1864, Mr. Sherrard was named a member of the board of trustees of that institution, as authorized by an act of the Pennsylvania legislature. For some twenty years he served as a member of the

board of Education of the city of Steubenville.

Mr. Sherrard was twice married, first in early manhood to Miss Sarah A. Salmon, and second, on December 13, 1881, to Miss Catherine J. Johnson, of Steubenville. To the first marriage were born three children, the two survivors being: Col. Henry C. Sherrard, a prominent citizen of Ohio, who was a member of the staff of Ex-Governor Foraker; and Emma V., who married Henry C. Elliott, whose death occurred in 1908. Six children were born to his second marriage, namely: Thomas J., Mary C., Robert S., Elizabeth I., John J. and Lillie E.

Extended travel through Europe and the Holy Land was the recreation Mr. Sherrard gave himself when the engrossing cares of business or public life became too wearing and at times he appeared on the lecture platform to entertainingly tell of these visits. He took delight in showing to his friends his large collection of rare and beautiful objects collected in foreign lands, but all the combined attractions of other countries could never have won from him his prized American citizenship. The family home is a fine residence, situated at No. 205 North Fourth Street, where Steubenville's exclusive society has often been charmingly entertained.

BENJAMIN REX DANCE, a prominent and substantial citizen of Cross Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he owns 181 acres of land, owns also a farm of seventy acres situated in Island Creek Township. He was born in Cross Creek Township, in April, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Harriet (Love) Dance.

Jacob Dance was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in April, 1812, and was a son of Daniel and Hufty Dance. In 1834 Jacob Dance came to Jefferson County a poor man and started to work for farmers for a salary of nine dollars a month, his wages being increased three dollars in the second year. This he considered a sufficient income on which to get married, and

he went back to Greene County and was there united to Harriet, a daughter of Alfred and Anna Love. This was a marriage of much domestic happiness. His bride was willing to share his fortune, although she knew it was one entailing many hardships, but they both lived to see the day when they owned 200 acres of valuable land and had all the comforts of life around them. Their ashes rest in the old Cross Creek Cemetery. They had the following children born to them: Anna, who was the wife of Rezin B. Johnson, now deceased; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of William Stone; Benjamin Rex; and Martha, who married Calvin B. Culp.

Benjamin Rex Dance obtained his education in the common schools of Cross Creek Township. When nineteen years of age he began to be his father's main helper on the farm and has always been an agriculturist and has lived on the home place with the exception of his period of service in the Civil War. He was not yet twenty-one years old when he enlisted under Col. George W. Cook, in Co. E, 157th Ohio Vol. Inf. He is a member of Stanton Post, G. A. R., at Steubenville.

In June, 1880, Mr. Dance was married to Miss Anna Rex, a daughter of George D. and Rebecca Jane (Porter) Rex, the former of whom was a native of Greene County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Jefferson County, Ohio. Both are deceased and their burial was in Jefferson County. They had three children: Darwin, Hugh and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Dance have four children: Lindsey P., who resides at Denver, Colo.; Hubert J., who lives at Steubenville; and Jane and Helen, who are at home. Mr. Dance and family belong to the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Republican party and has served in public office, for two terms being a member of the board of directors of the county infirmary, and at present is serving on the school board.

JAMES L. COX, county surveyor of Jefferson County, Ohio, a civil engineer by

profession, was born at Brilliant, Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1860, and was educated in Jefferson County and at Lebanon, in Warren County, and for five years engaged in teaching in the former county. During 1892-93 he was in railroad work with the Fort Wayne Railroad, then worked as a civil engineer, and from 1894-97 as a general engineer, and during the latter year was a civil engineer at Mingo Junction. In 1901 he entered upon the duties of county surveyor and has served continuously in the office, his present term expiring September 1, 1911.

In 1880 Mr. Cox was married to Miss Mary Horn, of Washington County, and they have one son, Charles, who is taking a special engineering course at the Ohio State University at Columbus. Mr. Cox and family are members of the Christian church, of which he has served as treasurer. He is identified with the Odd Fellows at Brilliant and is financial secretary of the lodge.

JOSEPH MILLER, one of the representative citizens of Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, who owns a farm of exceeding productiveness, containing 212 acres, has lived on this place since 1892 and has been a resident of the township since 1876. He was born in Wertenberg, Germany, October 25, 1834, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Kummer) Miller.

The parents of Mr. Miller came to America in 1852, accompanied by their one son and three daughters, and settled at first in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where they died a few years later. In 1859 Joseph Miller went to Placer County, Cal., where he remained until 1868, during this time engaging in gold mining. He returned then to Pennsylvania, where, on November 4, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary A. Eichenlaub, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 4, 1841. Her parents were Joseph and Barbara (Martin) Eichenlaub. Mrs. Miller came to America in 1867 and was married in the following

year. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller five children were born, namely: Joseph P., who lives at Moab, Utah; Peter H., who lives in Washington County, Idaho; Oliver and Frank W., both of whom reside in Island Creek Township; and Margaret H., who is the wife of Charles Kister, and they live in Salem Township. Oliver Miller, of the above family, is the practical manager of the farm. He married Miss Kate Rokliz and they have four children, Joseph, Alice, Agnes and John. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller are members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, at Steubenville. They are well known through this section and are held in the highest respect. Mr. Miller casts his vote with the Democratic party. His large farm is devoted to general farming and the raising of stock.

OBEDIAH J. WILLIAMS, who was one of the representative citizens and substantial farmers of Cross Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, for many years, and was well and widely known all through this section, being a member of one of the early families, was born on his father's farm in Cross Creek Township, in 1820, and died on his own farm here, May 26, 1897.

The parents of Obediah J. Williams were John and Margaret (Crawford) Williams and the father came from Ireland when quite young. He was a farmer in Cross Creek Township, where both he and wife died. They had the following children: John; Margaret, wife of James Kendall; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Charnock; Harriet, wife of William Winters; and Obediah J., all of whom are now deceased.

Obediah J. Williams had but few school advantages, as the country was but sparsely settled and little organized in his youth. The farm on which the larger part of his life was spent was left to him by an uncle, Thomas Williams, with the proviso that he pay his brothers and sisters and other heirs their share of the estate, which duty he performed. The farm con-

tains 122 acres of excellent land, and after Mr. Williams became the owner of the property he made many improvements and built an addition to the brick residence, making of it a very comfortable home. The main interests of his life were his farm, his cattle and his family. He cast his political vote with the Republican party, but never sought public office, and he gave liberally to the First Presbyterian Church, of which his family are members.

On March 6, 1862, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Decker, a daughter of Andrew and Sophia (Buchholz) Decker. The parents of Mrs. Williams came from Germany and for a number of years resided on their farm in Cross Creek Township, but later moved to Steubenville, where both died, Mrs. Williams being their only child. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams the following children were born: Margaret; Anna; Clarence, who married Elizabeth Bates and has four children—John, Harry, Jane and Robert; Minnie, who is the widow of Sheridan Lowery, and had four children—Margaret Elizabeth, Dore E., and Andrew and Helen Virginia, both of whom are deceased; and John, who married Anna B. McConnell and has three children—Edward, Grace and John. Mrs. Williams and her children own the farm in Cross Creek Township.

JEANETTE ERSKINE, M. D., who has an office at No. 222 North Third Street, Steubenville, has been established here in the practice of medicine and surgery since 1894. She was born and reared in Jefferson County, and is a daughter of David Erskine.

Dr. Erskine is a thoroughly trained physician and surgeon. For some years she was a student in the Cleveland schools and in 1894 graduated from the Cleveland University of Medicine. She came immediately to Steubenville and has built up a very satisfactory practice. She is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the Ohio Valley Homeopathic Medical So-

ciety and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, belongs to the Woman's Club and is active in church, club and charitable work. Her acquaintance is wide and she is held in the highest esteem, both personally and professionally.

WILLIAM J. LEE, a representative farmer and stock raiser of Island Creek Township and one of its best known citizens, was born on a farm in this township, April 1, 1860, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Taylor) Lee.

Benjamin Lee, who died in 1891, was one of Island Creek's most respected citizens and a lifelong resident. His father, James Lee, was born in Ireland and was one of the pioneers in this section, the old family home being situated on what is known as Lee's Ridge. Benjamin Lee married Elizabeth Taylor and they had two children, William J. being the only survivor, and they had one adopted daughter, Emma, the wife of Joseph Jacobs. Benjamin Lee and wife were valued members of Bray's Methodist Episcopal Church in which he was a steward, and she continues her relationship with this body. Mrs. Lee is now in her seventy-seventh year and is a beloved member of her son's household.

William J. Lee was carefully reared by excellent parents and during his father's lifetime he was his main assistant on the home farm and later assumed all its responsibilities. Having been accustomed to the details of farm life from boyhood, he has had the advantage that comes from knowledge in the management of his farm and stock industries and has met with more than usual success.

Mr. Lee married Miss Alice Powell, a daughter of Aaron Powell, a prominent resident of Island Creek Township for many years, and they have five children: Julia E., who is the wife of John Rogers, of Island Creek Township; Gladys M., who is a student in the High School at

Stuebenville; and Carl T. and Laura M., who are at home. An infant daughter is deceased. Mr. Lee and family belong to Bray's Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is one of the stewards. He is a public-spirited citizen and much interested in the schools and has served on the Island Creek Independent School District No. 2 board.

THOMAS P. VICKERS, general merchant and representative citizen of Toronto, O., has been in business at this place for almost two decades, owns property here and is recognized as a leading man of this part of Jefferson County. He was born on a farm near Marietta, in Washington County, Ohio, December 2, 1859, and is a son of Thomas and Phebe (Malin) Vickers. Thomas Vickers and wife were natives of Belmont County, Ohio, and from there moved to a farm in Washington County, where he died June 6, 1886, his wife having passed away on January 29, 1884.

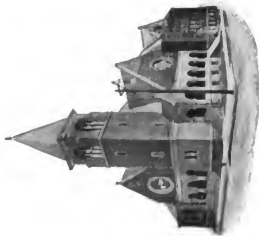
Thomas P. Vickers was reared on the old home farm and remained there until his father died, when he went to Little Hocking, Ohio, where, in association with A. W. Clifton, he conducted the A. W. Clifton Company store for several years. In December, 1890, he came to Toronto, where, with the exception of 1908, he has been in the mercantile business ever since. He built his store building when he went into business and retained his property after selling out his merchandise, in May, 1908.

On January 1, 1909, he restocked and resumed business as before. Mr. Vickers carries a large and first class stock, dealing in dry goods, ready made clothing, millinery, groceries, feed and flour. In his busy seasons he employs six clerks and keeps one delivery wagon.

Mr. Vickers was married in 1890, to Miss Cora Sloan, of Monroe County, Ohio, and they have one child, Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Vickers are members of the Metho-



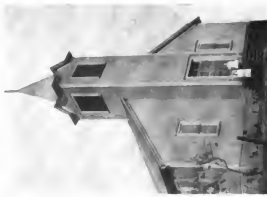
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, STEUBENVILLE



METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH,
STEUBENVILLE



THIRD PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, STEUBENVILLE



ST. STANISLAUS R. C.
POLISH CHURCH, STEUBENVILLE



GRANT SCHOOL BUILDING,
STEUBENVILLE



ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH, STEUBENVILLE

dist Protestant Church. He is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Protected Home Circle.

HON. WILLIAM McD. MILLER, a member of the bar at Steubenville, O., and a prominent citizen who is identified with many of the leading business concerns of that section, was born October, 1858, in Steubenville, O., and is a son of Martin L. Miller.

Martin L. Miller was born on the boundary between Beaver and Washington Counties, at a place then known as Millersburg and in 1854 came to Jefferson County, Ohio, locating at Steubenville, where he became one of the most successful business men. He was one of the first pharmacists to locate here. He became a white lead manufacturer and afterward served eight years as postmaster of Steubenville under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations.

William McD. Miller secured a common school education, graduating from the Steubenville High School, after which he spent two years studying Latin and Greek under Profs. Andrews & Rowe. He then took up the study of law under McCurdy and Spencer, Esqs., was admitted to the bar in 1883 and one year later embarked in the practice of law at Steubenville, where he was soon after elected and served seven years as city solicitor. Mr. Miller has always been an active participant in the work of the Republican party, and was especially interested during McKinley's administration, as a member of the State Central Committee. He was appointed probate judge by McKinley and served eight years in that capacity. Mr. Miller represents various companies and corporations as counsel, making a specialty of traction, telephone, gas and oil companies. He was for nine years president of the Herald Printing Company, organized The Steubenville Building and Loan Association and is a director of the Steubenville and East Liverpool Railway and Light Company. He

is also a director in various other smaller concerns.

Hon. William McD. Miller was married in June, 1892, to Jessie Mossgrove, of Steubenville. He holds membership with the First Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the board of trustees and treasurer of the same.

FRANK M. MYERS, deputy recorder of Jefferson County, and one of the rising young business men of Steubenville, O., was born in Toronto, O., in 1884, and is a son of A. W. and Harriet (McFerm) Myers. A. W. Myers, now deceased, was born in Toronto, O., in 1835, and during his active career carried on a general contracting business at Toronto. He is survived by his widow, who is a resident of Toronto, O., and the following children: Mary, who is the wife of Charles W. Moran, of Jeddo, O.; Frank M.; Sadie, who married Hugh Wilberts, of Toronto; and Jennie, who is the wife of D. D. Huscroft, county recorder of Jefferson County.

Frank M. Myers was reared in Toronto, O., and after a common school education was engaged in the wall paper business at Toronto with his brother for some time, then entered the employ of the American Sewer Pipe Company, after which he was employed at the Carnegie Steel Works at Mingo until September, 1909, since which time he has been serving as deputy recorder of Jefferson County. Mr. Myers holds membership with the Methodist Protestant Church, of Toronto, O. He is a Mason of the 14th degree, recognized as one of the able and efficient men of the younger generation at Steubenville.

PAUL CASTNER, a prominent citizen of Millvale, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he has been engaged in a general mercantile business since 1893, came here as one of the earliest settlers, in 1870. He was born in Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, September 26, 1845, and is a son of Rassellas and Christina (Limonstall) Castner.

Rasselas Castner was born in Island Creek Township, to which his father, Michael Castner, had come from Pennsylvania. He became a man of prominence and wealth in Island Creek Township and owned and improved the farm on which John D. Kilgore resides and built the brick house standing on that farm, which, at the time of its erection was considered one of the finest residences in all this section. Rasselas Castner was afforded a collegiate education and was an unusually intelligent and well informed man. His entire life was spent in Island Creek Township, where he died February 19, 1883. He was well known all over Jefferson County and had he so desired, could have been elected to many public offices by the Republican party. He was married first to Parmelia Rex, and they had two of their four children survive infancy: Michael C., residing in Island Creek Township, and Edwin S., residing near Newark, O. His second union was with Christina Limonstall and five children were born to that marriage, namely: Paul; Hannah, who is the wife of Joseph Blackburn, of Steubenville; Rodrick M., who lives at Steubenville; Sarah, who is the wife of M. W. Ginger, of Steubenville; and Eli T., who also resides in that city.

Paul Castner was reared on the home farm in Island Creek Township and attended the district schools. During early manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits and still owns a valuable farm of 102 acres, which is situated in Island Creek Township. He has been a general merchant at Millvale for the past seventeen years and was one of the pioneer business men of that place. Through his enterprise and interest he has done much in the way of building up this village.

On November 3, 1870, Mr. Castner was married to Miss Mary H. Paxton, who was born in Jefferson County, O., and is a daughter of the late George and Margaret Paxton, of Island Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Castner have had eight children, the six survivors being as follows: Ger-

trude M., who is the wife of Edward Cable, of Steubenville; Oella C., who is the wife of John H. Priest, of Wellsville; Anna E., who is the wife of H. M. Benedick, of Toronto, O.; Nina M., who is the wife of George N. Taylor, of Steubenville; and Charles and Edwin, both of whom reside at home. Margaret P. and Mollie are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Castner attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party.

EVAN G. EVANS, a prominent citizen, financier and capitalist of Jefferson County, has spent the larger portion of his life in the neighborhood in which his forefathers settled many years ago. He was born in Mt. Pleasant Township, this county, May 14, 1840, and is a son of George I. Evans and a grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth Evans.

George I. Evans was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and came to Ohio June 26, 1830. He was in the thirty-sixth generation in descent from the founder of his family as, in part, is given as follows:

The genealogy of the Evans family has been traced to Mervyn Vrych, King of Man, who was killed in battle with the King of Mercia, A. D. 843. King Mervyn married Esvlt, daughter and sole heiress of Conan Tyndactly, King of Wales, who died in 818 or 820. Both Mervyn and Esvlt traced their descent from Lhudd, King of Britain, who was a brother of Caswallon, the chief who resisted the invasion of Caesar, before the Christian Era.

Passing over a number of intermediate generations from Mervyn Vrych the line may be taken up in the tenth generation from the Book of Gwynedd.

Ivan, known as Evan Robert Lewis, was living in 1601 and was probably then a young man. He removed from Rhowlas, or its neighborhood in Merionethshire, to Vrom Goch, probably in Denbighshire, and there passed the remainder of his life. He had five sons, all taking for themselves,

according to Welch custom, the form of Ap Evan, as follows: John ap Evan, Cadwallader ap Evan, Griffith ap Evan, Owen ap Evan and Eva ap Evan.

Evan ap Evan was the father of the four brothers who came to Gwynedd, in 1698, accompanied by Sarah, their sister and the mother of Robert Pugh. He was twice married and had two daughters by his first marriage and the four settler sons by his second.

Owen Evans, the third of these sons, emigrated from Wales in 1698 and died October 7, 1723, in his sixty-fourth year, having been born in 1659. His wife was Elizabeth.

Thomas Evans, of Gwynedd, was a son of Thomas Evans and was the grandfather of the late George I. Evans and the great-grandfather of Evan Griffith Evans, of Mt. Pleasant Township, near Emerson. This Thomas Evans was born January 24, 1733, and died September 3, 1818. He married Elizabeth Roberts in 1765 (born November 19, 1740, died in 1794), a daughter of John and Jane Roberts, of Whilpau.

Jonathan Evans, father of George I. Evans and grandfather of Evan G. Evans, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and died in Mt. Pleasant Township, April 7, 1844, aged sixty-six years. He was married at Richland, Bucks County, Pa., October 5, 1809, to Elizabeth Iden, who died January 23, 1824. Jonathan Evans taught school at Richland, a half mile from Bunker's Hill, for two years after his marriage and then removed to Gwynedd, Montgomery County, where he taught until about 1816, when he settled at Sandy Hill and engaged in teaching there until the death of his wife in 1824. In 1832-3 he was in Ohio, near Mt. Pleasant, with his son, and then returned to Montgomery County and thereafter made his home with his brother Caleb.

The children of Jonathan and Elizabeth Evans were six in number, namely: Thomas I., born in 1810, died in 1883 married Ann Washington; George I., born in 1812; Caleb, born in 1815, married Sarah

Black; William R., born in 1817, married Mary W. Allen for his first wife and Martha S. Carr for his second wife; Job, born in 1820, died in the same year; and Hannah I., born in 1821, married Thomas D. Thomlinson, of Marietta, Iowa.

George I. Evans, father of Evan Griffith Evans, was born August 31, 1812, and died April 2, 1886. He was twice married, first in January, 1834, to Sarah Griffith, who was born in 1814 and died in 1846. She was a daughter of Evan and Elizabeth Griffith, of Mt. Pleasant, O. George I. Evans' second marriage was to Mary P. Richards, a daughter of Samuel and Ann Richards, of Mt. Pleasant. On June 26, 1830, George I. Evans moved to Mt. Pleasant Township and settled in the neighborhood of what was Trenton, now Emerson. He had large business interests and owned a number of valuable farms. He survived his second wife for ten years, her death occurring on September 20, 1876, while she was attending the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. The children of George I. Evans were: Elizabeth E., born in 1835, who was married in 1853 to John Scott, both being now deceased; Julia A., born in 1837, who in 1849 was married to Thomas McMullan, both now deceased; Evan Griffith; Sarah E., who was born in 1842, and died in 1863; and Mary A., born in 1844, who was married in 1870 to George W. Michner and died in 1889, leaving four children—Elizabeth, William W., George Evans and Mary Edith.

Evan G. Evans obtained his educational training in the local schools and owing to the fact that he was the only son, was early called upon to assume business cares and responsibilities. Fortunately he was endowed with good judgment and has never regretted his early training along business lines. In the management of his father's property he learned how to take care of his own, which has grown to a large estate, he now being one of the capitalists of this section. Mr. Evans is largely interested in a number of financial institutions of recognized standing, and is on the

directing boards of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant and of the Mt. Pleasant branch of the State Bank of Ohio; he is a charter member of the Mt. Pleasant Savings Bank and a director in the same and is also a charter member of the Mt. Pleasant National Bank and the Citizens' Savings Bank of Mt. Pleasant. The solidity of these institutions is never questioned, their directing boards being made up solely of men of recognized ability and integrity.

On January 9, 1862, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Rebecca Croft, a daughter of William and Rachel Croft. Her father came to Ohio from Virginia and died at the age of fifty-five years in Belmont County, Ohio, where he was engaged in business as a merchant. He married Rachel Spencer, who was born in Belmont County in 1809 and died at Emerson, Jefferson County, November 20, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had children as follows: Arthur W., born May 31, 1863, resides on the home place, married Annie J. Scott, daughter of John and Elizabeth Scott, and they have one daughter, Sarah Delphine; George Austin, born March 10, 1865, is a farmer residing near West Liberty, Iowa, married Anna Burrell and they have two children—Lucile E. and Lawrence William; Sarah Ella, born April 29, 1871; Ellery Channing, born April 22, 1873, is a hardware merchant at Des Moines, Iowa; and Anna Clare, born April 21, 1875, married W. W. Mielner, of Rocky Mount, N. C., and has one child, Anna Rebecca, born July 6, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Society of Friends at Emerson.

JOHN A. FISHER, who is now serving his second term as president of the board of county commissioners of Jefferson County, Ohio, was born in July, 1860, in Steubenville, O., where for many years he was engaged in conducting a grocery and market. He is a son of Jacob M. Fisher, who was born in July, 1836, in Steubenville, where he was for many years

concerned in manufacturing and also in the mercantile business, and died here in July, 1909.

John A. Fisher grew to manhood and was educated at Steubenville, where, after clerking some time in a grocery store, he opened a meat market, which he conducted successfully for over twenty years. He was engaged in the grocery and market business at the time of his election to the board of county commissioners in the fall of 1905, first taking office in September, 1906, and was re-elected in 1908, and is now serving his second term as president of the board. During the nineties he served four years as coroner of Jefferson County, having always taken a more or less active interest in politics. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Finley M. E. Church, of which he was for more than twenty years superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order at Steubenville, O.

Mr. Fisher was first married to Miss Cora G. McNeal, a daughter of A. R. McNeal, who died in 1900, leaving three sons: George E., of Steubenville; J. Donald, who is in the employ of the U. S. Glass Company, of Pittsburgh; and John A. Mr. Fisher formed a second union with Miss Cora H. Clifton, a daughter of O. P. Clifton, who died January 9, 1909, and to them were born: Leone C., Olive Daisy, and Helen Virginia.

WILLIAM GLADDEN was formerly one of Knox Township's well known and respected citizens, one of the men of whom it may truly be said that his word was as good as his bond and his friendship was cherished by those to whom it was given. He was a faithful friend, a good neighbor and devoted husband. He was born near Midway, Pa., January 13, 1830, and died on his farm in Knox Township, April 13, 1891. His parents were Joseph and Jane (Donaldson) Gladden.

William Gladden was reared to man's estate in Pennsylvania and there he attended school in boyhood but for only a

short period as he practically had his own way to make in the world and began work early. About 1864 he came to Jefferson Comty, Ohio, and settled on the farm on which his widow still resides, and here the remaining years of his life were passed. He devoted himself entirely to farming and stock raising.

On May 30, 1876, Mr. Gladden was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca E. Warren, who was born in Knox Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 21, 1832, and is a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Pollick) Warren. Her father was born in Pennsylvania; her mother, born in Jefferson County, died when Mrs. Gladden was four years old. Her paternal grandfather was William Warren, who settled in 1806 in Knox Township, on the farm now occupied by Andrew Warren. William Warren was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Gladden was a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church at Knoxville, O. Mrs. Gladden belongs also to this church. She is well known and very highly esteemed in her locality. She had four brothers, who fought for the preservation of the Union in the great Civil War. Her farm has 190 acres, but her nephew owns it, she, however, retaining a life lease of it.

JOHN L. MARTIN, who owns thirty-five acres of fine farming land in Cross Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, and eighty-two acres just as valuable in Steubenville Township, was born in the latter township, July 12, 1868, and is a son of John and Emma (Menschke) Martin. John Martin and wife were born in Germany and both came to America young and were married at Steubenville. During some years of his life he worked as a stone mason, but later followed farming. They had the following children: William, Robert and Mary, both deceased, and John L.

John L. Martin attended the common schools in Steubenville Township, after which he engaged in farming for a few

years and then began contracting, and has been connected with A. W. McDonald in the contracting business for a number of years and combines his two lines of business. In a general way he is a Republican in his political views, but frequently uses his own judgment in giving support to candidates. He is numbered with his township's representative citizens. Mr. Martin was married May 27, 1897, to Miss Clara C. Pfabe, a daughter of Emil and Amelia (Atterholdt) Pfabe. The parents of Mrs. Martin were both born in the United States, but the grandparents were natives of Germany and residents of Butler County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Martin has six brothers: Charles, Philip, Albert, William, Andrew and Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have one son and three daughters, John, Anna, Helen and Grace. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. H. CAREY, secretary of The Myers Company, scenic painters, designers and decorators, at Steubenville, was born at Hudson, O., January 1, 1871, and was there reared and educated. When twenty years of age Mr. Carey became connected with the Pennsylvania Company and remained with that corporation for ten years, after which he became associated with J. Ross Myers and came to this city from Toronto, O. In 1904 The Myers Company was organized and incorporated, its officers being: J. Ross Myers, president and treasurer; Paul Nordstrom, vice president, and S. H. Carey, secretary. The business is one that covers a wide trade territory. The main office is situated at No. 144 North Third Street, Steubenville.

In 1896, Mr. Carey was married to Miss Blanche Glenn, of Toronto, O., where she was born and reared, and they have one son, R. Glenn. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Toronto, and he has been a member of its official board, the leader of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a 32d degree Mason and

is past master of the Blue Lodge at Toronto, and belongs to the Lodge of Perfection at Steubenville and to the Consistory at Columbus, O.

SAMUEL C. GILL. By the death of Samuel C. Gill, which occurred at his island home, Beaumaris, Canada, on August 17, 1909, Steubenville lost one of her most active and popular citizens. Mr. Gill belonged to the Mt. Pleasant family of that name, where he was born on March 10, 1851. His early education was in the schools of Mt. Pleasant, then as now being above the average of village schools, supplemented by a course at Earlham College, Ind., and a two-year term at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. With his brothers, Hon. J. J. and J. W. Gill, he was one of the founders of the Exchange Bank (in 1873), once the National Exchange, in which he always maintained an interest and held a directorship for several years preceding his death. When his brothers entered into the glass business, as is more fully related elsewhere, he embarked in the same enterprise, in which business he remained during life, and was also one of the originators of and part owner in the Ohio Valley Clay Works, which have grown from a comparatively small beginning to one of the leading industries of the city.

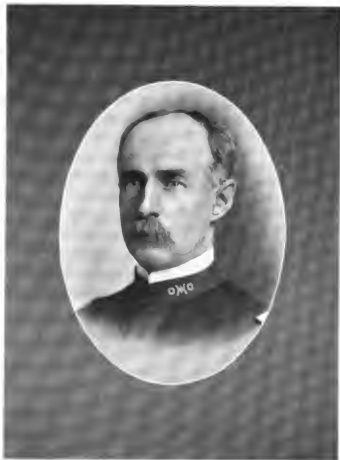
In 1900 Mr. Gill was appointed a member of Governor Nash's staff, with the rank of colonel, and served in that capacity during Nash's two terms. Besides possessing a taste for literature and the arts, Mr. Gill was quite an extensive traveler and was a keen observer of all that came in his way. Several years previous to his death he purchased one of the beautiful islands in Lake Muskoka, Canada, where he built a summer home, and where he and his family pleasantly sojourned during the heated terms, and where, as stated above, he passed away. He was interested in social and civic enterprises, being a director of the Steubenville Country Club, a member of the Ohio Society of New York, and the Caledon Club, Toronto. On October 5,

1881, Mr. Gill married Miss Willmena Holton, of Steubenville, who survives him with one son, James Holton Gill, one of our most worthy and popular young citizens.

EDWARD DAVID MCKINLEY, stock raiser and farmer in Island Creek Township, who resides with his family on the old Patterson farm of 147 acres, which belongs to his wife, was born in Ohio County, West Virginia, March 22, 1871, and is a son of John W. and Sarah (Waugh) McKinley, who now reside also in Island Creek Township, to which they came in 1874. Mr. McKinley was three years old when his parents came to Jefferson County, and he has made his home here ever since. From the public schools he entered Richmond College, a former well known educational institution which is no longer in existence.

On September 3, 1902, Mr. McKinley was married to Miss Laura M. Patterson, who was born in Island Creek Township, April 2, 1874, on the farm on which she has always lived. This land was secured in 1800 by her grandfather, William Patterson, and has never since been out of the family. Her father, the late Andrew J. Patterson, was born and spent his life here. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley have one daughter, Martha M., who was born February 8, 1906, on the same day of the month as was her grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are members of Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat. He is numbered with the successful agriculturists of Island Creek Township and is one of the leading sheep raisers.

GEORGE WILSON TILTON, proprietor of a general store at Yorkville, O., was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was born June 25, 1851, on Deep Run, about three quarters of a mile from his present home in Belmont County, Ohio. He is a son of Joel and Cynthia (Hartzell) Tilton, and a grandson of Joseph Tilton, who was one of the early



SAMUEL C. GILL

settlers of Warren Township, Jefferson County, Ohio. He owned a section of land running from Deep Run to Tiltonville, which town was named after him, and was an Indian trader and farmer. He died in the old house, which was over one hundred years old, in 1860, at the age of ninety-three years, three months and sixteen days. Joseph Tilton and his wife were often obliged to take turns at night watching through holes in the sides of the old log house for the Indians, who then dwelt in this locality in large numbers and were unfriendly. Joseph Tilton and wife were the parents of four children: Noah, deceased; Joel, father of our subject; and two daughters.

Joel Tilton was born on the farm in Warren Township in the old log house, which at that time was considered very fine, and he has a little bracket made from the old walnut logs of the house in which his father was born. Joel Tilton was reared in this township, became a farmer and subsequently came into possession of part of the old home place. He married Cynthia Hartzell, a native of Pennsylvania, who with their eldest child often rode alone on horseback over the mountains to her parents' home in Pennsylvania. They had seven children: Noah, a resident of Martin's Ferry, O.; Mary, who is the wife of Mack McKim, of Kansas City; Indiana, who married W. J. Darrab, of Martin's Ferry; Joseph, who lives in Ohio County, West Virginia; John, deceased; Frances, who lives in Topeka, Kan.; and George W. The father died in 1875, aged sixty-five years, and the mother died at the home of our subject in 1903, aged eighty-nine years.

George Wilson Tilton was reared on the home farm, attended the old log school house and early in life began working on the farm. He engaged in agricultural pursuits on a farm of 180 acres just across the line in Belmont County, Ohio, until 1906, then sold out and established a general store at Yorkville, Jefferson County, Ohio. He was married May 1, 1885, to Mary M. Jones and they have two chil-

dren: Earl B., a graduate of the Martin's Ferry High School, began teaching at Dillonvale in 1905 and was made superintendent of the schools in 1909; and Edgar G., who is agent for the C. & P. R. R. at Bedford, O. Mr. Tilton is a member of the American Mechanics of Martin's Ferry, and in politics is a Democrat.

CHARLES T. MORELAND, a representative citizen of Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, an enterprising farmer and dairyman, was born on Pleasant Heights, Steubenville, O., July 16, 1871, and is a son of Thomas G. and Martha (Figley) Moreland.

The late Thomas G. Moreland, who died in October, 1897, was born in Steubenville Township, Jefferson County, and was a son of John Moreland, who came to Jefferson County from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was one of the earliest settlers on Pleasant Heights, Steubenville Township. John Moreland married Betsey Myers and she accompanied her parents when they settled on Pleasant Heights in August, 1800. Thomas G. Moreland was one of Jefferson County's most successful agriculturists and his standing among his fellow citizens was very high. For over a half century he engaged extensively in dairying, and for fifteen years of this time resided on the farm on which his son, Charles T., lives, in Island Creek Township, near the Jefferson County Infirmary. In 1895 he completed the fine brick residence on this property, but lived only two years afterward. He married Martha Figley, who is now in her seventy-eighth year. She was born in Island Creek Township, where her family also had settled at an early day. To this marriage the following children were born: Eve, who is the wife of Joseph Lawson, of Pleasant Heights; Charles T.; John, who lives in Cross Creek Township; Jess, who resides in Island Creek Township; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Edwards, of Steubenville, O., the aged mother being a member of their household.

Charles T. Moreland was reared on Pleasant Heights and attended school at Steubenville. From his youth he has been engaged in farming and dairying. Since 1895 he has been located on the T. G. Moreland estate in Island Creek Township, comprising 500 acres, coming here from Pleasant Heights. He carries on his business according to modern methods and has erected buildings especially fitted for his various industries.

On February 22, 1894, Mr. Moreland was married to Miss Lucy Powers, who was born at Steubenville, O., and is a daughter of the late Michael Powers. They have four children: Thomas G., Emmett, Mary M., and James W. In politics, like his late father, Mr. Moreland is a Democrat. He is identified with the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Steubenville. He is not a member of any religious body, but is a supporter of all moral movements and through words and acts exerts an influence for good in his community.

WILLIAM ANDREW COX, a prominent agriculturist of Wells Township, whose farm of 160 acres is located near New Alexandria, has been a lifelong resident of Jefferson County, Ohio, and was born January 29, 1862, at New Alexandria, O., and is a son of William and Hannah J. (Watkins) Cox.

William Cox was born in Maryland, and was three years old when his father, Jacob Cox, brought the family overland to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he settled in the timberland. William was reared in Fayette County and when a young man teamed over the mountains from Baltimore to Wheeling, W. Va. He was first united in marriage with Margaret Rnsh, who died leaving three children, namely: Michael; Amos, deceased; and Mary, who is the wife of George Chaffan. William Cox later married Hannah J. Watkins, of Athens, O., and to them were born: Ada, who married John Miller; William A., subject of this record; and Sherman, deceased. William Cox subsequently moved to Jef-

erson County and located at New Alexandria, where he followed carpentering for some years. His later life was spent on a farm in Wells Township, his death occurring there in 1890, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow died at the age of seventy-one years.

William Andrew Cox spent his early boyhood in New Alexandria and was fifteen years of age when his parents moved to the farm in Wells Township. He remained on the home farm until the time of his marriage, September 6, 1891, with Ida R. Warren, who is a daughter of George M. and Nancy (Porter) Warren, who are old settlers of Jefferson County. Mr. Cox has always followed farming in a general way and his farm was originally a part of the Dawson estate. Mr. Cox is a Prohibitionist politically and fraternally is a member of the Wildwood Lodge I. O. O. F., New Alexandria. His religious connection is with the Methodist Protestant Church at New Alexandria.

M. B. PATTERSON, secretary of McGowan Bros. Company, wholesale grocers, has been engaged in business in Steubenville for many years and is a well known citizen. He is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served nearly four years. He was born in Steubenville, O., in January, 1841, and is a son of Samuel Patterson, who also was born in Jefferson County, and died in 1855, of typhoid fever. He was a carpenter and contractor by trade. Samuel Patterson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was among the early settlers of Jefferson County.

M. B. Patterson was reared and educated in Steubenville, where his entire business career thus far has been spent. For a period of twenty-six years he has been connected with the McGowan Bros. Company, of which he now is secretary. At the first call to arms in 1861, Mr. Patterson enlisted as a private in Company E, 70th New York Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until August, 1865. At the time he was mustered out he was

a first lieutenant in Company H, 193d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His early service was with the Army of the Potomac, and later in the Shenandoah Valley. He is a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 166, G. A. R.

In 1880, M. B. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie O. Hall, who was born and reared in Jefferson County, and the following children were born to bless their home: George F., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Ray H., of Steubenville; Mabel H., and Lucile M. Mr. Patterson has been secretary of the National Union ever since its inception in Steubenville, and is a member of the Steubenville Country Club.

JOHN B. GORSUCH, formerly one of the most highly regarded citizens of Island Creek Township, where many years of his useful life were passed, died on his farm here on April 5, 1902. His birth took place in Brooke County, West Virginia, March 28, 1824, and his parents were Nicholas and Jane (Inzer) Gorsuch, who were natives of Maryland.

John B. Gorsuch was mainly reared in Hancock County, West Virginia, in his youth attending the subscription schools. Throughout his life he was fond of reading and purchased good literature and also was a Bible student and probably was one of the best informed men in his community. In his eighteenth year he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and lived a life consistent with his profession.

In West Virginia, November 13, 1852, Mr. Gorsuch was married to Miss Mary Elliott, who was born in Brooke County, West Virginia, April 20, 1835. Her parents, who were James and Elizabeth (Marsh) Elliott, having died when she was in her eleventh year, she went to live with her aunt, Miss Mary Marsh, in Brooke County, where she remained under that good relative's care until she was nineteen, when she was married to the late John B. Gorsuch. To this marriage twelve children were born and there are three survivors: John C., who is a physician at Den-

ver, Colo.; Edward E., who resides on the home farm of 168 acres, which he cultivates for his mother; and Wilbert J., who resides in Jefferson County, about two and one-half miles from Bloomfield.

During the Civil War, John B. Gorsuch was a member of the organization known as the Home Guards. Shortly after the close of the war he moved with his family to near Montezuma, Iowa, but conditions did not suit them there and in a few months Mr. Gorsuch moved to Van Wert, O., and from there to Island Creek Township, where he remained during the rest of his life, settling at that time on the farm on which his widow and one son reside. Farming and stock raising are carried on here, a specialty being made of sheep. Mr. Gorsuch was an able business man and he was also an honorable one. In the neighborhood in which he lived so long he was regarded with the utmost respect and his fellow citizens felt that his death was a loss to the community. He was active in the cause of temperance and identified himself with the Prohibition party. Mrs. Gorsuch is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Richmond, O., of which her late husband was a trustee, and she is a member also of the missionary society connected with this church.

W. F. MARTIN, proprietor of the W. F. Martin Real Estate and Insurance Agency, at Toronto, O., is one of the representative, reliable and prosperous business men of this place. He was born on a farm in Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, August 9, 1876, and is a son of William B. and Eudine (Wallace) Martin.

The parents of Mr. Martin are both deceased, the mother passing away at Toronto in 1905. The father afterward went to California, where his death occurred September 9, 1909. During his active years he was engaged in farming.

W. F. Martin was five years old when his parents moved to Toronto and his education was secured here in the common and high schools. Afterward he learned

the watchmaking trade in the Deuber works, at Canton, O., and engaged in the business at Toronto for fifteen years. In August, 1908, he turned his attention in another direction and in this enterprise has found success attending his undertakings. He purchased the real estate and insurance business formerly conducted by Frank T. McClain and has greatly enlarged its scope, having the agency of fourteen fire insurance companies, these being the leading ones of the country: Continental, of New York; Germania, of New York; Firemen, of New York; Glens Falls, of New York; Royal Exchange, of New York and London; Cincinnati Underwriters; Western & Southern, of Oklahoma; Pittsburgh Underwriters; German, of Pittsburgh; Buckeye, of Cincinnati; German, of Wheeling; Keystone Underwriters, of Pittsburgh; Spring Garden, of Philadelphia, and the Century, of Cincinnati. Mr. Martin handles a large amount of real estate and his operations extend as far south as Alabama.

Mr. Martin married Miss Carrie L. Maxwell, a daughter of Basil Maxwell, of Steubenville, O. He is not very active in politics but belongs to a number of fraternities including the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

JAMES W. GILL, president of Gill Brothers Company, glass manufacturers at Steubenville, O., also president of the Ohio Valley Clay Company, and a man of numerous other business activities, is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of this section. He was born at Mt. Pleasant, this county, in 1852, and is a son of Samuel Gill, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1840 to the home of his uncle, Joseph Gill, the latter being the founder of the Gill family in Jefferson County. Samuel Gill was engaged in the banking and mercantile business at Mt. Pleasant for many years and was a man of large estate and much commercial prominence.

The subject of this sketch was reared in

Jefferson County. He attended Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., and completed his literary education at Cornell University. After his return to Mt. Pleasant he spent two years in his father's bank and then came to Steubenville to take charge of the glass works, with which he has ever since been identified. The original style of the firm was Gill Bros. & Co., and it so continued until 1901, when the business was incorporated as Gill Bros. Company, since which time Mr. J. W. Gill has been president of the concern. For a number of years he has also been president of the Ohio Valley Clay Company, and he is a director and stockholder in other prominent business enterprises in Ohio and adjacent states. He is a trustee of the Steubenville Chamber of Commerce and of the Stanton Historical Association, a member of the board of directors of the Carnegie Library Association, and president of the Gill Hospital Association. As a citizen he is a strong supporter of good government and is always counted upon in favor of any practical measure calculated to advance the best interests of the community.

In 1892 Mr. Gill was married to Miss Nancy G. Kirk, of Chicago, having one son, James W. Gill, Jr., who is a student at St. Luke's School at Wayne, Pa.

JOHN YOCUM, who has been engaged in the ice business for more than forty years, is a venerable and highly respected citizen of Steubenville. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 19, 1831, on what is known as the Ephraim Cable farm in Island Creek Township. His father, also John Yocum, was born in Reading, Pa., and came among the early settlers to Jefferson County. He married Sarah Davis and they became parents of eleven children, six daughters and five sons, of whom three are now living: Hannah Priest, of Columbus, O.; John; and Silas, of Steubenville.

John Yocum, subject of this record, was reared in Island Creek Township and still



JAMES W. GILL.

owns the old home farm there. Early in life he conducted a milk business and later was engaged as a marble polisher for five years. He then embarked in the ice business which he has carried on with unvarying success for over forty years. Mr. Yocum was married in 1853 to Miss Eliza Whitson, who died in 1892, leaving six children: Mrs. Josiah Myers; Charles B.; Anna, wife of William E. Bevan; John W.; Louisa, widow of Edward McCormick; and Walter W. Yocum. Mr. Yocum was married a second time in 1897, to Miss Belle Jacobs, who was born in Virginia and is a daughter of David Jacobs, who removed from Virginia to Brooke County, West Virginia, where he engaged in farming until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Yocum are devout members of the Christian church.

THOMAS PRICE, manager and secretary of the American China Company's plant at Toronto, O., president of the Means Engineering and Foundry Company at Steubenville and Toronto, president of the Toronto Realty Company, and a director, since its inception, of the First National Bank of Toronto, O., is a leader among the business men of Toronto and has taken an active part in its progress and development.

Thomas Price was born in the southern part of Wales, April 24, 1863, and is a son of William and Ann (Lewis) Price. At the age of six years he accompanied his parents when they emigrated to America and located at Irondale, Jefferson County, Ohio. An uncle, Samuel Lewis, was a prominent man at Irondale at that time, and it was on his advice the parents of the subject of this sketch came to this country. Thomas was a well grown boy when he began learning the trade of a potter, a trade which has been the means of his advancement from a poor boy to a position of affluence in the community in which he now resides. He started in a pottery at East Liverpool, O., where he continued until 1889 when he was made superintendent of the Chelsea China Company's plant

in New Cumberland, W. Va. He continued at that point until 1897, when he removed to Toronto to accept the position of superintendent of the plant of the American China Company. He has been identified with the Means Foundry Company, which is now the Means Engineering and Foundry Company, since 1901, and has served as its president since 1905. It was largely through his efforts that Toronto became the home of this large concern, which now has under construction a large and modern plant.

Mr. Price was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Jennings and they have four children, namely: William, Grace, and Emmett and Elmer, twins. Fraternally, he is a 32nd degree Mason.

DAVID STANTON McMASTERS, a well known citizen of Mt. Pleasant, where the larger part of his life has been passed, is also an honored veteran of the Civil War and a member of Post No. 407, G. A. R. He was born at Farmington, Belmont County, Ohio, December 15, 1842, and is a son of Merriek Hamilton and Susannah McMasters, who spent almost their entire lives in Mt. Pleasant Township. The paternal grandfather was Rev. David McMasters, a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church, who, after his marriage came to Jefferson County from Baltimore, Md. Merriek H. McMasters was a tailor and divided his attention between that trade and farming. During the Civil War he not only encouraged his sons to enter the army but enlisted himself and with his eldest son, James Harvey, was a member of Company B, 52nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. David Stanton and George W. were members of the 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the youngest son, Albert, was a member of the 104th Infantry. They all survived the war, although the eldest son was twice wounded. The children of Merriek H. McMasters and wife were as follows: James H., who lives in California; David Stanton; George W., who lives in Mt. Pleasant Township; Albert, who

died in Iowa several years after the close of the war; Mary, who is the wife of Thomas P. Gorsuch, of Mt. Pleasant Township; Jennie, who is the widow of Mack Robinson, formerly an attorney, and lives at Denver, Colo.; and Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of George Weir.

David Stanton McMasters grew to manhood at Mt. Pleasant, his parents having come here in his infancy, and this has been his home ever since and his place of residence except during the time spent in the military service of his country. He enlisted in August, 1861, at St. Clairsville, joining Company E, 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was organized at Mansfield and being sent immediately to the front, gained its first experience of war in the terrible battle of Shiloh. Subsequently this regiment fought at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, participated in the Atlanta campaign and was at the battle of Resaca. The division to which Mr. McMasters belonged then returned to intercept General Hood, and at Stone River, Mr. McMasters, with many comrades, was captured by the enemy. He was incarcerated in Libby Prison for seventy-six days, after which he was liberated on parole. From Richmond he went to Annapolis, then to Baltimore and Pittsburgh and then back to Camp Chase, where he remained until January 1, 1864, when he came home on furlough, after re-enlisting for further service. He returned to his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., by way of New Orleans, and from there went to Mobile, where he was honorably discharged at the close of the war, being mustered out at Indianola, Tex. Although he took part in every battle in which his regiment was engaged with the exception of that of Nashville, he was never wounded, although on many occasions his comrades fell by his side.

After the close of his military life, Mr. McMasters returned to Mt. Pleasant and on August 26, 1866, he was married to Miss Caroline O. Tweedy, a daughter of William and Sarah Tweedy, both of whom lived and died at Mt. Pleasant. In 1848 William

Tweedy went to California where he resided for twenty-six years. Mrs. McMasters has two brothers: George W., of Martin's Ferry; and Thomas Finley, of Wheeling, W. Va. To Mr. and Mrs. McMasters four children were born, namely: George Hamilton, who lives in the far West; David S., a resident of Mt. Pleasant, who married Miss Mary Handle and has three children, Caroline, Louise and Elizabeth; Estella, who married Harry Reid, of Mt. Pleasant, and has three children, William Stanton, Harold and Lois; and Ida M., who married William J. Curn, and has one child, Gertrude.

Mr. McMaster has been identified with the Republican party since he reached manhood and has been one of its most active and useful members in Mt. Pleasant Township. He has served in a number of official positions, for thirty-four years being constable, and for some years deputy sheriff, and has also been supervisor and road commissioner. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Mt. Pleasant.

JOHN LESLIE PUNTNEY, for many years was one of the leading agriculturists of Wells Township, Jefferson County, Ohio. He was born December 2, 1841, on the old Puntney farm of 131½ acres near New Alexandria, Ohio, and died May 9, 1897, on the old home farm.

The Puntney family is of French extraction and originally spelled the name Puntenny. John Puntney, the father of our subject, came to Jefferson County, Ohio, from Virginia, and settled in Wells Township on the old Puntney farm, which the Kirkwoods first purchased from the government, the Puntneys buying from them, and his death occurred on this farm. His marriage with Charlotte Chyton resulted in the following issue: Sarah, who is the widow of James Clayton; Stephen; James; Eliza, who married William Armstrong (deceased); Elizabeth, who was the wife of James Snell; Josephine, who married Albert Graham (deceased); John L., the subject of this record; Ellen, who is the

widow of Philip Trainer; Bethan, who was the wife of Taylor Elliott. The only survivors of this family are: Mrs. Sarah Clayton and Mrs. Ellen Trainer.

John Leslie Puntney grew to maturity on the old home farm, which he helped to clear, and when young went to the gold mines of the West, where he was moderately successful. He owned a claim, which was located on the present site of Helena, Mont., but this he abandoned to return to his father's farm, where he lived with his widowed mother for many years afterward. After the death of his mother he purchased the home farm from the heirs and engaged in farming here until his own death. The old six-room brick house, which is on the farm, was built in 1843, by his father, and was made from brick and lime produced on the home farm. Mr. Puntney, with others, was the owner of a grain elevator at Remington, Ind., his interest in this having been disposed of by his widow. Mr. Puntney was a staunch Democrat. In fraternal circles he was prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., having taken his last degree at Columbus, Ohio.

On March 16, 1886, Mr. Puntney was united in marriage with Miss Martha M. Oursler, who was born near Rome, Ohio, a daughter of Judge Henry Oursler, formerly of Adams County, Ohio, and of their union were born three children, Charlotte E., Enmett Leslie, and Claude D. Mrs. Puntney received her education in the public schools of Adams County, Ohio, and at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. She then taught two terms in her home district, and since the death of her husband has proved herself a capable business woman in the management of her farming interests.

Judge Henry Oursler, father of Mrs. Puntney, was born August 11, 1820, in Huntington Township, Brown County, Ohio, and was the youngest of seven children born to his parents. His father came to Ohio from Maryland, and his mother from Washington, Kentucky, and in 1795 they located in Huntington Township in

what is now Brown County, but then known as Adams County. Here he was reared and attended the district schools. He also took a course in English grammar and surveying from a local surveyor of Brown County, and at the age of twenty-three had qualified as a surveyor. He spent the year 1839 working in a saw-mill, and in 1840 was elected a captain in the militia and served in that capacity several years. In 1850 he was appointed deputy surveyor of the Virginia Military District for Adams County, and served in that capacity until the office was abolished. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and served as justice of the peace and township trustee. He was formerly a staunch Democrat and was elected and served as clerk of Green Township, county recorder and auditor of Adams County. In 1861, not satisfied with the Democratic party he became identified with the Republicans, and in 1863 was elected probate judge of Adams County, resigning from that office in 1865. Judge Oursler has often represented the Republican party at the district conventions. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Puntney, a daughter of James Puntney, and they reared a family of five children. Since the death of Mr. Puntney, Judge Oursler had made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Puntney, acting as an advisor and companion to her three children. While at the advanced age of ninety years, the Judge is still hale and hearty, with the appearance of a much younger man, and is looking forward to his 100th anniversary, which he hopes to celebrate in 1920. He had been a member of the Christian church since 1848.

M. McKENZIE DUNLOPE, sole owner and proprietor of the Market Street Grocery and Meat Market, at Steubenville, O., has been a resident of this city for some eleven years and is identified with the leading interests of the place, is an owner of property and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was born in Indiana County, Pa., in 1861.

Mr. Dunlope completed his education at

the Indiana State Normal School, Indiana, Pa., after which he taught school for two years and then went into the business of building and contracting, working for thirteen years in Pennsylvania and six years in Florida and Ohio. He was also in the furniture and undertaking business while in Florida, and did a large amount of fine work in his other line while at Tampa, a very satisfactory contract being the inside finishing of the Tampa Bay Hotel, at Tampa, Florida. Mr. Dunlope afterwards came to Steubenville and in 1901 embarked in his present enterprise, establishing the firm of Dunlope & Davis, which is located at No. 508 Market street, Mr. Dunlope, as already stated being the sole owner. He does a large business in handling staple and fancy groceries, together with salt and fresh meats.

He had additional business interests, also, being president of the Ohio and Alabama Land and Orchard Company, with offices in the National Exchange Bank Building.

On June 24, 1885, Mr. Dunlope was married to Miss Jessie M. Thurston, of Alliance, O., who died March 8, 1908, which was followed by the death of a son, W. Ernest, on February 10th, 1909. Two children survive: Morris T., of Steubenville, and Helen M., of Alliance, O. Mr. Dunlope is a member of the First Presbyterian church and is an elder in the same. He is identified with the Masonic bodies at Steubenville.

CAPT. CHARLES T. YOUNG. past commander of the G. A. R. Post at Toronto, O., and one of the prominent citizens of this section of Jefferson County, was directly or indirectly connected with the sewer pipe business for a period covering thirty-four years. He was born on a farm in Jefferson County, O., near New Alexandria August 28, 1843, and is a son of Charles R. and Annie (Dorsey) Young. The parents and a part of the family were born and reared in Maryland.

Charles T. Young was reared on the

home farm and attended the country schools. Apparently his life stretched out before him along quiet, agricultural lines and his boyish plans were made in anticipation of the rewards coming from the industrious tilling of the soil. Then came the call to arms when the dissolution of the Union was threatened, and one of the first to respond and to urge his acquaintances to do the same, was Charles T. Young. After enlisting at Steubenville, O., he recruited a portion of a company, these men being from Steubenville, Brilliant and New Alexandria, and they were joined by others equally loyal and patriotic from Cadiz, Columbus and Marion, and at Camp Todd they were formed into Company C, 5th Independent Battalion of Cavalry, Mr. Young being made first sergeant of the organization. The period of enlistment was for six months, the general idea then prevailing being that no soldiery would be needed for a longer time than that. This battalion consisting of four companies went into service in Fleming County, Ky., and by the time their term had expired it was recognized that the great struggle between the opposing sections would be a long one, and the battalion reenlisted. A furlough of thirty days was given the men and this furlough Mr. Young spent in Jefferson County recruiting. This company was then reunited at Camp Chase and became a part of the 13th O. Vol. Cav., in which Sergeant Young was commissioned second lieutenant. In 1864 he was made first lieutenant and in the fall of 1865 he was commissioned captain and served from April, 1864, under Div. Com. Gregg, in the Army of the Potomac, the higher officers being Brig.-Gen. Smith and General Sheridan.

Early in April, 1864, the company with which Captain Young was identified, started for Washington, D. C., by way of Pittsburgh and Baltimore. After twenty-four hours in Washington it entered into camp on Arlington Heights, above the Potomac River and remained there one week and then marched down to Alexandria, Va.,

and took a steamer to Belle Plaine Landing, sometimes called Ecqua Creek. From there the company was marched twenty miles to Fredericksburg, remained over night and then was ordered back to Belle Plaine Landing. On the next day orders came to proceed to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock River, where the company was mounted. About a week later this company was marched ten miles and joined the cavalry corps and in the final reorganization this company became a part of the 3rd Brig., and 2nd Div. Cav. Corps.

On May 4, 1864, the river was crossed and they entered into the battle of the Wilderness that evening, being among the first troops to open the fight. Captain Young's company took part in the week-long battle, later participated in the fight at Spottsylvania Court House and was continuously engaged until after the battle of Cold Harbor. He was in the battles at Hanover Court House, North Anna and South Anna Rivers and Charles City Court House. The cavalry then accompanied the infantry as a defense until near Richmond and in the battle there the cavalry suffered a loss of 1,500 brave men. A fight was also precipitated at White House Landing, this being one of the few bloodless battles in which Captain Young took part. After that battle his command crossed the James River and went on to Petersburg and were there at the time of the explosion, July 30, 1864. He was wounded three times and his own company lost twenty-three men and 289 men of the regiment were lost. In his own company one prisoner was taken, twelve men were wounded and ten were killed. Captain Young was confined in a hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., for two months and for two months was on David Island, N. Y., in the East River. On November 1, 1864, he rejoined his command at Petersburg. He had been captain of his company before the accident and when he returned resumed command. The regiment spent the winter in Virginia and was mustered out of the service August 11, 1865, but before that time had taken part in

a number of other very serious engagements. These included Weldon Railroad, Pilgrim Farm, Poplar Grove Church, Dinwiddie Court House, Hatcher's Run and Stony Creek. There was then a short respite but later there were engagements at Notaway, Amelia Court House, Jettlersville, Sailor's Creek, Farnsville and Appomattox Court House. After the surrender of General Lee, Captain Young and his command returned to Petersburg and two weeks later, as Johnston had not yet surrendered, they were ordered to reinforce General Sherman. After a march of 100 miles and when within twenty miles of the Union forces, they learned of the surrender of Johnston and then return was made to Petersburg. After Sherman's forces had passed on to Washington, the cavalry was still retained at Petersburg. At that time, Captain Young was acting major and had command of four companies at Powhatan Court House as there were many disturbances between the whites and blacks. He established a refugee camp there and remained in charge until the sixth of the following August, when he was ordered home and was mustered out at City Point, Va. For bravery, patriotism, faithfulness and capacity, Captain Young's record is one that should inspire pride in all his kindred and admiration in his fellow citizens.

After his military service was over he returned to the farm and followed agricultural pursuits from 1866 until October, 1873, when he moved to Toronto and for one year was in the drug business. After selling out his interest in that line, in 1874 he became connected with the sewer pipe industry at the Francy works and from that date until 1908 gave almost his entire attention to that great industry, one of the most important ones in the state. After some time with the Francy people, he went into partnership with Canada Kling and they owned the Jefferson or the Toronto Fire Clay Manufacturing plant and later owned the Markle works under the name of the Canada Kling Company, the members

of which were: Captain Young, Canada Kling and J. M. McClave. A large business was done until 1901, when the plant was sold to the American Sewer Pipe Company.

Captain Young was married (first) to Hannah Eliza Stokes, and seven children were born to them: Franklin, Edwin M., Charles William, John W., Henry S., Jessie, wife of W. S. Smith, and Hattie M., wife of John Reece. All survive except the eldest who died aged three years. On January 8, 1889, he married (second) Mary J. Kerr. They have no children.

Captain Young is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In the former fraternity he is a member of Steubenville Lodge No. 45, F. & A. M.; Union Chapter, No. 15; and Steubenville Commandery, No. 11. He has taken all the degrees of Odd Fellowship and served as colonel of the 3rd Ohio Patriotic Militant Corps. For over thirty years he has been an elder in the First Presbyterian church at Toronto.

WILLIAM FRANCIS TOMLINSON, a highly respected resident of Mt. Pleasant, where he has been more or less engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, is a representative of one of the substantial pioneer families, which was established in Jefferson County about 100 years ago. His whole life has been spent in this county, where he was born May 26, 1849, the seventh and youngest child of his parents who were Samuel S. and Rachel (Street) Tomlinson.

Isaac Tomlinson, the grandfather of William F., was born in Bucks County, Pa., where he married Mary Dewese, and they came to Jefferson County in 1818. Their first night here was spent at Mt. Pleasant, but the next morning they went on to Emerson and took up their residence in a log house which stood near the present Emerson schoolhouse. He then purchased a farm of forty acres which is now owned by the heirs of Thomas McCullough, on which he lived for some years, but died at his home, which was a brick house that stood east of the town of Harrisville, and

his burial was in the Quaker burying ground at New Trenton. He was a chair-maker by trade and some of the comfortable arm chairs that he patiently fashioned are still in use. To Isaac and Mary Tomlinson the following children were born: Samuel S., who was born in Bucks County, Pa., and died in Jefferson County at the age of eighty-nine years and eleven months; Rebecca, who married Amos Marsh, and died in Iowa; Thomas, who moved to Iowa reared a family there and died in that state; Susanna, who married James Carter and lived and died in Harrison County; Carver, who reared a family in Illinois and died there; Comley, who after residing for a number of years in Jefferson County, moved to Salem, in Columbianna County, where his last years were spent; Chalkley, who died very suddenly in Jefferson County; and Sarah, who married Amos Griffith and died in Harrison County, Ohio, after having become a widow in Iowa.

Samuel S. Tomlinson, father of William Francis, was born in Bucks County in 1810, and died in Jefferson County, Ohio, in December, 1899. He learned the trade of chairmaking with his father but after his marriage became a farmer. His first purchase of land was a tract of sixty acres, now owned by John Beam, and afterward he bought forty-four acres from James Robinson. This land he kept intact and cultivated and improved it, spending many busy years here. In 1831 he married Rachel Street, who was also born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1810. Seven children were born to them, namely: Griffith, who spent the greater part of his life in Jefferson County but later moved to Belmont County (married Alice Greer); Emily, who married Samuel R. Battin, resided for a few years after marriage in Columbianna County, Ohio, then moved to Clark County where she died in the fall of 1909; Isaac, a farmer, who resides near West Liberty, Iowa; Elizabeth, residing in Marshall County, Iowa, who never married; Rebecca, who was the wife of Amos Gibson and spent her life in Jefferson and



JAMES TURNBULL

Columbiana Counties, dying without issue; Edward, who has been engaged in farming in Harrison County, Ohio, for the past eight years (married Mary Philpot); and William Francis, of Mt. Pleasant. Very few descendants of the above family still live in Jefferson County, they being confined to the immediate family of William Francis Tomlinson and two nieces, Mrs. Worthington and Mrs. Fisher.

William F. Tomlinson remained on his father's farm west of Emerson until he was about twenty-eight years of age. He attended what was known as the Trenton school during its winter sessions but helped in the cultivation of the farm during the summers. Later he attended the Mt. Pleasant school for two months, this completing his regular schooling. It in no wise completed his education, however, for he came of intelligent parentage and possessed a quick and receptive mind and from the many visitors to his parents' home and later through a wider acquaintance he secured much practical knowledge that he might not have acquired from a collegiate training. The visitors referred to above were numerous, for his people were hospitable and as they were prominent Hicksite Quakers, their home was often a place of hospitality for ministers and other travelers of that faith.

William F. Tomlinson was married December 25, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth McCullough, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Porter) McCullough. Mrs. Tomlinson was born on Wheeling Island and came to Mt. Pleasant in 1873, with her parents, who died here. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson: Edith, who has adopted the profession of a trained nurse; and Walter M. The latter was connected for ten years with the Harper hat store and at present is a traveling salesman for a large hat house of Cincinnati. He married Mary Jessie House, a daughter of C. A. House, who is a music dealer of Wheeling, W. Va., and they have one daughter, Irene.

William F. Tomlinson at different peri-

ods has been engaged in mercantile business and since his marriage has conducted a general store at Mt. Pleasant. He has never taken any pronounced interest in politics, nor has he sought public office, but always performs the duties of good citizenship. He votes with the Republican party and has served as township assessor. He attends the Quaker church at Emerson, being a birthright member of the Society of Friends.

JAMES TURNBULL, who was long a prominent citizen of Steubenville, was born in Philadelphia in 1795, and from there removed in 1807, to Pittsburgh, where he took up the trade of book-binding. In 1816 he came to Steubenville, then a town of only about 900 inhabitants, and set up a book-binding and publishing house, probably the first in Ohio. Quite a number of books were published here, which are valuable on account of their rarity. From 1835 to 1847 he was an active member of the firm of Holdship, Hanna and Turnbull, operating the Clinton Paper Mill, now the Hartje Mill on North Third Street. He also conducted a book and stationery store until 1850, in the room now occupied by his son-in-law, Capt. John F. Oliver, the apartment having been used continuously in this business for upwards of ninety-three years. As a business man he was thoroughly successful and took a lively interest in public affairs. He voted for James Monroe for president in 1816, and for his successors until 1884, and was the last survivor in this section of the War of 1812. He was elected county treasurer in 1831 and declined re-election on account of his increasing private business; served two terms in the City Council, five terms as member of the Board of Education, and as Water Works trustee was identified with the building of the first water works at the foot of Adams Street. He was also a director in the old Farmers and Mechanics Bank, The Jefferson National, the original Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and took part in almost every other

public enterprise. He lived under every president from Washington to Cleveland. Mr. Turnbull was married three times, his first wife being Caroline Galbraith, the second, Sarah Todd and the third, Margaret McDevitt, who died October 21, 1898, Mr. Turnbull having passed away on June 13, 1887. Two children survive, Elizabeth, wife of Major James F. Sarratt, and Caroline, wife of Capt. John F. Oliver. Mr. Turnbull was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and his remains were laid at rest in the presence of a large attendance of citizens and public officials.

WILLIAM M. GRAFTON, an extensive real estate dealer of Steubenville, O., is identified with the LaBelle Land Company, and numerous building projects. He has been a resident of this city nine years and is widely known. Mr. Grafton was born in New Cumberland in 1861, and was twelve years of age when his family moved to Bellaire, O. There he completed his schooling and early in life learned the glass-making trade. He was engaged in that business for a period of twenty-five years, and then turned his attention to the real estate business. Upon coming to Steubenville in 1901, he became identified with the LaBelle Land Company, with which he has continued ever since. He is a man of good business qualifications, resourceful and enterprising, and has been active in the development of the city. Mr. Grafton was formerly active in politics, but in recent years has taken little interest. In 1882 he was married to Miss Sophia M. Ingler, a native of Jefferson County, and they have four children: Nellie, Mabel, William and Georgiana. Religiously, they are members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Grafton is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

MRS. SUSAN C. HANLIN. Among the beautiful farms for which Island Creek Township, Jefferson County, O., is justly noted, is that 100-acre tract belonging to

Mrs. Susan C. Hanlin, who is a well known and highly esteemed resident of this section. Mrs. Hanlin was born in Washington County, Pa., April 22, 1838, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cunningham) Creswell, the former of whom was born in West Virginia and the latter in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Hanlin was reared in Washington County, attended the district schools and grew to womanhood skilled in all housewifely accomplishments. On February 7, 1861, she was united in marriage with William R. Hanlin, who was born in Washington County, July 15, 1836, and was a son of Alexander and Margaret (Gracey) Hanlin. His father had also been born in Washington County and probably was of Revolutionary stock. William R. Hanlin and family resided in Washington County until 1872 and then removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, and in 1874 settled on the farm which Mrs. Hanlin still owns and occupies. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising but survived only a few years longer, his death occurring on May 11, 1878. He was a man of quiet life and took no very active part in public matters but was mindful of his duties as a citizen. He cast his vote with the Republican party. He was a worthy member of the Centre Chapel Methodist Episcopal church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hanlin eight children were born, three of whom are deceased: Samuel C., George A. and William F. The survivors are: Rachel J., who is the wife of A. J. Crawford, of Island Creek Township; Margaret Grace, a lady of education and culture, who is a popular public school teacher in Jefferson County; Mitchell De Ford, who resides in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Marie E., who is a trained nurse residing at Pittsburg, Pa.; and John D., who operates a farm in Island Creek Township. Mrs. Hanlin and Miss Margaret Grace are active members of the Centre Chapel Methodist Episcopal church, and they are well known socially, their home being one of great hospitality.





C. J. DAVIS

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